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The Author of the "Silver King," "The Dancing Girl" and Other Plays Gives Interesting Information.

London, August 7.- In a large and lofty room, once the studio of Alma Tadema, and the ceiling of which is adorned with mythological figures painted by the great classical artist himself. Henry Arthur Jones conceives and pens those remarkable plays of his which mark so new an era in the English dramatic world. Over the large north window is the inscription, which, doubtless is the motto which has inspired him in his own bardworking career: "As the sun colors flowers, so art colors life." The room is hung with tapestry, and upon the walls are engravings of some of Albert Durer's choicest works. The whole mise en scene is in strict accordance with the life and habit of mind of a man who, perhaps more than any one else, has done so much to bring together English literature and the English stage. It was in this room, on a very recent occasion, that I had a long conversation with Mr. Jones upon his career generally, and the art to which he has so faithfully devoted bimself in particular. I will let the dramatist tell his own story in his own way. But I will first endeavor to place the man himself before my readers. Henry Arthur Jones is a slight, well-knit, brown-bearded man, with much of the countryman about him still, whose favorite recreation, indeed, is riding in the park or across a good stiff line of country. He is singularly pleasant and unaffected in manner, so simple, indeed, that one wonders how such a man could have evolved out of his own inner consciousness a character so far removed from himself as the fast-living, clever-thinking, pessimistic Duke of Guisebury; or such a complex being as the ascetic self-sacrificing and yet perjured Judah. One asks oneself how he obtained a knowledge of womanhood sufficiently accurate to anabl him to place upon the stage the hard, careless, selfish Drusilla; the frivolous women in "The Crusaders," the delicate, tender little maiden in "The Dancing Girl." But as one talked with him—and he is a brilliant conversacionalist, intense, eager, sympathetic, widely read—one perceives that this

thetic, widely-read—one perceives that this man is a student of every phase of life,

HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

that to him the study of mankind is the that to him the study of mankind is the one study worth pursuing, and one realizes how the simple countryman, by way of Darwin, and Huxley, and Spencer, and even in the lines of the old English Bible itself, has arrived at a wonderfully accurate summary of our complex human life. To arrive at wat summary and to act upon it has been, indeed, the work of his life. To him, the dream is but the reflex of human life. Here is his dramatic creed as man life. Here is his dramatic he himself has written it, a series of nega-tives and one overpowering, crowning af-

tives and one overpowering, crowning arfirmative.

'There is but one thing that is worth
representing on the stage—the heart and
soul, the passions and emotions of man.
All else is secondary, subservient, useful only
as it helps to that end. When a dramatist has deafened and terrified us with a
thousand explosions, he has done nothing;
when a stage manager has marshalled his
thousand supers and drilled them into graceful attitudes and imposing processions,
he has done nothing; when a scenic artist
has painted for us miles upon miles of
Atlantic ocean, we are yet unsatisfied, or
we should be. When a dramatist has
shown us the inside of any one human
heart, he has done all." Here, then, in
brief, I have endeavored to depict the man
and the mij of him. Let him now speak
"My father," said Mr. Jones, as he gave
"My father," said Mr. Jones, as he gave

and the mi of him. Let him now speak for himself.

"My father," said Mr. Jones, as he gave me a very choice cigar, although I do not think he smokes himself, "is a Buckinghamshire farmer. I was born in the year 1851 and I was brought up in the grammar school of Winslow, a little town close to our farm. I left school at the early age of thirteen and went into commercial life, having had a good opening found for me with a firm in Bradford. Even at that early period I spent my leisure in writing stories and articles, which I sent to editors, but which were always 'returned with thanks.' Business to me was thoroughly distasteful, although I am bound to say that I got on ticles, which I sent to editors, but which were always 'returned with thanks.' Business to me was thoroughly distasteful, although I am bound to say that I got on so well as a business man that I was able to marry and settle down when I was only twenty-one years of age. At eighteen years of age, however, there happened what afterward proved to be the turning point of my career. I had been sent to London by my employers on business connected with the firm. At that time Miss Bateman was attracting all London to see her performance in 'Leah, the Forsaken.' Now it so chanced I had never been in a theater in my life. My bringing up at home had been almost Puritanic and my mother herself had never entered a theater until she was persuaded to go and see my 'Silver King.' Well, passing the Haymarket one night, I went in, and for the first time in my life I tasted the delights of the all-fascinating drama. How little I thought that in that very theater my own Dancing Girl' would come to be played. That night, I say, was the turning point in my career, for, though I continued for another nine years in business, I devot-

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ed all my spare time which was not spent in the theater studying the drama, to writing plays, which, however, were returned to me as regularly as my stories and articles had been. It was just about this period I wrote a three-volumed novel, which as it contained the careful thought of three years in it, I was greatly disappointed to have sent back to me with the reader's opinion marked upon it, 'A passable thirdrate novel.' I used a good deal of it, however, in later years, in 'The Silver King,' so it wasn't altogether wasted. I also went in a great deal for scientific literature in those days. I read Darwin and Spencer carefully, to the deepening of the whole of one's life and views of life. Such training is especially useful to a dramatist. I don't know that I exactly believe in what has been termed 'The Mission of the Stage,' although I remember,' he continued thoughtfully, "that a lady once said to me: 'I place the stage next to the church.' Why put it second?' I asked. At all events, I feel that it is possible to place before a theater-going public some of the deeper problems wich so exercise the minds and consciences of thoughtful people in the present day. But I was not always like this," he went on laughingly, "for I have a vague recollection that my first play contained a murder, which was attributed to the wrong person—not a very hopeful sign of thought or originality that, was it? To go back to my early struggles as a dramatist. It was not till 1878 that my first the wrong person—not a very noperus sign of thought or originality that, was it? To go back to my early struggles as a dramatist. It was not till 1878 that my first play was accepted. It was a one-act. play, 'Only 'Round the Corner,' which Mr. Housby produced at the Exeter theater. It was not at first a great success, though it won great praise when reproduced in New York the other day. I felt neafly as happy as I had done many years before, when a local paper published a letter I had written. I remember I then felt, as the French say, that 'I had arrived.' In 1879 Wilson Barrett produced my 'Clerical Error' at the Court theater, and that was my first appearance in London. In 1882 he produced 'The Silver King' at the Princess. But perhaps the most eventful year in my dramatic career was the year 1884, when I wrote 'Saints and Sinners.' It was a new departure in every way. It presented a phase of English life which had not been touched upon before, and it dealt with matters which hed hitherte heen considered phase of English life which had not been touched upon before, and it dealt with matters which had hitherto been considered beyond the province of a dramatist. There was a great deal of adverse criticism, many people denying my right to present religious problems and peoples to be discussed by the characters on a theatrical state. The play however, tunned out a cussed by the characters on a theatrical stage. The play, however, turned out a great success, and, although I was obliged for a time to write such conventionalities as 'Hoodman Blind,' 'The Lord Harry,' for a time to write such conventionalities as 'Hoodman Blind,' The Lord Harry,' 'Hard Hit,' etc. I was enabled in time to begin to write plays in which there was some pretense to literary excellence, and some attempt at the solution of the deeper problems of human life and the depiction of the character and motives of living men and women. For, in my opinion, the real test of a dramatist is whether he puts situation or character first. As I told you once before, I divide dramatists into two classes—the sheep and the goats—those who consider situation is everything, and who mould character to the situation; and those who begin with their characters, and let their characters shape and make the situation. It is so in real life. The indivad, or the character of the individual, is the central fact of life. And this will be recognized in the future. The play of the future in the future. The play of the future will. I think, be influenced by the scientific spirit far more than in the past. There will be a far greater care for scientific accuracy in character drawing and attempts to deal with the questions of the day, and the letter discoveries in psychology will be to deal with the questions of the day, and the later discoveries in psychology will be reflected on the stage. The stage has a very great future before it, if it shows itself worthy, and up to the scientific move-ment which began with Darwin. We will see attempts to deal with every passing problem as it comes up, and as we find out, as we constantly do, that science on the stage is not interesting, except it is out, as we constantly do, that science on the stage is not interesting, except it is unobtrusive and thoroughly digested, we shall learn how to 'dish it up' most palatably. Any direct treatment of scientific discovery, or attempts to propagate doctrine, is a great failure. The secret of any work of art is as elusive as nature irself. That is not a plea." laughingly continued my host, "but it is a truth, however paradoxial it may sound, that everybody rebels against dognia unless undogmatically conveyed."

"I quite understand that," I replied.
"But now, Mr. Jones, as to the conception

and the writing of a play."

"As to the conception of a play," replied Mr. Jones, "an idea comes into my head and simmers there for months. For instance I have my four next plays all planned out, but not a word on paper. The characters gradually evolve themselves out of chaos, the scenes come to me as I am walking or riding, the dialogue, even to a sentence, forms itself in my head. These things group themselves in my mind before I have written a line. I then roughly sketch out the whole thing, as a painter and the writing of a play. fore I have written a line. I then roughly sketch out the whole thing, as a painter groups his figures, arranges his drapery, etc., before beginning on the actual picture. Just fetch me the preliminary papers of 'The Dancing Girl,' if you please, Mr. Day,' he continued, turning to his private secretary, adding as Mr. Day left the room, "there's an invaluable man; I don't know how I would get on without him. Now you see," he went on, as Mr. Day placed in his hands some much-bescribbled manuscript, "you see I have sketched out the special features of each character I have marked in the scenes, every exit and en-

marked in the scenes, every exit and entrance is arranged, for although, of course, it is subject to much elteration. So much, indeed, that in the case of this special play I had planned the whole of it without so much as a hint even of the Duke of Guisebury. I had another plan in which the Duke of Guisebury figured, but I discarded that scheme and put the character into the scheme of 'The Dancing Girl'. A play, you must know, is often a composit of different stories. In 'The Dancing Girl' there are three stories, the story of 'Drusilla,' the story of 'John Christison,' the story of "The Duke.' All these jumped together. By-the-by, it was Beerbohm Tree who chose the title from two or three which I suggested which took the public. so much. 'Call it "The Dancing Girl' or 'The Absentee,'' he said when I was reading it out to him, and then he added very emphatically, '"The Dancing Girl' would be the best.' A good title is half the battle. I began 'the Dancing Girl' at 5 o'clock one Sunday morning during a holiday at Eastbourne." 'Wasn't your 'Duke of Guisebury' just a little too clever and well read for the ordinary upper class fashionable man of today?'' I asked. "I don't think so," replied Mr. Jones. "He talked as any man about town talks in the smoking room of a London club. He is a little pessimistic in his utterances, perhaps. But then many are so in the present day. I am an optimist myself." he added, with a cheery laugh, "I consider this is the best possible of all lives, I cbuld go on with it for 500 years. But then I was brought up in the country; pessimism is the outcome of city life, and I think that city life is the curse of our modern existence." "And how did you come to the writing of 'The Middleman?" "The title, curiously enough, suggested itself first. I then wote the play up to it. My first difficulty was to find a suitable occupation for Cyrus Blenkarn, the workman in the middleman's employ. I looked through a catalogue of the invention's exhibition at Kensington, but could think of nothing suitab

rule bill, in February, nothing was of use to me, unless, perhaps, I had and to bring on a great orator at the end of his careet in my play, when a few passages from Mr. Gladstone's great speech, and some of his gestures and style, might have been worked in effectively. I often think that a dramatist's chief work, the best test of his art, lies in omission rather than commission. I meant this, he must leave out anything that would give the spectator the impression that it was out of the course of ordinary life. That construction is the best which does not challenge criticism. In melodrama and in poetic drama yen get a succession of different scenes in one act, which, although it gives the playwright more freedom, is secured at the cost of constantly reminding the spectator he is in a theater. Don't you remember how Lamb in one of his essays speaks of two carpenters rushing at each other, each with half a castle under his arm. That distinction between the modern play and the poetic will always exist. Has it ever struck you," continued Mr. Jenes, as he wandered on in a curiously thoughtful and suggestive strain, "that what the spectator likes in the modern play is the representation of the romantic and poetic in real life? It is, as it were, an epitome of life. Our lives generally are prosy, but even in this life, it isn't always washing day, as an old village woman once said to me. We always look back on the romantic days, and, per contra, what they want in the poetic drama is the representation of the ordinary incidents and passions illustrated in an out-of-the-way manner. To return to 'our mutton,' The Bauble Shop' is as near as may be an epitome of present day life. I made a careful Shop is as near as may be an epitome of present day life. I made a careful study, of parliamentary life, obtaining my information from the best authorities. With intormation from the best authorities. With regard to the introduction of a lady who sings music hall songs, you know as well as I do that it is one phase and an exact one of life as it is today. The music hall fever pervades all classes of society. As my old lord says: 'In my young days the lower classes tried to initate us, but, by gad, nowadays we try to imitate them.' It may be very sad, but it is perfectly true. I actually bought and studied forty differ-It may be very sau, but it is partectly the I actually bought and studied forty different music hall songs, for I was determined to present, in as lifelike a manner as possible, a lady aping the music hall artists and who should sing in the proper professional manner. The song itself, The sional manner. The song itself, 'The Maiden Up to Date,' I wrote myself as near nature as possible."

"And what gave you the idea of 'The Bauble Shop?"

"I hardly know. Perhaps it was the

"I hardly know. Fernaps it was the Parnell case. A statesman's career ruined by a woman."
"How do you manage with your characters, Mr. Jones? I remember I asked W. D. Howells once how far he allowed them D. Howells once how far he allowed them free scope and action, and he assured me that as soon as he had fashioned them he placed them, so to speak on the boards of life and then let them work out their own lives."

own lives."
"Well," replied the dramatist, "it isn't pes|sible to let them do that on the stage, as
| Howells does in his novels. I may do so
| when I am planning them out in my head, when I am planning them out in my head, but not when I am writing. At first I let them take their own way and throw the reins on their necks, but in writing I keep them tightly reined in. You must have a definite object in a play, towards which the play is moving the whole time, and the characters therefore have to fall into line. You can't begin writing a play and not know where you are going. When

the characters therefore have to fall into line. You can't begin writing a play and not know where you are going. When Shakespeare began 'Macbeth' he knew he was going to give a study of ambition, and that he would end in the man's ruin. There are only two endings to any play, and the fact that it is a play or a novel demands an aim, a conclusion, tragic or happy, any other ending is unsatisfactory. Final notes of interrogation are absurd." 'Don't you find it very difficult to make your characters talk naturally, and especially so when they are as epigrammatic as yours usually are??"

"Very difficult, indeed, and I will explain the reason why. You seem to object to my being too epigrammatic, but it would be quite impossible to transcribe the ordinary everyday conversation around one; it would be too horribly commonplace; you must be an impressionist, not a photographer. A photographer instantaneously gives you the individual spokes in a whirling cab wheel; an impressionist gives you a blur, a hint, an idea of a wheel in motion. So with the dramatist, he must give a general idea of conversation. He must make his characters speak colloquially, and as they might speak in real life, for even in real life, for even in real life, you often get one line, although rarely, if ever, three that could be produced on the stage. Every sentence in a play is carrying on the whole play, it is one brick in the building. Remember this, there is an immense framework and skeleton behind the dialogue. Every character has to be colloquial, has to stand clear and vivid from the rest, and has unconsciously to himself, to carry on an immense scheme, whilst all the time he is unconsciously trending to a climax three or four acts off. That is what a play-

has. unconsciously to himself, to carry on an immense scheme, whilst all the time he is unconsciously trending to a climax three or four acts off. That is what a playwright has to learn, and it requires constant practice, for no one has any idea of the immense value of a single syllable where one will do instead of two. In depicting a character a playwright draws upon the accumulated experience of a lifetime. Conversations that have lasted many hours sink into the mind, and the writer reconstructs from half-forgotten bits; the reshaping is from memory. I only one took a bit from real life. I saw a tigsy man once at Waterloo insist that the gnard should conduct him to his third-class smoking carriage, and I reproduced it in The Silver King.' I try to seize the most salient and vital points of character out of the many a man has, and combine them in such a way as to give an impression of reality such as would dwell in the memory of those who had constantly known him.

"And as to the critical powers of your audience, Mr. Jones," said I, "don't you often find the much-abused Bond street masher displays, now and again, an unexpected soul of appreciation?" "I have detected symptoms of intelligence even in a masher," smilingly replied the dramatist, "but no class has a monopoly of it. The instinct of an audience, as I told you once before, is strong, keen, common sense, is always right; its judgment is often at fault. The better London is educated the more accurate will be its judgment. But it is difficult to say who is the best patron of the

right; its judgment is often at fault. The better London is educated the more accurate will be its judgment. But it is difficult to say who is the best patron of the modern play. Not every one can express what he feels. The only judgment I really care for is the judgment you get in London, and that has been considerably raised in value within the last ten years. But even today how far we are removed from the critical power of a French audience. During the arly days of Dumas's 'Francillon' at the Francias a few years back, I orushed into the second tier among a crowd of small tradesmen and the higher artisan class. The theater was packed, and it was my only chance of seeing the piece. The play was intensely interesting and splendidly played. It was one of those curious problems in the ethics of adultery that Dumas propounds now and again to his countrymen—and that he never answers," smilingly added my host. "But it contains some wonderfully written philosophy of Parisian life, and I was astonished and delighted to find, from watching the faces of those around me, and who were quite evidently of the lower classes that

osophy of Parisian life, and I was astonished and delighted to find, from watching the faces of those around me, and who were quite evidently of the lower classes, that they were as cordially enjoying this brilliant criticism of life as an English audience of the same class," he continued, with a fine sarcasm, "would have enjoyed seeing a low comedian sit upon a bandbox!"

"But you please the bandbox people, Mr. Jones, without giving them the bandbox?" He shrugged his shoulders. "I hope I do," he hesitatingly replied, "but it is uphill work, I can assure you, to drive home to the average man in the pit the fact that the theater is not the equivalent of the penny show of his childhood's days, but the place where the deepest truths and experiences of human life should pass before him. I was talking to a man only the other day, a man in a better station of life than the second tier audience of the Theater Francais, and the talk turned on theaters. 'Well,' he said, 'I have only been to the theater once in the last twelve years, and that was the other day when I took my children to see Barnum.' And that is typical of the attitude of many an Englishman towards the theater. Still, I am sure, we are improving, and there is

a good time coming; but our only change is to move away from the theater towards the drama. You may take my word for it, the greatest enemy of the English drama has been the English theater."

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

OVERLOOKED BY JULES VERNE.

Scheme for Running a Factory with Felin

Milwaukean in Harper's Weekly.
"I had a large cork and bung factory in Grand avenue and I needed power to run my machinery. You know, of course, that there is an immense amount of stored up electricity in a cat. The problem of inventors has been to invent a way to extract it profitably. In the rear of my factory I constructed a one-story circular building some sixty feet in diameter. On the floor of this I coiled a glass pipe six inches in diameter. The first coil ran around the outside of the room, the coils gradually growing smaller, till at last the center was no larger than this table. It gave me something like a mile of pipe. The top and sides of this pipe were lined with rather stiff hair brushes, the bristles being a little more than an inch in length. At that time Milwaukee was overrun with cats. It was impossible to sleep nights. I put a notice in the paper that I would pay 10 cents a dozen for prime cats delivered at my factory.

I got sixty dozen the first day and stored them in the basement of the powershouse. The motor operated thus: Place er-house. The motor operated thus: Plac-ing in the outer end of the glass pipe an imitation rat made of rubber and propelled imitation rat made of rubber and propelled by a small interior storage battery, I would then adjust a cat immediately behind it. The rubber rat would start off at a terrific rate—it was made to go through the mile of tubing in from two to three minutes—and the cat, of course, followed furiously, thonking to catch the supposed animal, throughout the entire distance. Gentlemen, it was exciting to watch a healthy, active cat whip about those spirals with the mechanical rat about a foot ahead and going like a cannon ball. The cat's back and sides rubbed against the brushes and her electricity was thus extracted. With a storage battery, and by sending a cat through every five minutes. sending a cat through every five minutes, I generated enough electricity to operate my entire plant, light my factory and sell power to run neighboring passenger elevators and small machinery. It also took the youl out of the cats, and gradually the city became quiet. At the end of a week a cat could be caught and used soul.

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temperance people.

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WITHOUT CHANGE.

NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1893.—This is to notify the public that the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of August, 1893, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the \$25,000 of bonds of the Amazon Insurance Company now on deposit with him.

GAZZAM GANO, President,

June 25 2.8

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FINANCIAL

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T. J. FELDER.

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Southern Farm Lands and Security Will remove September 1st next to York City, (Offices, 192 Broadway) in whence business will be conducted. August 10, 1893.

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CEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 2, 1893. NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOOD No. 38. No. 134 Eastern Time, No. 137. No. 4. Daily. Daily. Except Atlanta. Daily. Daily. 5 30 am 5 05 pm Lv... Atlanta ... Ar 7 30 am 6 5 m U. Depot, CityT'a 6 16 am 11 13 am 9 11 pm Lv... Atlanta ... Ar 7 30 am 6 5 m 11 13 am 9 11 pm Lv... Atlanta ... Ar 6 16 am 3 12 16 pm 10 02 pm Ar Elberton... Lv 5 23 am 6 2 12 46 pm 10 22 pm Ar Green wood Lv 6 7 am 14 8 1 10 om 11 12 pm Ar ... Citater ... Lv 2 7 am 11 4 2 5 6 00 pm 1 5 3 32 pm 12 33 am Ar ... Citater ... Lv 2 7 am 11 4 2 6 00 pm 1 5 6 am Ar ... Mouroe ... Lv 2 50 am 13 3 am 6 15 am Ar ... Mouroe ... Lv 12 50 am 13 3 am 6 15 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 6 15 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 6 15 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 6 15 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 6 15 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 13 3 am 14 2 5 6 am 14 2 5

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FINANCIAL

WIN G JONES BONDS, LOAD TMENT SECURITIES J. FELDER.

DEMOCRACY'S HOME

SAM SMALL MAKES A PLEA FOR UNITY,

And Says the Democratic Party Is the Party

of the People, and Cannot Be Disintegrated by False Friends.

Fort Worth, Tex., August 13 .- (Special

News, which strongly endorses the president's message, and which hearfily advocated the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, ap-

pears an editorial leader upon the politico-

financial eituation. The last sentence is

significant and reads as follows:

Meanwhile it will not be surprising if the contentions of the hour shall precipitate a new alignment of political forces, but in such a

prospect there is greater cause for congratula-

Daily Mail said:

The differences of opinion in both the democratic and republican parties on important questions will result in a new alignment of parties before another general election.

These are the formal statements of views

that are freely expressed in Texas since the president's message went to congress

Democracy Is Indestructable. The question naturally comes uppermost.
What will become of the democratic

er known, the past history of politics in the United States, are afraid that the democratic party is bound to die if its platform is defied and the hopes of the majority of its followers are betrayed. But parties in America have suffered such things before and survived.

party, which could survive the divisions of the slavery agitation, the direct divorcement and antagonisms of the war era, and the post-bellum odium of southern affiliation, cannot be rushed on destruction by

The fundamental principles of free demo

The fundamental principles of free democratic government, formulated into a creed, by Thomas Jefferson, are the immovable foundations upon which the democratic party is built. While they exist it will exist. They are inherently true and therefore eternal. Jefferson evolved them from his close analysis of the system of Moses, whose system was given from God. In pratice theocracy was the forerunner of democracy and democracy rests back upon its parent theocracy in the maxim "vox populi recti, vox Dei!" And so there will always be a political party in free America proclaiming the doctrines of Jefferson and calling itself the Simon-pure and everylasting "national democracy."

The South Its Summer-Land.

The South Its Summer-Land. In the south that democracy will find its

most natural atmosphere, its most loyal following and flourish with its fullest vigor. By genius, traditions and education the south is logically a democratic country. Although it has always been inveighed against

as the habitat of aristocracy, yet the fact as the habitat of aristocracy, yet the interemins that nowhere else on the continent has pure and unadulterated democracy domiciled itself and persisted so effectually as in the south. Granted that we have had institutoins that were semi-fuedal

and a social system that recognized the dignities and deserts of blood and brains, nevertheless, in politics, the south has ad-hered with greater loyalty to democratic

principles than any other section of the republic.

Now that the feudalism has fallen and

The Sure Reliance of the South.

In the dark days of our southern his

tory, when we were menaced, yea, suffering, by all the tyrannies of radical usurprion, by the submersion of the constitution in the floods of polluted partisan-

sultition in the floods or polipted partisanship, and when we were the prey of carpet bag harpies and scallawag vampires—democracy was the only hope of the south. Slowly, steadily, surely, by democratic principles and democratic endeavors we redeemed our effective or the source of the source of

sowny, steadily, steady, by democratic principles and democratic endeavors we redeemed our states, recovered our sovereignties and recuperated our fortunes. No wonder, then, that democracy has been a name of reverence and restitution among the southern people. And it was logical, no matter how inconvenient and oftentimes absurd, that all these things made it hard in the south for venturesome spirits who desired to exploit independentism and innovations in our local polities. I ought to know something of these hardships, for I have been one of those experimenters, in a mild way; but, looking back upon the history and tempers of the times through which we have passed in twenty years, I cannot blame our people from resisting democratic disbandonment and punishing democratic defections.

But how is it now? Are the times ripe for an abandonment of the solid south—

But how is it now? Are the times ripe for an abandonment of the solid south—solid for democracy? Can the southern people safely segregate politically on the threshhold /of the imminent emergency and in the face of the issues that it presents? Surely not, if democratic principles are still dear to them and if they be still set upon preserving those popular rights that are involved in the triumphs of Jeffersonianism.

What is Offered in Lieu?

Does the republican party offer any inducement to the people of the south to desert democracy and go over to the stained and discredited banner that glories in the shames of reconstruction, confiscation, usurpation, disfranchisement, negro supremacy, Credit Mobilierism, whisky ring robberies, pension frauds, silver demonetization, goldbuggery and Czar Reed thuggery, climaxed in McKinley machinations? There is a sum of villainies that will forever make it historically and eternally disgraceful for any true southern man to

graceful for any true southern man to ally himself with the party of John Sher-man and Shylock. Any endeavor to trans-fer the south to their control is always a

who are puny, pale, weak, or scrofulous, ought to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, there's nothing in all medicine that can equal the "Discovery."

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democratic party will not die. That

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And that afternoon The Fort Worth

ndence.)-In The Dallas Morning

arm Lands and Security September 1st next to (Offices, 192 Broadway) ness will be conducted. At the conducted of t

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AND FLORIDA RAILBOAD. AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE CT JULY 2, 1893. SOUTHBOUND

V. Atlanta ... Ar 7 20 am 6 6 p

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Sunday.
ine. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia
R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington
Trains Nos. 134 and 117 run solid with
aleeping cars between Atlanta and
d Pullman Buffet parlor cars between
d New York. Parlor car Weldon and
eeping car Hambet and Wilmington.
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ticket office, No. 4 Kimball House,
YER, DIV. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ND NEW ORLEANS SHORT D WEST POINT BAILROAD OO. line and best route to Montgomers was and the Southwest schedule in effect August 13th, 1995,

declaration of war against every southern sentiment and viral interest. Do the prohibitionists offer any potential inducements to us to abandon reliance upon 7 45 sm 9 02 am 10 02 am 10 29 am 11 10 am 56 pm 12 15 pm 20 pm 3 45 am 15 am 5 00 pm 16 am 12 40 pm 35 am 5 15 pm 80 pm 7 67 am 9 25 p m 9 25 p m 7 45 a m
11 00 a m 10 10 am 9 30 p m
No. 51 No. 53 No. 63.
Daily. Daily.

In recovering from "Grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and mutrition, rowses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages—the "Discovery" is the only guaranteed remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

democracy? Their essential doctrine does not comport with ancient democratic methods, the need of its medicament has not been so insistent in the south as to make it a paramount demand, and it comes coupled with the obnoxious fad of woman suffrage and the denial of state rights in representation in party councils, both of which effectually bar the party from welcome or growth among the southern people. The national prohibition party is clearly "not in it" is this crisis. Its pretentions are politically inconsequential, its platform belongs in the volume of "Rejected Addresses," and its future can only be prophetically discerned by looking through the telescope from the big end.

As to the Populists. To Be Found in the States of the

As to the Populists. veteran in the service.

It was just eighteen years ago that he

But there is the people's party—what about it? I heard Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease the other day elaborately advocate the populist platform as the panacea for all our social, economic and political ills. It was a vigorous, eloquent and much applauded denunciation of all those evils which have been consummated by the republican party during its thirty years possession of the government. But it was not a newsy or instructive address to a man who has lived in the south and heard the same crimes far more eloquently and accurate. who has lived in the south and heard the same crimes far more eloquently and accurately denounced by such men as Toombs, Stephens, Ben Hill, Hampton, Bate, Daniel, Vance, Morgan, Garland, Gibson and Coke, where was Mary Ellen and her populist array during all the time that the republican looters were at work? Why, bless you, the whole northern section of them nearly, were right in the "middle of the road" with the rampant republican rioters, helping on the miserable work. Now that the curses they wrought have come home to roost, scant wonder that they have repented their part in the evil history, have repented their part in the evil history, birds. Let us so ever fairly admit that they have repented their part in the evil history, that they now earnestly desire to see the country redeemed from their own misdeeds, yet those admissions will not compel men to at once accept all their doctrines and their leadership. The southern contingent of the party were democrats and are democrats still. They grew impatient for relief and embraced the proffer of these ex-republican reformers. They have acted honestly, in the main, and in a laudable enterprise. When, however, they come to believe again

can reformers. They have acted honestly, in the main, and in a laudable enterprise. When, however, they come to believe again that the democratic party is indeed "the party of the people" and that its platform is not made simply "to get in on," the larger part of these southern born and bred democratic swill come back into the ranks and do as valiant fighting for true democratic principles as they did in the hopeless days of 1868 and in the hopeful days of 1876 and 1884.

But how they will act in the future depends upon how the present emergency in congress is met. If the congressional majority lays down to the white house minority, then it will be in vain that democratic fowlers will spread their nets hereafter in view of the birds. The exodus next year from the democratic camp into the populist ranks could be made a large, indignant and danggrous one. On the other hand, it can be effectually checked. Mr. Bland, in his recent speech, voiced the probabilities of that day in a way that can only be ignored by those who are determined to dare party disaster. only be ignored by those who are deter-mined to dare party disaster.

The Future of the South.

Yet, whatever betides in politics, the south can never be willingly or honestly delivered over to any party, or bound to any party, that endeavors to repeat republican policies and continue the iniquities of national administration of which she has been the chief victim for twenty-eight years. Every instinct, memory and manly hope of the true southerner revolts at the surgestion.

Any combination, therefore, of the fu-Any combination, therefore, of the future, whether with mea of all sections, or with the liberal elements of the west specifically, must be upon the clear basis of just treatment of southern men and interests. That fact ought to be kept to the front everywhere and at all times. Our temper is always that it is better to suffer from tranny irresistible than from treachery infamous. Now that the feudalism has fallen and the illuminated aristocracy become a mere remnant of old fashious—now that we are threatened with the swift contagion of the sociology of shoddy and the eastern gospel of gall and gold—it is more the duty of southern men than ever to stand by the standards of pure democracy and fight to victory the equities and verities of the Jeffersonian eternals. To them occurs the opportunity of a great American mission. It is to be conservative of popular rights, patriotic in the interest of the great masses, and heroic in defense of the true code of free democratic government. Will they be equal to the mission? For myseolf 1 believe they will—nobly!

The Sure Beliance of the South.

ery infamous. The protection policy was not adopted with any regard for southern interests. It is a sectional policy and its effects have been to enrich the north and east at the expense of the south and west. It has been the most powerful weapon of partiality employed by the south-hating republican party. It has been an engine of oppression more terrible even than the oppression more terrible even than the army that once bolstered up fraudulent governments in all of our states. Protection must go, if the south is to have her equal rights in the acts of the government.

The national banking law was made for the prime benefit of eastern bondholders and capitalists, and has been one of the chief factors in that vicious monetary system that has bulit up "money centers" in the east, congesting capital and contracting

tem that has built up "money centers" in the east, congesting capital and contracting currency at the sweet will of the national association of national banks.

The financial legislation of the government, in general, affecting the volume of currency and the treasury operations, has been controlled or commanded by the eastern bankers and monetary representatives of London, Amsterdam, Frankfort and other foreign bill-shaving shops. The wants and interests of the purely producing classes south and west have always had to succumb to the manipulated "crises" brought about by these sharks and schemers.

The pension legislation, necessarily is almost totally for the benefit of that part of the country north of Mason and Dixon's line. Of the \$142,000,000 disbursed in 1892 over \$125,000,000 was paid out and circulated in the north. That was a government donation of about \$3.25 per capita to the entire population of that region. No wonder the south continues poor

capita to the entire population of that re-gion. No wonder the south continues poor under such favoritism.

In the public bounties the north and east

at the most of the money expended by the public treasury. The many millions, sometimes as much as \$20,000,000, paid on premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, etc., goes to help the eastern circulation and

wealth.

By far the larger part of \$47,000,000 spent spent on the war department goes to the north and east.

Nearly all of the \$30,000,000 expended on

to the north and east.

Nearly all of the \$30,000,000 expended on the navy account goes in the same direction. The \$24,000,000 of interest on the public debt annually finds its way into eastern banks and investments.

And of \$100,000,000 yearly expended on civil lists not more than one-fifth comes to the south, that has over one-third of the population of the country.

In office-holding The Constitution has repeatedly shown how the south has been persistently and fraudulently discriminated against. How many of those 2,480 offices that constitute Georgia's right quota are now filled by Georgians?

Our great staple, cotton the money crop of the south, has been robbed for a quarter of a century by laws that fostered the cotton bagging and cotton tie trust.

In fact, it will be hard for any man to find any interest of the south entitled to stand on equal terms with other sections, that has not suffered from the unjust, unpatriotic and partisan, sectional legislation and practices of the republican party.

Will Democracy Do Justice?

Will Democracy Do Justice? That is the real live question with south-ern men. They have been promised all these years that whenever the party should find itself in full power it would correct these

these years that whenever the party should find itself in full power it would correct these iniquities, reform the iniquities and treat the south with exact partiotism. That piedge has been the hope of the southern people through weary years and is now the issue between them and the representatives of their party.

If the party will redeem its plighted words, enact the Chicago platform honestly and speedily, then all ought to be well with us, distrust and dissension cease and the democratic party continue to be regnant in the solid south and in the national capital. Let us hope for these things still, but let us diligently inform the party leaders of our demands. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

S. W. S.

A Cruel Suspicion.

From The Atchison Globe.

Most of the girls who wear shirt waists seem to have a look on their face that means, "I wonder if my waist and skirt are keeping together behind?"

The Postal Clerks Have Often Taken Pouches On the Fly.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Chief Clerk Henry Robinson Talks Interestingly About Old Times-How the Mails were Transferred.

Chief Clerk H. M. Robinson, who was last year honored with the presidency of the United States Railway Mail Service Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, is a

started to work as a postal clerk, and since then he has worked his way up,

started to work as a postal clerk, and since then he has worked his way up, winning friends by the score. One of his faults—if he has more than one—is his overwhelming modesty. I was talking to him yesterday and asked him to tell me about the old times.

"What about the old times?" replied Mr. Robinson, talking more to himself than to any one else, while he rolled a cigarette in a reflective manner. "I went to work just before the White Train was put on between Richmond and New Orleans, and worked the mail between Atlanta and Charlotte. The train left here at 4 o'clock in the morning and reached Charlotte about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The postal cars on the through trains were forty feet in length, while before then we worked in apartment cars only. We had a paper case in one end of the postal car, in the center, but afterwards this case was changed to a rack, making it more convenient for the clerk.

"Upon more than one occasion, when the engineer took a curve too sharply," I have had all the mail on one side of the cer turned out on the floor. The men go down to the cars and get to work an hour or two before the train pulls out. Prior to 1879 there were only five men at work between here and Charlotte; a little later, and ten men were put on, and now we have thirty men on this run, with three

between here and Charlotte; a little later, and ten men were put on, and now we have thirty men on this run, with three trains each way every day. Two of these trains have three clerks each. The cars are now sixfy feet in length and are lighted by Pintsch, gaslights, although the oil lamps are still retained in case of an emergency. The cars are heated by steam from the engine and are much more comfortable than ever before.

from the engine and are much more com-fortable than ever before. "Three clerks can put up 20,000 letters and 225 sacks of papers. A quick clerk can average about fifty letters to the min-ute if the run is a good one. A series of examinations are begun in the early fall and every clerk is examined on the sta-tions in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabans, and Flor-ida and Virginia are divided. In addton to the examination of the distribution, the clerks are examined on the schedules of clerks are examined on the schedules of all mail trains in their districts. They must all mail trains in their districts. They must be able to tell even the express connections. Superintendent Terrell has charge of the fourth division and there are chief clerks stationed at [Adhanta, Charleston, New Orleans, Chattanooga and Jacksonville. One hundred and thirty clerks report to this division; and three men are detailed to work in the transfer room.

this division, and three men are detailed to work in the transfer room.

The Roads Were Exceedingly Rough.

"During the first four or five years that I was in the service the roads were comparatively new, washouts and landslides being things of common occurrence, while wrecks were hardly less frequent. All of these accidents necessitated a great many transfers and occasioned no little delay to the mails. In fact, that whea I started out on a run I had no idea when I would get home; many times I have run in from Charlotte twelve hours late, regular trains being annulled. When this was done we would return on the following schedules, getting late on that oftentimes.

"On one trip I remember having had to transfer the mails no less than three times over streams where the bridges had been damaged by high water and were considered unsafe. The passengers, mail, baggage and express were all transferred on a hand car. On that same trip I was en the road forty-three hours without steeping. The train failed to arrive in Charlotee for the opposite bound train and I had to send the mail through, properly locked and labeled for requesting lines in charge of

ing. The train failed to arrive in Charlotee for the opposite bound train and I had to send the mail through, properly locked and labeled for connecting lines, in charge of the baggage master. Sach irregularities as these have necessitated the men to work their mail on the floor of the car with only one lamp, which was a poor excuse for a light.

Catching Pouches With Their Arms. "When making delayed trips of this kind it often became necessary for us to catch the mail with our arms at stations where no stops were made. This was a very dangerous operation, taking into consideration the rate of speed the train might be running. The effect of such a catch could always be felt for several days as it was quite a strain on the shoulders and arms. I hardly think that such extra efforts to perform regular service under the circumstances would have been resorted to had there not been a kind of rivalry between the postal clerks on the line. We always tried to see who could report the lowest the postal clerks on the line. We always tried to see who could report the lowest number of failures to exchange at local stations, and the smallest amount of mail carried by and brought into the destination unworked.

A Transfer of Eighteen Miles By Wagon. "I shall never forget one trip where I had to transfer the mail eighteen miles by wagon and through the country from Toccoa to Mount Airy, Ga. It was on a southbound trip. We had arrived at Tocsouthbound trip. We had arrived at Toccoa on time, quite early in the morning,
and there received information that a
transfer of the mail was necessary on account of washouts between those points.

In making the transfer I had charge of
four wagon loads of mail, which included
thirteen registered pouches—and I knew
that they were very valuable. I thought
that the journey would well-nigh prove an
endless one. Just as we started across
Broad river, in Cunchee valley, one of the
horses attached to a wagon mired up in
quick sand. It was only after hard work
that we succeeded in getting the animal
out. The rest of the trip was made without any further mishaps, but we made,
slow time, especially on 'Dick's Hill,

Postal Clerks Hard to Kill.

where we had a steady uphill pull of one mile and a half.

Postal Clerks Hard to Kill.

"Yes, I have been in a couple of wrecks, but they didn't amount to much. I was in one run-off on New Year's morning—it was about 2 o'clock—and in another on one Sunday. Both times the postal car was the first to leave the track. None of the clerks received a scratch either time. The last wreek I was in was a rear-end collision. A train ran into the end of a freight which was standing on the main line; the engineer didn't have time to give the danger signal before the engine plowed into the freight train and went crashing through two or three cars. The fireman—poor fellow!—was killed instantly, and the engineer was thrown into the bushes and crawled into the woods to escape the steam. He afterwards had to have his leg amputated."

The Service Appreciated By the Roads.

"I know that the roads appreciate the importance of the railway mail service and do what they can for it, by way of furnishing cars that are equal in comfort to any in use.

"Another thing that I want to mention

"Another thing that I want to mention is the good men we have in the service. Owing to the long hours on duty, a great deal of it being at night, the heavy lifting to be done, the exposure, and the dry, schoolboy study required to fit a person for the duties of a clerk, the demandd is for sober, robust young men." The dealer who tries to persuade you to take something else when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla, is evidently working for his interest, and not yours. Be sure to get Hood's and no other.

connection for Louisville, arriving 7:30 p. m., close connection for Louisville, arriving 7:30 p. m., Cincinnair 7:20 p. m. Sleeper open at Union depot 9:00 p. m. tf.

980000000**98** Many diseases arise from one cause and blood impurity.

Beecham's

Pills

O Purify the blood and, Q Thus, go to the root Q of many maladies."



Clear Complexions Guaranteed. If you are annoyed with freekles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Rupport's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so oulckly remove tham as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser, at sells at \$2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for \$5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the onig remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only, by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY. Cor. Marietta and Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

HOTELS.

"Superior in Every Respect." SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL Lithia Springs, Ga.

Miles West of Atlanta; 12 Trains Daily by Grand E. T., V. & G. R. R. direct to Hotel. Pacific and E. T., V. & G. R. R. direct to Hotel. We are better prepared it accommodate our thousands of friends and patrons than ever before. Every convenience. Elegant modern bath house, in which the famous Bromide-Lithis Waters are exclusively used. Competent Physicians. High standard of table and accommodations maintained. Mineral waters even fresh from springs. Oceans of flowers. Lovely Iswns. Broad, cool verandas. Postal brings full information. Bowden Lithia Water for sale sverywhere. E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors.

ROBINSON HOTEL, TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

The Coolest and Healthiest Resort in the South

Good Water, Music, Etc. Rates for August and September \$8.00 per week 30.00 per mouth.

C, S. KING, Manager. aug13-2w

Warm Springs, Ga.

Will be open again on June 15th, with magnificent new hotel built on best modern designs and equipped with all conveniences found in a strictly first-class hotel. Complete systems of electric lights, waterworks and sanitary sewerage. New baths, best in America, including large swimming pools 15x40 feet, all supplied by constant streams of warm mineral water from a spring, flowing fourteen hundred gallons per minute. Cures dyspensia, rheumatism and all kidney and cutaneous troubles. Located on a spur of Pine mountain 1,200 feet above sea level, the climaate is perfect, delightfully cool, dry and invigorating. No malaris, musquitoes, mud or dust.

Recreations and amusements of all kinds.

or dust.

Recreations and amusements of all kinds.

Good livery and beautiful drives.

Double Daily Mail Trains on Georgia Midland Railroad—From Columbus, one hour and twenty-five minutes; from Atlanta or Macon, Write for circular with rates of board, etc.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.
may16 tf tues thur sun

Sweet Mountain Air, 000 ooo Pure Spring Water 2.000 FEET ABOVE

NEWHOLLAND SPRINGS COUNTY, GEORGIA.

SEASON OF 1893. Opens June First. Closes October First FAVORABLE RATES.

Particulars, address H. A. DANIELS, Manager.

GEORGE WARE,

No. 2 South Broad Street. \$350—Splendid lots formerly sold \$450, on easy payments, \$35 cash and \$10 per easy payments, \$35 cash and \$10 per month.

Several farms to exchange for city property.

\$1,500 - 4-r. house, corner lot 63x100 on the north side, very cheap.

\$1,200 - 4-r. house, new and neat, on easy payments; pretty place on north side.

\$2,300 - 6-r. house, Cherry street, 52x106; \$300 cash and \$25 ser month.

\$3,000 - 6-r. house, West End, 75x200, fine, shady and spiendid place; easy terms.

\$2,500 - 4-r. house, nice and new, Johnson avenue. nue. \$1,400-3-r. house and 2-r. house, Foundry street, 41x120. \$1,400-Jefferson street, 4-r. house, 50x100. \$3,750-West Harris street, 6-r., 50x140, easy

\$3,750—West Harris street, 6-r., 50x140, easy terms.
\$2,250—Houston street, between Jackson and Boulevard, 50x180.
\$2,500—Jackson street, 50x150, fine lot.
\$1,300—Gordon street, West End, 53x200, the biggest snap on the street.
\$1,000—Highland avenue, 50x142, on easy terms, worth \$1,800.
\$40 PER ACRE—For beautiful tract 4 1-2 miles out on railroad, worth \$100 per acre.

Humphreys Castleman

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate 13 East Alabama Street.

I have Choice Lots for sale in most desirable parts of the city. Offices to rent on ground floor of 13 East Alabama street; the nicest and most desirable in Atlanta; possession August 1st. Call and inspect.

Loans negotiated on approved bond and stock collaterals.

THE LAST CHANCE

THAT WE HAVE DECIDED TO CUT PRICES STILL LOWER.

THAT WE HAVE DECIDED TO COT TIMES DITTE SOWER	
Men's \$6 Bluchers and Bals now	84.25
Men's \$5 Bluchers and Bals now	3.50
Men's \$4 Bluchers and Bals now	2.85
Men's \$3.50 Bluchers and Bals now	2.75
Men's \$3 Bluchers and Bals now	2.25
Boys' \$3 Bals now	2.10
Youths' \$2.50 Bals now	1.85

See them and you will get a pair. We are continuing our great "50-PER CENT-OFF SALE" on Children's and Girls' Colored

Byck Bros. & Co.,

27 WHITEFALL STREET.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In All Grades of Boots and Shoes. Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets.

ATLANTA, GA.,

TO RETAIL DEALERS:

We offer superior goods at prices to suit the hard times. We are prepared to serve you with dispatch from our mammoth establishment, which is equipped with best facilities for delivery of goods. We will be glad to have your orders for Shoes, and will send a salesman to see you at any time you wish to buy. WHEN YOU VISIT AT-LANTA, CALL ON US.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE WE OFFER below some bargains that are bargains. So read the list of you will miss it. \$2,200—Inman Park, Edgewood avenue, lot; street paved; it is a beauty. Come quick. \$2,500—West End new house and lot, beautifully located; only \$125 cash, balance \$25 per month. This must be sold; nice shaded lat

per month. This must be sold; fince shaded lot. \$2,200—Corner jot on north side; 7 2-room houses renting for \$25 per month. \$2,500—Buys the cheapest suburban property offered around Atlanta. It consists of 4 acres and 6-room house on Georgia railroad, just below Decatur; beauthfully located. House is new and fronts east. \$4,000—Angler avenue house, 6 rooms, lot \$5x150. 65x150. \$2,000—Store and two houses that rent for \$23 per month; corner lot, 54x100; on south side. \$2,750—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot, near Crumley. \$5,700—Merritts avenue 8-room house and

35,700—Merritts avenue 8-room house and lot; cheap.
\$5,500—Edgewood avenue business property, 55 feet front; near opera house.
\$12,000—Elegant reating property; 4 6-room houses, water and gas; large lot, near center of city, renting for \$105 per month.

We have some elegant central property for sale. Have a customer who wants to exchange central property for home on north side of city.

Have some of the biggest bargains in Peachtree property ever offered.

DECATULE PROPERTY.

Beautiful lots from \$500 up; near transportation; also houses and lots.

Office, 12 East Alabama street; telephone, 363.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent.

No. 28 Peachtree St.

MONEY on hand to loan on real estate in sums of \$100 to \$1,500. No delay.
\$2,100 for 4-room house, lot 50x100, on car, on Tumlin st.; terms easy.
A GENTLEMAN'S home in West End for \$15,000; elegant brick house and 11 1-2 acres of land. \$1,800 FOR 4-room house, lot 46 1-2x100 to slicy on E. Simpson st. \$2,500 BUYS 5-room house on W. Fair st.; 1-4 cash, balance to suit. \$2,250 BUYS 6-room house, lot 52x106 to alley, on Cherry st.; \$350 cash and \$25 per month. \$950 BUYS 3-room house, lot 50x138, on Horne st. per month.

\$930 BUYS 3-room house, lot 50x138, on Hogue st.
\$1,900 BUYS 4-room house, lot 50x150, on E. Cain st., near Pledmont ave.
\$2,650 BUYS 4-room house and kitchen, lot 50x135, on Ashby st., West End; a nice place; \$350 cash sod \$25 per month.
\$2,250 BUYS nice house and large lot on Sells ave., West End; easy ferms.
\$1,500 BUYS beautiful lot 50x200, on Park st. West End, between 3-8157 and Lee sts.
REDUCED from \$2,250 fo \$1.800 for a 4-room house, lot 50x150, on W. Kimball st.; \$400 cash and \$20 per month.
CHEAP HOUSE and lot for sale on Brotherton st., just off Forsyth st.
\$1,650 BUYS 13 lots just at West End that can be sold for \$250 each.

I HAVE houses and lots in any and all directions for sale; you will oblige me and perhaps cenefit yourself by calling at my office, if you anticipate buying, renting or borrowing money.

28 Peachtree st.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House

NORTH SIDE—Elevated beautiful corner lot on which the owner built one of the handsomest cottage homes in the city. He is leaving the state for good. He has instructed us to sail it for less money than it cost and on the following terms: \$700 cash and \$50 per month. Now. why pay rent when we will sell you a model home, choice locality, where the enhancement will be sure and certain and for less than cost? W. M. Scott & Co.

GO LOOK at No. 3, Spring Place, second door beyond Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt's on Spring street. One of the cottages built by the Baltimore syndicate, S-room, two-story residence, everything in beautiful condition. Only \$3,000, \$500 cash and easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

Scott & Co.

EDGEWOOD—Near Inman Park, nice, high, commanding lot 50x176 only \$300, \$20 cash and \$10 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

6-ROOM, BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, only one block from Whitehall, near in, gas, water and all street improvements; choice neighborhood. Price \$3,600, but we can sell for \$3,100; \$400 cash, balance monthly. W. M.

Scott & Co.

INVESTMENT business corner which will bring in constant rent of \$100 per month and \$6,000 buys it. Good thing and worth investigating. W. M. Scott & Co.



REAL ESTATE BALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS WEST PEACHTREE LOT-214x200 feet near Dr. Thurman and Frank Rice's homes. We are instructed to sell it quickly. Offers wanted. We are going to sell it!

4 ACRES at Kirkwood, adjoining Emery, on new East Lake electric line at \$800 an acre. This is a good chance to subdivide and make good profit on a nice little suburban tract for home or fruit and truck, or for hennery.

make good pront on a nice little suburban tract for home or fruit and truck, or for hennery.

7 ACRES at Edgewood on Foote avenue, next to Mills's store and near Mayson's crossing on Georgia railroad with new two-story residence which cost \$5,000 to sell at \$12,000 or exchange for a good farm.

120x140 FEET—Corner Bell street and McLendon avenue, Edgewood, fronting electroline 120 feet, 2-room house, \$2,000. Will exchange for farm within eight miles of Atlanta and pay difference.

PLUM ST.—Corner Corput, one block from Marletta street, car line, 8-r. two-story residence on 10t 50x100 feet, only \$2,000.

60 ACRES at Vining's station, 11 miles from Atlanta on the W. and A. railroad; 30 acres open, 14 acres of river bottom, 30 acres woodland, good spring and abundant running water, accessible to Atlanta by frequent trains and a very pleasant drive; only \$1,500.

MORIGISON AVENUE—New T-room two-story residence, lot 46x200 feet, near Boulevard, \$4,000. Will exchange for acreage or a farm.

NEAT 3-room cottage, central, on a lot 25x100 feet to alley for \$1,290, or will exchange for suburban lot 100x200 feet with a small cottage on it.

CITY and suburban property renting at \$45 per month \$6,250 or will exchange for vacant accesses near the city. per month \$6.250 or will exchange for vacant acreage near the city.

ELLIS ST.—Near Pledmont avenue 5-r. cottage, hall, gas, lot 40x200 feet, \$3,500. Will exchange for small farm.

WATERHOUSE ST.—5-r. new cottage on lot 50x100 feet, near car line, in good neighborhood to exchange for a farm with \$1,500. GRANT ST.—6-r. new cottage on lot 60x150 feet to alley to exchange for a farm.

SEVERAL FARMS near Cave Spring in Floyd county, Georgia, to exchange for Atlanta property. SEVERAL FARMS near Cave Spring in Floyd county, Georgia, to exchange for Atlanta property.

275 ACRE farm, highly improved, one mile from Marietta, Ga., depot, with good residence and buildings, orchards, etc., all worth \$12,-000, to exchange for Atlanta property.

150 ACRE FARM, near Tucker station and postoffice on Seaboard Air-Line, DeKalb county, Georgia, 15 miles from Atlanta; 7-r. dwelling, 4-r., 3-r. and 2-r. houses, aprings, fruit, etc., \$3,500. Will exchange for improved Atlanta city or suburphan property.

d Atlanta city or suburban property.
SEE US before you buy or sell real estate.
GOODE & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

G. MoD. NATHAN,

Real Estate, 18 Wall Street, Kimball House,

\$4,500—Commodious 9-room residence, north side, all modern conveniences; will take vacant lot or smaller house as first payment. \$4,000—Any one having farm property in Georgia, well located, desiring to exchange for northern residence can get an exchange for 3-story and basement home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y.

\$1.750—New 4-room cottage on South Pryor street; easy payments. Recollect paved street, gas and water down and electric car service.

\$4,000—Cheapest property on the north side;

7-room house, all conveniences, large lot.

Let me show it to you.

4,500—New 7-room house, lot 46x209, north side, to exchange for acreage within a few miles of Atlanta, or farm in adjoining county; can arrange good trade.

All classes of property for sale. an arrange good trade.

All classes of property for sale.

G. M'D. NATHAN,

18 Wall street.

G. W. ADAIR. G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE.

NO. 14 WALL ST., KIMBALL HOUSE. **Central Stores**

FOR RENT, NO. 3 PEACHTREE STREET,

in the Peters block, opposite the National hotel, can be leased and possession given September 1st. This is one of the best stands in the city, stuated in the Kinball house block and one square from union depot. I can also lease three Whitehall Street Stores,

in the Dest blocks on that great business thoroughfars. Consult me at my office or bi-letter.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall street. Real Estate for Sale.

HAPEVILLE—Lots or acreage for homes or speculation, being sold at a terrible sacrifice. Now is your chance; come quick; it must all be sold in teal days. Churches, schools, etc. Car fare 5 tents.

WASHINGTON ST.—Choicest lot on the south side. Come and submit an offer. Cheag and easy terms.

\$2,100—Will buy new 5-r. cottage and two lots; on paved street and close in.
\$10,500 ONLY—For the chapest central property on the market; now is the time to buy.
\$2,800—For nice home, near in, choice, \$250—For a desirable lot, terms easy. Come, boys, and save your mond, HENTS—Bring on your vacant houses.

OFFICES—Choice one to rent cheap.

S. B. TURMAN.

Commission agent,

Riccessor to Welch & Turman.

Thone No. 164; \$ Kimball House.

Home and Family of Congressman Thomas B. Cabaniss.

ONE OF FORSYTH'S PRETTIEST SPOTS.

Many a Political Meeting Has Been Held in the Old Oak Grove-A Famous Baptismal Pond.

"Colonel Cabaniss, he live up the street on the hill in the oak grove, sir, 'bout a quarter of a mile out, sir."

That is the direction given the stranger in pretty Forsyth inquiring for the resiace of the congressman from the sixth district. In one form or another the reply ever the same. The "big oak grove" is ever mentioned to designate the place. with that grove impressed on the min! there is no going astray, as there is no mistaking those noble trees once a glimpse of them is obtained.

The house is scarcely to be seen from

the street at this season when the foliage is dense. It is a frame dwelling, two stories high; a typical Georgia residence, with the piazza running the length of the front. This has been the home of the Cab-



HON. T. B. CABANISS. M. C.

aniss family for half a century now. The third generation is growing to majority Judge Elbridge Gerry Cabaniss, one of the most prominent Georgians of the last generation, settled there soon after he married Miss Chipman, daughter of an other well-known Georgian who had come to the state when a boy from Massachu-setts. Judge Cabaniss was born in Jones county, his father having come to Georgia from Virginia, which gave to middle Georgia its early settlers. The father died when a son, who was named for a vice president of the United States, was a lad and the father of the late Ben Hill was the guardian of the boy. Young Elbridge Cabanies and Ben Hill grew up together in the same house and were like brothers. That old house at Hillsborough, Jones

out the support of props. When Elbridge

of the superior court for that circuit, was a

member of the constitutional convention in 1865, and when the old lessees of the

state road took charge of it and turned

Seven of the children still live. The

George A. Cabaniss, manager of the

Southern Home Building and Loan Association of this city.

T. B. Cabaniss, member of congress.

Joseph W. Cabaniss, cashier of the Ex-

E. G. Cabaniss, a cotton factor and

H. H. Cabaniss, president and manager of the Atlanta Journal Publishing Company.

MRS. T. B. CABANISS.

One daughter married Judge Battle, of Texas, another is the widow of the late Judge Peeples, of Atlanta. A third daughter, who married Judge Turner, of Mc-

Donough, and a forth, Miss Sallie, who married Mr. Burke, of Atlanta, are dead.

All of these grew up at the old home n Forsyth. They played under the trees in the famous grove, for it is historic.

the public speakings for fifty years have been

held there, and in the cool little pond below

the house the Baptists of Forsyth have baptized for a long, long time. In 1848 the democrats and whigs of that part of the state held a great mass meeting there and Walter T. Colquitt and Herschel V. Johnson on one side, with Bob Toombs and 'Alex Stephens on the other, engaged in

joint debate. That was a battle of gi-

ants and tradition says it was an even match, neither side getting much advantage

the republicans out he was appointed auditor and moved to Atlanta.

sons are:

change bank in Macon.

merchant of Savannah.

The barbecue pits are there on le of the knoll, telling of many a

MISS LOIS CABANISS.

life

after was a prominent figure in the social

one of the beaus at the springs every sum-

mer, but finally met his fate in Miss How ard, of Cartersville, a belle of the upper part of the state. She was the daughter of Colonel J. J. Howard, a wealthy cot-

ton merchant, of Cartersville. A cultured

and lovable lady he took for his bride and

for twenty years she has graced the home.

Colonel Cabaniss built up a large practice and prospered. He alone, of all the fam-

attachment for Forsyth is very strong.

He knows every man, woman and child there. But for that matter there are

few persons in the county that he does not

know well. And all over the congression al district it is the same. He was solici-

tor general of the circuit under Governor

Smith and came closely in contact with

the people of several counties. Judge John I. Hall was on the bench at the same

Colonel Cabaniss has two children. Miss

Mae, who graduated at the Monroe Female

seminary last summer, and Miss Lois, whose years number about thirteen.

The congressman will move his family

to Washington in the fall. They will spend the winter there and his young

daughter will complete her education in the capital city. They are bright and

pretty young ladies and the life of the home.

Their father is a devoted husband and

The Quitman Guards, fof Forsyth, is

his old war company. It belonged to the first regiment and was sent to Pensacola

to guard Fort Pickens. Thomas Cabaniss

was a blue cockade man-one of those ready

to go to the war at a minute's notice. Like

many others, he was afraid that the war

remained under the roof tree. His

of the county and state. He was

The present congressman did not marry young. He went through the war and Hour of Pestilence and

THE WORLD IS GETTING BETTER.

HELP THE POOR

Thoughts Suggested to Bill Arp by Atlanta's Invitation to the Refugees from Pensacola.

"The pestilence that walketh in dark-Time was when God punished his people for their idolatry by the sword and by famine and pestilence. Idolatry was the chief sin of the nations—the one most abhorred by the Almighty-the violation of the first commandment. "I am the Lord thy God," and for this he sent upon them the most terrible of all afflictions. The prophet said unto the Jews, "Because of this, one-third of thee shall die by the sword—one-third by pestilence, and one-third I will scatter to the winds." That prophecy was literally fulfilled.

It seems to me that a man could risk anything with less danger than infidelity or atheism or agnosticism. That is the un-pardonable sin for which the Jews suffered such awful curses. They do not suffer for it now for in the whole race is not to be found an infidel. They believe in God. But the world is getting better. Wherever there is a Christian civilization famine and pestilence have almost ceased to be. Just as Christianity progresses so does science, and the time seems to be near at hand when the sword shall rust in its scabbard and all the conflicts of nations shall be settled by arbitration, just as the Bebring sea fisheries have been settled. I believe that the time is near at hand when the pestilence that walketh by night will be annihilated by scientific remedies—when people will not have to fly for their lives o cities of refuge, and the poor and helpless will be as safe in Brunswick and Pen sacola as those who have means to get away.

The saddest feature in poverty's hard fate is the utter helplessness of the poor in time of pestilence-a time when even pity sleeps and charity grows cold. We who live on the highlands open our doors to the refugees and say come and abide with the refugees and say come and abide with us, but no message is sent to the poor who cannot come. Once I saw them tumbled into box cars by the hundred and in the dark night they were hurried away from Memphis to go they knew not where. Every town and city along the line was guarded and the sentinels said, "not here, don't stop, keep moving." I rode on the platform of a cab all that long and weary night and until we were stopped within a few miles of Chattanooga, where the quarantine officers halfed us, and I covertly hid myself in their car and got away. The tine officers halted us, and I covertly hid myself in their car and got away. The train of the poor refugees was hurried through the city and on to the mountains of East Tennessee, but what became of them I never knew. It was an awful time and I hope that such troubles will never happen again. I don't believe they will happen, for as science advances to does safeguards against all kinds of danger and distress. There was a time when New York could have been destroyed by a great fire, but not now. The horrors of fire and sword and famine and pestilence are gradually being ameliorated. These horrors are terrible upon the poor, and are relieved the poor make no new friends. The state of the did not state or the city officials may hurry them away from an infected city, but they find no open doors, no welcome, no houses for shelter.

I was thinking last night how much better off the poor are in the country than in these cities. What a mistake for a poor man to move to a city. He had better hire out to a farmer and live in a log cabin and let his wife and children have a patch of corn and cotton and raise chickens and breathe pure air and drink good water. Our traveling preacher told us last night about his recent visit to the four counties of Banks and Jackson and Franklin and Hall, where he preached to the people in country churches and broke bread with them in their country homes. How humble, how unpretending and yet how happily they lived. Everybody dropped everything and went to church—men, women and children. Everybody in the neighborhood belonged to the church and there was no material to work on until it grew up and I was thinking last night how much material to work on until it grew up and was old enough to join. Even the bables had to go, and if they cried in the good old way nobody took on about it. When it got right bad the mother took it out and about that time another began, but nobody seemed to think it an outrage. The prenaher had to preach a little louder, so as to drown out the child—that was all. He says the front seats are the first ones filled and the young men help to fill them. Nobody seemed to fancy the back seats, and they were only taken as a last resort by those who came late. He says he has preached in finer churches, where the seats were more comfortable and the lights were brighter and the singing more harmonious, but he never mingled with a better people. They are all farmers and work hard and live humble and thankful, and would never have found out there was a financial panic if they han't read it in the weekly zaper. One old man said he never found out there was a panic in 1873 until about two years after it was over. These people love to go to church. They have nothing else to go to. They go for instruction and entertainment and not for display. They feel as much at home in their church as they do by their firesdes. If a mother wants water for her child she walks up to the pulpit and takes it from the preacher's pitcher and nobody is horrified. The singing is rather ancient, but is unanimous. Everybody sings and they like long hymns and long meter. They sing every verse of "How Firm a Foundation," and are sorry there are but seven. If the "tune hyster" makes a mistake he tries it again, and nobody smiles or giggles. They all go there for business and that business is to worship God.

I remembered all that. It was just so at the old Fairview church, where I was reared; the old church where old Brother Noel used to stand up in front of the pulpit and wrinkle his brow and raise his eyes heavenward and open his mouth, and, having read out two lines, would "hyst" the tune for the congregation. They didn't know that is more sincere.

Our

All Pencil Cedar Comes from America. All Peneil Cedar Comes from America.
From The Indianapolis Jounal.
Mr. Carl Faber, of the famous lead pencil manufacturer's family of Nuremberg, Germany, is visiting relatives in St. Louis.
The Faber family has been in the pencil manufacturing business for several generations, the present firm employing 1,000 men and turning out 1,152,000 pencils per week. Mr. Faber says that all the cedar wood used in the manufacture of high-grade pencils is now imported from this country, principally from Florida. The cedar forests of Europe, he says, have long since been depleted, and he predicts that unless the wasteful destruction by American manufacturers is stopped all the good pencil wood will have been exhausted in a few years.

MISS POLLARD AT SCHOOL

Rev. Dr. Brown Tells of Her Story at Wesleyan College. Cincinnati, August 19.-Rev. Dr. Brown, ex-president of Wesleyan college, was visited by a representative of The Commercial Gazette. The gentleman was at the head of the college when Madaline V. Pollard was a student.

Speaking of the now celebrated suit for breach of promise, Dr. Brown said: "Miss Pollard came to our school after a few months of instruction at the Notre Dame at Reading. She was accompanied by an elderly man, who introduced himself as Mr. Rodes, the guardian of the young lady. The gentleman stated that his ward wished to attend our school, and as there was no reason why she should not stay, we took her in, and she began on

"At first the girl was not a remarkably bright pupil, for the reason she was not schooled, but I never saw a person who studied with such avidity as she did. Things settled down, and I supposed I had a pupil of eminent respectability, as in no way did the girl show any signs of a lack of good breeding. I went as far in her case as I did in any of the other pupils. I corresponded with persons near her home and found that she was well connected, and as I received my money I did not think it my business to examine any closer than I did. "After a time the girl's funds seemed to be running low, and Mr. Rodes came to see me. He said he thought the school most too expensive for him, and that he believed he could get his ward educated at Sayre institute. I said this was well and good, and he decided to make the change of schools. Toward the last Rodes ran out of money and could not pay in full, so he gave me his note, and then requested that Miss Pollard be allowed to remain for a time as a boarder. "At first the girl was not a remarkably

time as a boarder.
"This was contrary to the usual order of things, as the students were usually glad to get off for a vacation. School dismissed that year about the middle of June and Miss Pollard stayed with us till about the anish rollard stayed with us the about the middle of August, though all the rest of the pupils had gone to their homes. I remember that Miss Pollard stayed as long as she did, for I remember the part she took in the celebration of my daughter's birthday on the 3d of August of that year. The girl was extremely lively and seemed to enjoy the occasion greatly." to enjoy the occasion greatly."
"How about the visit of Congressman Breckinridge?"

"I remember that distinctly," replied Mr. Tremember that distinctly, replied Mr. Brown. "It was about the time I mention, the 1st of August, for I have a dim recollection that tells me that his visit was about the time of the birthday. Of course this is ten years ago that I am speaking of, and I am not supposed to remember distinctly just what transpired, but this I do know. Miss Pollard had had a little to the control of the property o

of, and I am not supposed to remember distinctly just what transpired, but this I do know. Miss Pollard had had a little difficulty about a letter that I will tell you about later on, but the letter incident was in my mind when one day I was told that Mr. Breckinridge was in the parlor down stairs waiting to see Miss Pollard.

"Now, I had never seen Mr. Breckinridge, but, of course, I had heard of him as a distinguished man and a great orator. I felt inclined to see the gentleman, especially as we did not have congressmen calling on us every day, and I am sure at the time that I felt flattered that he would be the means of sending us a pupil. It was with this feeling that I stepped into the parlor and made myself known to him. He was very cordial, and gave me to understand that he was a relative of Miss Pollard's, so when he made the request that she be allowed to dine with him I offered no objection. I have seen Mr. Breckinridge since, but never till these publications appeared did I know that he was not a relative. I took his word for the kinship, and, at the time, would have considered it a gross impoliteness to even inquire further after what I was distinctly impressed with.

appeared did I know that he was not a relative. I took his word for the kinship, and, at the time, would have considered it a gross impoliteness to even inquire further after what I was distinctly impressed with. "And now, as to the letter. My daughter being at home during the vacation, became well acquainted with Miss Pollard, and the latter, in a joking way, would write her name with Breckinridge as one of her given names. Indeed, the rest of the pupils would often call her Breckinridge, and once, for a few days, my daughter was away from home and wrote a letter to Miss Madaline Vinton Breckinridge Pollard. The postman brought the letter, and knowing that the word Breckinridge should not be on the envelope, he refused to give the package up, and returned it the next day. The third day I was told of the matter, and after some talk secured the letter, which I knew was from my daughter. Thus the name of Breckinridge was impressed on my mind, and as for the gentleman himself, when he came I received him gladly and without an instant's hesitation. As for the visit down town, I know not where they went, as during vacation I allowed the students, with proper escorts, to go out, but during school time this would not have been allowed. Thus I can distinctly recall the visit, but not specify the date. I am sure it was between the 1st and the middle of August, 1884, for I remember the incident of the birthday party on the 3d, and the payment of the board up to the middle of August, 1884, for I remember is that she was sick and we sent for Dr. Carson. The physician came and after a careful diagnosis of the case told me that the young lady was afferied with lung trouble. I did not believe the remark, as it was made in a queer sort of way that showed me the doctor did not expect me to take what he said. I cannot say what was the matter, but I know it was not lung trouble."

In her Washington suit, Miss Pollard gives August 5th, or two days after the above mentioned birthday party, as the day her intrigues with Breckinridge

111 . 1 111X1B.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonie. For bitiousness, constipation and malaia.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache. For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart

diseases.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir. At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidueys, the Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney,

1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

From Cuthbert, Ga

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

Clerk Superior court, Randolph county.

A Card. For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mezley's Lemon Ellxir.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.
Publisher Morning Call.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly,

STORY TELLING.

Andrew Lang Tells Some Thrilling, True Tales

OF THE LONG AGO IN SCOTLAND

When the Salmon Are Not Running Is a Good Time for Story Telling and Writing Fiction.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by Andrew Lang.)

St. Andrews, Scotland, August C.—We have had a drought for three weeks. During a whole week this northern strath has been as sunny as the Riviera is expected to be. The streams can be crossed dry-shod, kelts are plunging in the pools, but even kelts will not look at a fly. Now, by way of a pleasant change, an icy north wind is blowing, with gusts of snew, not snow enough to swell the loch that feeds the river, but just enough snow, as the tourist said of the water of the river Styx, "to swear by," or at. The Field announces that a duke, who rents three rods on a neighboring river, has not caught one salmon yet. The acrimonious democratic mind may take comfort in that intelligence, but, if the weather will not improve for a duke, it is not likely to change for a mere person of letters. Thus the devotee of the muses is driven back, by stress of climate, upon literature, and as there is nothing in the lodge to read he is compelled to write.

Now correlate one would not lack material. (Copyrighted, 1893, by Andrew Lang.) pelled to write.

pelled to write.

Now, certainly one would not lack material, if only one were capable of the art of action. The genesis of novels and stories is a topic little studied, but I am inclined to betopic little studied, but I am inclined to be-lieve that, like the pearls in the mussels of the river, fiction is a beautiful disease of the brain. Something, an incident or an expe-rience, or a reflection, gets imbedded, in-crusted, in the properly constructed mind, and becomes the nucleus of a pearl of ro-mance. Marion Crawford, in a recent work mance. Marion Crawford, in a recent work, describes his hero, who is a novelist, at work. This young gentleman, by a series of faults or misfortunes, has himself become a center of harrowing emotion. Two young

wind blowing up stream, and covered wind small, white, vicious crests. The stag cross ed and staggered up the bank, where he stoed and staggered up the bank, where he stoed and staggered up the bank, where he stoed a deer to die slowly of a ride bullet, and Die reaching the pool, hesitated not, but three off his clothes, took his skene between his teeth, plunged in, and swam the river. All naked as he was he cut the stag is throat in the usual manner and gralloched him with all the skill of Buckiaw. This was very well, and very well it would be to add a description of the stag at bay-but as I never happened to see a stag at bay-but as I never happened to see a stag at bay-but his clothes were only one skile of a carring river, and he had the dead stag on the other. There was no chance of fording the stream, and there was then no ridge. Wild not care to swim back, for the excitement was out of him. He was trembling maked" man in a wilderness, with a flood between him and his raiment, was in a pitiable position. It did not occur to him to play the stag and dress in the hide, and indeed he would have been frozen before he could have accomplished that task he reconnoitred. There was nobody within sight but one girl who was herding cows. Now for a naked man, with a knife and be daddress a young woman on a lonely moor is a delicate business. The chances were that the girl would feel like a startled fawn, and leave Dick to walk, just as he was, to the nearest farm house, about a mile awas However, Dick had to risk it; he lay down so that only his face appeared above the bank, and he shouted to the maiden. When he had caught her attention he briefly explained the unusual situation. Then the young woman behaved like a trump, or like a Highland Nausicaa, for students of the Odyssey will remember how Odysseus, simply clad in a leafy bough of a tree, made supplication to the sea king's daughter, and how she befriended him. Even if Dick had her a reader of Homer, which is not probable there were no trees within convenient r



HE ALIGHTED AT HIS OWN VILLAGE.

ladies, to each of the word he has been be trothed, are weeping out their eyes for him, or are kneeling to heaven with despairing cries, or hardening their hearts to marry men for whom they do not care a bawbee. The hero's aunt has committed a crime; everybody, in fact, is in despair, when an idea occurs to the hero. Indifferent to the sorrows of his nearest and dearest, he sits down with his notion and writes a novel—writes like a person possessed. He has the proper kind or brain, the nucleus has been and to assume prismutch bues. He is not capable of this assentic makety, and so happy, and even the frozen-out angier might be happy if he could write a novel in the absence of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the frozen-out angier might be happy if he could write a novel in the absence of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the frozen-out angier might be happy if he could write a novel makety and the source of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the frozen-out of the absence of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the source of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the source of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the source of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the source of saimon. Unitecklity, my brain is not capable of this assentic makety, and we have the source of the saim of the source of saimon. United the source of saimon with a source of the saim of the source of saimon with a source of the saim of the source of saimon and the source of the saim of the saim of the saim of the saim

ing which so many words are expended. The growth of the germinal idea depends on the nature of an author's talent—he may excel in expansion or in reduction; he may be economical and out of an anecdote may be economical and out of an anecdote may spin the whole cocoon of a romance, or he may be extravagant and give a capable idea away in the briefest form possible.

These ideas may come to a man in many ways, as we said, from a dream, from a fragmentary experience (as most experiences in life are fragmentary), from a hint in a newspaper, from a tale told in-conversation. Not long ago, for example, I heard an anecdote out of which M. Guy Maupassant could have made the most supernaturally moving of all his contes. Indeed, that is not saying much, as he does not excel in the supernatural. Were it written in French, it might lie in my lady's ehamber, and, as time go, nobody would be shocked. But by our curious British conventions, this tale cannot be told in an English book or magazine. It was not, in its tendency, immoral; those terrible tales never are. The event was rather calculated to frighten the hearer into the paths of virtue. When Richard Cameron, the founder of the Cameronians, and the god-father of the Cameronians and the god-father of the Cameronian regiment, was sent to his parish, he was bidden by Mr. Peden to "put hell-fire to the tails" of his congregation. This vigorous expression was well fitted to describe the conte which I have in my mind (I rather wish I had it not), and which is not to be narrated here, nor in English. For a combination of pity and terror, it seemed to me unmatched in the works of modern fancy, or in the horrors of modern experience; whether in experience or imagination, it had its original source. But even the English authors, who plume themselves on their audacity, or their realism, or their contempt for "the young person," would not venture this romance. What is the modern legend, which may be told in English, and out of which, I am sure, a novelist one of two tales, both to

water." However, let me tell the legend as simply as may be, and as it was told to me.

The strath runs due north, the river flowing from a great loch to the Northern sea. All around are low, undulating hills, brown with heather, and as lonely almost as the Sahara. On the horizon to the south rise the mountains, Ben this and Ben that, real mountains of beautiful outline, though no higher than some 3,000 feet. Before the country was divided into moors of patent soap, before the rivers were distributed into beats, marked off by white and red posts, there lived over to the south, under the mountains, a sportsman of athletic frame and adventurous disposition. His name I have forgotten, but we may call him Dick Lindsay. It is told of him that he once found a poacher in the forest and, being unable to catch the intruder, fired his rifle, not at him but in his neighborhood, whereupon the poacher, deliberately kneeling down, took a long shot at Dick. How the duel ended, and whether either party flew a flag of truce, history does not record. At all events, one stormy day is late September. Dick had stalked and wounded a stag on the hills to the southwest of the strath. Here, if only one were a novelist, one could weave several pages of valuable copy out of the stalk. The stag made for the strath here and Dick, who had no gillie but an independent sportsman of the old school, pursued on foot. Plunging down the low, birch-clad hills, the stag found the flooded river before him black and swollen with rain. He took the water, crossing by the big pool, which looked aimost like a little loch, tempestique under a north



DROPPED HER AMPLE PLAID OVER HIM AND THEN FLED AWAY.

—it was plain that the bridegroom did notand, to the end of the journey that remarkable lady conducted a lively and affectionate
conjursation with the squire in French,
Mannfestly, he had only to ask and receive,
but, alas! he was an adventurous, plain gentleman; he alighted as his own village; he
drove home in his own doggart; the fugitive
pair went forward and the Gretna blacksmith
united them in holy matrimony. The rest is
silence.

drove home in his own dogcart; the fugitive pair went forward and the Gretna blacksmith united them in holy matrimony. The rest is silence.

I would give much to know what that young person's previous history and adventures had been. to learn what befell her after her widding, to understand, in brief, her conduct and her motives. Were I a novelist, a Munpasant, or a Meredith, the muse, "from whatsoever quarter she choso," would enlighten me about all, and I would enlighten you. But I can only deposit the grain of sand, the nucleus of romance, in some fertile brain. Indeed, the topic is much more puzzling than the conclusion of my Highland romance. In that case fancy could find certain obvious channels, into one or the other of which it must flow. But I see no channels for the lives of these three queerly met people in the coach. As a rule, fancies are capable of being arranged in but a few familiar patterns, so that it seems hardly worth while to make the arrangement. But he who looks at things thus will never be a writer of stories. Nay, even of the slowly unfolding tale of his own existence he may weary, for the combinations therein have all occurred before. It is a hackneyed old story that he is living, and you, and I. Yet to act on this knowledge is to make a bad affair of our little life; we must try our best to take it seriously. And so of story-writing. As Mr. Stevebson says, a man must view "his very triffing enterprise with a gravity that would befit the cares of empire, and think the smallest improvement worth any expense of time and industry. The book, the statue, the sonata, must be gone upon with the unreasoning good faith and the unflagging spirit of children at their play."

That is true, that is the worst of it. The man, the writer, over whom the irresistible desire to shock at himself, his work, his puppets and their fortunes, has power, will never be a novelist. The noyelist must "make be lieve very much;" he must be In earnest with his characters. But how to be in earnest, how to keep the nof

Expense of Rai

Here the E

COSTS MORE

18.85 HERE AGAIN the Feddan and H

> 'ASHA and Co thorpe in thei of Os

nel Smith. Geo nd he and the of st hospitably ente The cost of making and in the khedive's rally and the two o calculate it. Item re noted down and interest that the result of these big grower bout what it cost in his was probably the on had been made b ers representing the of the youngest.

from the oldest contains had been far out in the production of they were figuring, marked that it was that his country he cotton on an extension It brought a high after the close of states, and the Egypt had at last struck so could make fortunes ust as they were go

the murrain attacked off nearly all their altivated the crop. end all the money buy new stock. Egypt grows a co than the upland of the from 4 to 6 cents me land was tried in Estaucess, the yield pet to justify the farmer clusion of the shorter Colonel Smith figur of making cotton in grage farm by the avpasha took the avera. And this result was the cost per acre is cotton is raised on pound is less than in The Egyptian far expense of \$25.05 per farmer's expense is gets 400 pounds of the average in Geo

the average in Ge last ceneus is 175 less than one-half a

It costs the Egyp to raise his cotton within a small frac So the Egyptian 13-4 cents a poun sha's figures, and b cents a pound mo does in the market. penses of the Egyr with a little more production would pasha stated that cents his country it. He said that on the investment medan does not take Sometimes he has when he borrows fr calculations given counted in, but of because it was har item that is not a warehousing the Alexandria. The is because the larg the port. They sh store it in their sell it themselves. only the transport the cost of trans house, sampling, in interest on the but to look after it.

mate items for the crop.
Two things which glance are that las there, it takes a game work. Here in an acre. In E quired to get the pense of breaking ame in both cou p another. Land from \$50 to \$350 it is valued at \$1 and instead of a less than 1 per \$1.2 representations. 31-2 per cent.
plained, a Georgia
acres of land to a
tion. That is, the
made up to a gr pasture, roads, tillable ground.

nd tax on abo Here is his est making one action (four acres). year.

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of it. Toombs and Stephens championed the whig cause and Colquitt and Johnson were the orators of the democracy. In the last campaign for congress the present owner of the home, Colonel Cabaniss, and Hon. Robert Berner held a joint debate there and the county went for Colonel Cabaniss by two votes.

So it has always been a notable grove in the political history of the county and

THE CABANISS HOME county, is still standing, though not with- | would be over before his company could get into it. He was a private in the guards, but before long he was elected captain of Cabaniss grew to man's estate he settled In Monroe county and there reared a large family. He was a successful lawyer and held numerous positions of trust and honor. froze the Georgia boys. At the expiration of the enlistment which had been twelve months the men re-enlisted in other



MISS MAE CABANISS. commands. Captain Cabanies was soon an ordnance officer on the staff of General Doles, who was succeeded by General Phi From Appomattox Colonel Cabanis

rode home on a mule.

In congress he meets two relatives, Judge Chipman, from Detroit, and Mr. McRae, of Arkansas. Both of these are blood connections. Colonel Cabaniss is fortu-nately situated on the floor of the house. Bynum, Wilson, of West Virginia, Bourke Cockran, Breckinride, of Kentucky, and Judke Cobb, of Alabama, are immediately

Judge Coop, of Alabama, are immediately around him.

Speaking of Mrs. Cabaniss, one of her young gentleman acquaintances said recently: "I have read in books of ideal mothers and wives and friends, but I never thought I would see all the ideals combined in one until I knew Mrs. Cabaniss."

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

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PERSONAL

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rimony. The rest is now what that young and adventures had efell her after her in brief, her conwere I a novelist, a th, the muse, "from chose," would ended in some fertile brain. I more puzzling than ighland romance. In had certain obvious he other of which it no channels for the cly met people in the cles are capable of a few familiar pathardly worth while ent. But he who never be a writer of he slowly unfolding be may weary, for have all occurred beold story that he is Yet to act ou this bad affair of our literest to take it the ry-writing. As Mr. must view "his very gravity that would and think the smallgravity that would and think the small-any expense of time t, the statue, the n with the unreason-unflagging spirit of

ptations.

GYPT AND GEORGIA.

Expense of Raising Cotton in the Two Countries Compared.

COSTS MORE PER ACRE THERE.

Here the Expense Is Greater Because of Smaller Yield. 1885 HERE AGAINST \$25.05 THERE.

ne Egyptian Makes 400 Pounds of Lint to the Feddan and His Expense Is 61-4 Cents Per Pound.

> 'ASHA MAHER, of Egypt, and Colonel James M. Smith, of Georgia, sitting on the plazza of the latter's Oglethorpe county home figuring the cost of growing cotton in their respective countries was a picture worth going a long way to see.

On the recent occasion of Osman Pasha Maher's tit to Georgia he spent two days with nel Smith, Georgia's largest planter, and he and the other two guests were nost hospitably entertained.

The cost of making cotton in this state and in the khedive's domain came up naturally and the two big planters sat down scalculate it. Item by item the expenses ere noted down and it was with no little these big growers of the staple knew out what it cost in his own country, but is was probably the first time the comparhad been made by such prominent planrepresenting the two lands, one the est almost in history, and the other one the youngest. And the agriculturist the oldest country recognized that hom the oldest country recognized that is had been far outstripped by the junior the production of the article on which the were figuring. Pasha Maher rehat his country had gone into growing

action on an extensive scale.

It brought a high price during and just after the close of the war between the sites, and the Egyptians thought that they ad at last struck something in which they ould make fortunes out of the soil. But just as they were getting ahead right well the murrain attacked their cattle and swept of nearly all their oxen with which they caltivated the crop. The farmers had to pend all the money they had accumulated buy new stock.

Egypt grows a cotton of longer staple fan the upland of the states and it brings from 4 to 6 cents more per pound. Sea is-land was tried in Egypt, but it was not a mccess, the yield per acre being too small to justify the farmers raising it to the exdusion of the shorter staple.

Colonel Smith figured on the average cost

f making cotton in this state on the avgrage farm by the average farmer, and the pasha took the average cost in his country. And this result was obtained: In Egypt the cost per acre is greater, but as more cotton is raised on an acre the cost per und is less than in Georgia.

The Egyptian farmer is at an average apense of \$25.05 per acre and the Georgia armer's expense is \$13.95. The Egyptian gets 400 pounds of lint from an acre and he average in Georgia, according to the ast census is 175 pounds to the acre, or less than one-half as much.

The Cost Per Pound. It costs the Egyptian .0626 cents a pound to raise his cotton and it costs the Georgian rithin a small fraction of 8 cents a pound. So the Egyptian has an advantage of 134 cents a pound, according to the pa-ha's figures, and he gets an average of 5 So the Egyptian has an advantage of 134 cents a pound, according to the paths's figures, and he gets an average of 5 tents a pound more than the Georgian does in the market. Very likely, if the expenses of the Egyptian could be calculated with a little more accuracy, the cost of production would be increased, for the pashs stated that if cotton gets down to 8 down to less than 4 cents a pound. cents his country will have to stop raising it. He said that before the calculations on the investment, because the Mohammedan does not take interest for his money. hen he borrows from a Christian. In the iculations given below the interest was mted in, but other items were omitted ause it was hard to get at them. One em that is not put down is the cost of lousing the cotton when it reaches adria. The reason this should go in because the large planters are their own chants and have their warehouses at be port. They ship their crop down there, fore it in their own buildings and then all it themselves. They have to pay not mly the transport from the plantation, but be cost of transferring it to the ware-buse, sampling, insurance, if there is any, interest on the building, and hire of clerks on the building, and hire of clerks aterest on the building, and inte of the look after it. All of these are legitiate items for they must be paid out of

Two things which will be observed at a sance are that land is very high in Egypt and so is the tax. While labor is cheap here, it takes a great deal more to do the hame work. Here the land is plowed for an acre. In Egypt five plowings are remired to get the land in order, and the ex-case of breaking the ground is really the time in both countries. One thing evens another. Land in Egypt is valued at m \$50 to \$350 an acre. Here in Georgia is valued at \$10 an acre on an average, instead of a state and county tax of s than 1 per cent, the Egyptian pays than 1 per cent, the Egyptian pay-it2 per cent. As Colonel Smith ex-plained, a Georgian has to own about four-ites of land to get one for cetton cultiva-ton. That is, the average Georgia farm

made up to a great extent of wooded land, asture, roads, gullies, fence rows and un-lable ground. So he calculated interest at ax on about four acres. Here is his estimate of the average cost can be desired and keeping up farm.

Laking ground for crop.

A bounds fertilizer.

Laking (making rows and putting in artilizer)

Stillzer)
To bushels seed..... ening and covering .

wing first time (two furrows nw). howing fourth time (three furrows to

cost for 175 pounds on one acre. \$18 95 cost per pound lint cotton, 8 cents.

Color Smith reduces the price of his the cost of working slightly and

own ginning, and thinks that he

made his crop last year for 7 cents per pound. He sold it for an average of 9 cents. He has made it as low as 6 cents per pound, but it takes an exceptionally good season to reduce it that low. He raises 255 pounds to the acre, whereas the average for Georgia which produces 1,000,-000 bales annually is 175 pounds per acre. The Irrigation System.

The Egyptian farmer has to use the irrigation system because he gets no rain in the delta, which is the tract lying between the forks of the Nile below Cairo and the sea. Canals run off from the river for fifty miles into the interior. Every farmer must have his pump to raise the water from the canal to the ditches running through his farm. Pasha Maher and large planters will have a great steam pumping station. Before the British occupation, the farmers generally had small pumps which they moved about from place to place. This was expensive and was hard on the machinery, so those who can afford it have put in larger pumps and will make one station supply the water for 1,000 acres. They allow to begin at the upper side of the plantation and water square by square,



FIRE PIATER PIECE.

going down to the end of the farm. The pump is of a capacity to flood whatever acreage the farmer has in cotton, once every ten days during the watering seaevery ten days during the watering season. The water is pumped into the smaller canals and the ditches are filled about a foot and a half deep. The earth quickly absorbs the water and in fifteen minutes there may not be a drop to be seen. It should be understood that the water is let into the furrows between the rows of cotton and stands a foot and a half deep in these furrows, so that it goes right to the roots of the plant, and the growth of the Egyptian cotton is luxuriant, so dense in fact being the foliage that if the climate were not perfectly dry, the leaves would were not perfectly dry, the leaves would shade the fruit to such an extent that it would rot off.

\$25.05 per Feddan. Here are the items of expense per acre as Pasha Maher gave them with the inter-

too addod.	
Tax	140
Interest on land	40
Renewal of buildings	20 .
Plowing (5 times)	100
Leveling.	1-2
Making furrows.	2
Hoeing and watering.	5
Making furrows. Hoeing and watering. Man to regulate water.	1-2
Seed	6
Planting.	
Six waterings	
Five hoeings	20
Picking	22
Ginning	22
Transport of cotton. Interest on pumping plant.	20
Interest on numning plant	18
Therese on pumping plants.	
Total cost per acre	559
Deduct net price of seed	58
Deduct not price of securi iiii ii	

currency would be \$25.05.

From this acre the Egyptian has obtained 400 pounds of lint cotton and the average cost to him per pound is .0626 cents or six cents and a quarter approxi-

mately.

This is not counting in the cost of the warehousing and interest on the investment at Alexandria or of the cost of selling. After all the Egyptian has not much the

A 16,000 Acre Plantation. Colonel Smith owns 16,000 acres lying in one tract in Oglethorne and Madison and in one tract in Oglethorpe and Madison and has 4,000 acres in other parts of Georgia. Of the 16,000 acres he cultivates about one-half and the rest is in pasture and woods, some original forest, and the rest second growth pines. His home is situated about the middle of the tract which, how-

about the middle of the tract which, how-ever, is not square, but has irregular boun-daries. In some places it is fifteen miles across and in others only one or two. The soil is a light red clay of good natural qual-ity and susceptible of improvement. It is splendidly adapted to the cultivation of cot-ton, while corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover and fruits, melons and vegetables of many varieties flourish there. Colonel Smith has four systems of farm-

He cultivates 3,000 acres by hired free labor, 3,000 acres by convicts leased from the state. 2,000 acres by tenants who pay him one fourth of their crops, 2,000 acres by "croppers," who pay him one balf of their

The acreage of ea	ch crop and average
iald for the whole h	ody of land by all the
reterns combined ar	e about as follows:
A	oros Yleid.
4	1.800 bales.
	TIME D. COM DUSTICIS.
ish Potatoes	20 1,000 bushels.
	carries 1 americal area

The convict System.

The convict farm is entirely distinct from the other farm so far as cultivation is concerned, being cultivated as a separate plantation. This farm embraces 3.000 acres, on which an average of seventy-five convicts are employed. Now there are 130. All are men. They are serving terms of from two years to life sentences. Colonel Smith pays the state \$1 per month for each convict and clothes and feeds him. The lessee has to pay the transportation of the convict from the place where he is convicted to the farm and must pay his fare back and supply him with clothes when the prisoner's sentence expires. For every escape who is not recaptured, he must pay the state \$200. There is one white man to superintend the convicts and fit-

teen white guards, who are paid by the lessen. Colonel Smith says that the cost of the convict labor is fully as much per capita as the cost of the free labor. The convicts do not do any more work than the free workmen.

The Tenants.

About 2,000 acres are cultivated by tenants who rent the land, furnish the labor and the stock and are at all the expense except for one-fourth of the fertilizers and one-fourth of the cost of ginning the cotton. They pay to Colonel Smith one-fourth of all the crops made, for the use of the lands.

The Croppers-About 2,000 acres are cultivated on shares, the owner of the land furnishing the mules and implements, feed for the mules, houses for the croppers, and he gets one-half of the crop, paying for one-half

one-half of the crop, paying for one-half of the fertilizers.

One-fourth of the tenants are white. As a rule the whites are the most industrious and intelligent and make the best crops among the tenants. A number of the negro tenants farm with judgment and clear some money every year. Several white tenants of former years have saved money and are now land owners themselves, having bought from Colonel Smith on long time and at an easy rate of interest.

On this tract of land are three colored churches, three school houses for the use of the colored children, three schools for whites and two churches for whites. Some of the churches are for Methodists and others belong to the Baptist denomination. White teachers are employed for the white schools and colored teachers for the negroes.

mules, houses for the croppers, and he gets one-half of the crop, saying for one-half of the croppers, and he gets of the churches farm with judgment and clear some money every year. Several white tenants of former years have saved money and are now land owners themselves, having bought from Colonel Smith on long time and at an easy rate of interest.

On this tract of land are three colored churches, three school houses for the use of the churches are for Methodists and others belong to the Baptist denomination. White teachers are employed for the white schools and colored teachers for the negroes. Pieuty of Provender.

Colonel Smith has on hand now 6,000 bushels of old corn which he has kept in the shuck and 2,000 bushels of oats from the crop of 1892. He has a large amount of forage and believes that he could make his crop next year without having to use any of this years's eroy for his stock. He sows wheat for the double purpose of getting some grain and to improve the worn one lodd with the surface of the story was broken, but during its content to the color of the surface of the surf

CHARACTER IN POLICE COURT.

A Fes Stray Etchings

Character, that subtle spychical force that individualizes clay and leaves upon human Ĭt stamp by which men are distinguished from one another, is greater than testimony and technicalities in police cour). The preponderance of testimony is weight of

Character is the key that unlocks the puzzle when conflicting testimony leaves two open roads. Judge Calhoun often has to look berond the words he hears for the truth. If he judged each case by what he was told about it he would often find himself following two paths. As it is, he frequently finds himself hesitating where two roads stretch away in opposite directions, wondering which one leads to justice. Before him are people pointing to each road and, fearful that he will take the wrong

Course, he hesitates.

A look of the ye, a gesture of the hand, a movement of the lips, the shifting of the limbs, the way a tale is told gives him the clue. Character, the light that shines

than with the law is required of a police judge. He must have that knewledge of men that enables him to read what lies in their face and what is often very different from their words. The study of human nature has come to be pursued by such inferior minds these days and it has grown to be such a fad that the real serious study is at a discount, but these people who imagine that it is a sure sign of a deep mind when they tell you that they are passionately fond of studying human nature, never study it enough to hurt and couldn't distinguish between the motives of a man who kills a cashier for money.

who kills a cashier for money.

Judge Calhoun has an intimate knowledge of men and motives and long experience in dealing with every type and conrience in dealing with every type and condition of them, coupled with a naturally keen insight into the souls of men, has so thoroughly equipped him for the place he fills that it is a rare thing for him to misread the faces that come before him. Not only is he an expert at reading faces, manners and attitudes, but at a giance he can tell the type of the Decatur street from that of the Peters' street or Brooklyn loafer. In his quaintly humorous way he told me about this acquired faculty of his:

his:
"It's right funny," said he, "but the minute a crowd comes before me I can fix the nature and location of the case. At a glance I can tell whether it is a Decatur street fight, a Peters street fight, a Brooklyn fight or an up-town fight. I know the types of the different streets and they rarely ever get out of their haunts to have a row. A respectable fight is generally had up-town.

"The only street that sometimes puzzles me is Decatur street. It is the cosmopolitan street of the town and two Cincinnati drummers are as apt to get in a row on it as are a couple of Jews or a pair of negroes. It is the promenade for all of the negroes of the east side of town Saturday night. Just like you would go to the Kimball house if you wanted to find a friend these negroes go to Decatur street Saturday night after they get their money, and it often happens that they fall into trouble.

"And that reminds me of a story," continued the judge, a smile bursting out all over his ruddy face, "not long ago I had a pretty respectable looking negro man before me for having a fight in a restaurant on Decatur street. The restaurant was a tough dive I knew, and I told the darky that I might let him go if he had not been in such a resort as that.

""Well, boss, jes" lemme 'splain dat,' said the nigger, 'I never wuz in dat restyraw beso' Saddy night, and didn't no "The only street that sometimes puzzles

Baking

ner that always moves Judge Calhoun to smiles. There is a stamp of genuineness about Joe's face that could come from nothing but real character. He is unconsciously a humorist and for this reason and for the fact that he is scrupulously truthful, Judge Calhoun likes him. Sometimes Joe is dressed in the frils and wide hats and sky-colored tie of the dude, sometimes he has the clothes and dust of labor upon him, but whatever he wears the true gold of his character shines through it. Joe is not mean, but there is something about him that makes people laugh and guy him, and there is something in him that expresses itself in blows when he is insulted. He is good natured, however, and laughs as loud as any one at his own expense. He knows he is on good terms with the judge, but never tries to take advantage of it.

One day he was up for fighting and he came limping in in worse form than the judge had ever seen him before. His big, black face was not expressive of the mis-

black face was not expressive of the mistery he was feeling.

"Judge," said he in his deep voice, "I'm hurt; my spine's broken an' I doan want you to send me out yonder dis time." The judge looked at him and said:

"Joe, you have been here as often as anybody, but you have never told me a lie. Go back to your cell and I willI send you a physician."

In nine cases out of ten this would have been a mistake. Such a ruse to get out is a frequent thing, but a physician was cafled and that night Joe Washington was sent home in the ambulance. For weeks he was not seen, but one day smiling and genial he walked into police headquarters and said that he was ready to go to the stockade.

stockade.

Joe is still on deck. Only yesterday he appeared before Judge Calhoun.

transparent from the eyes and lineaments of the face, has shown him the way.

The law is the end, not the means, in Judge Andy Calhoun's court. Where a man is judge, jury and attorney all in one and required to dish out justice in petty cases as a man would decide upon the merits of a dog fight he cannot be expected to carry the law in his head or follow it to the letter.

More familiarity with human nature than with the law is required of a police judge. He must have that knewledge of the cannot be expected to carry the law in his head or follow it to the letter.

More familiarity with human nature than with the law is required of a police judge. He must have that knewledge of the cannot be expected to carry and he told about it. He had called to see one of the girls and while basking in her smiles had innocently devoured a canteloupe that was the property of one of the others. His mistake brought on a row, and he told the judge about it.

Last week a little negro boy came before Judge Calheun for sleeping in a va-cant house. The little fellow started to tell his story in a thin cracked voice, but his hand kept going to his head, after the habit of weak minded people.
"Stop," said the judge, "go back in there." To the officers he said, "that boy is starving take him down stairs and give

him something to eat."

The judge was right. The boy ate ravenously all that was given him and he is yet at police headquarters being brought back to life. When he is able to go, Judge Calhoun says he is going to send him down to his farm, where he can be among

'good niggers.' Judge Calhoun has great faith in the old

time negro, especially if he comes from Newnan. The other day a most aggravated case was before him. It was that of a negro The other day a most aggreated was before him. It was that of a negro woman and her son who had been making the vicinity of their homes as disagreeable as possible. One story had it the son, a tall black boy of eighteen, marched up and down the street every night from dark until midnight with his mother right at his heels, and they both abused the people, the government and everything. The other the government and everything. nis news, and they both abused the people, the government and everything. The other side had it that there were no more orderly or decorous persons than the two defendants in the city. Which story to believe was a puzzle to the judge, but he found his way out.

In the crowd of witnesses was an old nexto man, with a white mass of woolly

negro man, with a white mass of woolly hair, a scraggy grey beard and an exmest

hair, a scraggy grey bear
look.

"What's your name?" asked the judge.

"Davis—Mid Davis." said the old negro.

"I thought so," said the judge smiling all
over himself, "you are from Newnan, ain't
you?"

The witness was from Newnan.
Judge Calhoun made up his
decision from the old fellow's
statement. He had not seen him in twenty years, but he recognized him at once.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

Calhoun has to deal. This class is composed of the lazy, oily, ragged barroom bum. Where they get their liquor and where and how they live when not in the stockade are questions that are beyond mortal knowledge.

This is not a dangerous class, as a rule,

mortal knowledge.

This is not a dangerous class, as a rule, but they never work. They hold together with the tenacity of a brotherhood and will divide their all, even a drink, with one of their kind.

Not long ago one of them was up for being drunk and he admitted it. The judge started to fine him, but an unkempt unkept and unclean member of the brotherhood of bums, a man who is in police court three times a mouth, stepped forward:

"Judge," said he, "let him go this time. I've got him a good job and he's going to quit drinking like I've done. Let him go."

Everybody laughed at such a rediculous plea made by such a ridiculous man. He continued to beg.

"While you are getting him a job you had better get one yourself," said the judge, "but if you promise to keep him straight, I'll let him go."

The two went out triumphantly. The two drunkest men run in that night was this pair. The next day Judge Calhoun said to the one he had dismissed:

"I thought Bill Platte told me you wouldn't drink any more if I let you go."

"Yes," said he, "but I'm not responsible for what Bill Platte says."

Often when witnesses conflict in their statements. Judge Calhoun has to depend on the policeman making the case for his information, but some policemen are so eager to convict the prisoner that their testimony has little weight. There is one policeman, however, for whom the judge has great respect. Recently this officer had a man up charged with drunk. The man said he was not drunk house for drunk and the said he was not drunk house for the said he was not drunk he was not drunk house for the said he was not drunk he was not drunk house for the said he was not drunk house for the said he was not drunk he was not drun a man up charged with drunk. The man said he was not drunk, but suffering from St. Vitus dance, and to show the court how the officer had been mistaken he gave an exhibition of his shaky walking. The officer watched it and slowly a new light dawned upon his face.

"Well, judge," said he, "it might have been that saint's sance he had."

The man went free.

Long experience in the police court makes a philosopher of a man. Comedy and tragedy take their turn in the little open space in front of the judge and are quickly hurried off leaving only the little lesson that a touch of nature teaches. Judge Calhoun can tell you that the real cause of a man leading a drunkard's life is not always a love of whisky and he can tell you, too, that tears are not always emblems of innocence. To know well all sorts and conditions of

men and women, you must be a policifudge. ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. One of the Most Convenient and Best Kept

in Chicago. A great many people from the south who

In Chicago.

A great many people from the south who attend the worn's rair stop at the Columbia hotel, corner of State and Thirty-arst streets. The hotel is perfect in all its appointments, every want being provided for. The rooms are large, well ventilated and furnished with the choicest goods. Fine upholstery everywhere meets your eye, the furniture being entirely new. Mr. G. A. Holsapple, the general manager, is an experienced hotel man and an accommodating gentleman, and personally looks after the comfort of his guests, as all who stop with kim will testify.

The Columbia is splendidly located, being midway between the fair grounds and the center of the city. It is convenient to many of the most popular theaters and places of amusement. One street car, two cable cars, one elevated and one steamboat line passes by and near the hotel running direct to the fair grounds and to the heart of the city. This is a convenience that visitors should not overlook.

So much has been said of extortionate hotel rates that it is deemed wise to be very explicit and tell just what the Columbia hotel does in this line. The rates of the Columbia on the European plan are from \$1 to \$2 per day; on the American plan from \$2 to \$3 per day with liberal discount to large parties. Now, when you remember that the Columbia uses only the best and neatest furniture and furnishes its table with the choicest edibles in Chicago, you will see the rates are not extortionate but are very reasonable. The butter used by this herein fall. its table with the choicest edibles in Chicago, you will see the rates are not extortionate but are very reasonable. The butter used by this hotel is from their own dainy, and the drinking water is Pastina filtered. Many a hotel in Chicago will charge you \$4 a day for what you can get at the Columbia for \$2.

If you are going to Chicago, you cannot do better than stop at the Columbia hotel, corner Thirty-first and State streets.

Go to Tate Springs. There are over 200 people at Tate Springs and the arrivals continue from the southern states. Many of the guests are recuperat-ing from the effects of a trip to the world's fair. There is no place like Tate Springs for rest and health.

NEW SCHEDULE

To East Lake. From this day cars will leave at Mark-ham house every twenty minutes for East Lake. Come out and enjoy yourself. Music every afternoon and evening.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 East Cain Street.

This school has just completed arrangements with Herr von Walther, a graduate of the Hamburg, Germany, cadets school, who will have charge of the German department. The Berlitz school is now ready to answer any application for French, Spanish or German. Several classes in each of the languages are now in progress. Trial lessons free. For particulars, write or apply to B. Collonge, E. Wellhoff, directors.

Miss Mamie Griggs, the well known artist, will be in charge of the art department in Miss Hanna's school. Miss Griggs's excellent work in china painting, water colors, oil and pastel has attracted favorable comment from the press and public. She refers, by permission, to the following well known citizens all of whom have had daughters under her instructions: following well known citizens all of whom have had daughters under her instructions:

Mr. T. B. Neal, Neal Loan and Banking Company; Mr. E. H. Thornton, Neal Loan and Banking Company; Mr. E. D. Davis, Mr. Henry Johnson, Chamberlin, Johnson and Co.; Dr. W. S. Armstrong, Mr. George S. Lowndes, Mrs. F. M. Potts, Crew street; Mrs. L. M. Pittman, South Pryor street; Mrs. W. G. Haynes, East Harris street; Captain Harry Jackson, Mr. M. C. Carraway, Ponce de Leon circle.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

G. A. R. Encampment Atlants to Indianapolis and Chicago, Monday, September 4th a low-priced ticket and select party. Personal management. For full information address A. B. Carrier, manager, Atlants, Ga.

East Tennessee Night Express leaves Atlanta for Chattanooga 11:00 p. m., arrives Chattanooga 6:00 a. m., close connection for Louisville, Cincinnati, and all East Tennessee and Virginia recorts. Sleeper open Union depot 9:00 p. m. tf.

CATARRH AND RHEUMATISM CURED.

The oldest cooper in Atlanta cured of catarrhal deafness and rheumatism. Mr. Frederick Brown is the oldest cooper in Atlanta today. He occupies No. 28 Efflore street as his shop and lives at 98 West Mitchell street, where he has lived since the war. Mr. Brown was cured of catarrhal deafness and rheumatism by Drs. Copeland, Porter & Milholland. Briefly this is what he says for publication:



MR. F. BROWN, 98 W. Mitchell St.

"I suffered from catarrh for eight years. All the worst symptoms of chronic ca-tarrh. My head and nose were always

All the worst symptoms of chronic catarrh. My head and nose were always stopped up and there was a constant dull, heavy ache over both eyes that at times would seem to almost destroy my memory. Mucous dropping back into my throat kept me hawking and spitting constantly.

"The catarrh had been working of me for many years and had literally poisoned my whole system. My stomach was worn out, and it seems as though the catarrh poison had diseased every organ in my body. My ears were affected and I became partially deaf from the everlasting roaring and buzzing. My throat was very sore and I had palpitation of the heart. I suffered greatly from weakness and constipation of the bowels, from violent catarrhal headaches and from spells of dizziness that would almost make me fall over, and in addition to all this I had rheumatism in my right leg and arm so bad I could scarcely use either. Under the splendid treatment of Drs. Copeland, Porter & Milholland, my terrible disease—or rather my terrible complication of diseases—was in a little time completely mastered, and I willingly and cheerfully recommend these physicians."

SUNDAY OFFICE HOURS.

On and after August 1st, up to Septem ber 1st, Sunday office hours at the Copeland Medical Institute will be from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. There will be no office hours in the afternoon on Sunday during the month of August.

Unexcelled treatment by mail. Diseases diagnosed by symptom blank. Questions about all chronic diseases cheerfully answered. Write for symptom blank.

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hogany, quartered oak and walnut. very beautiful instruments. We invite you to call and see them.

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THE MODISTES

Latest Styles and the Materials Used in Making Dresses.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Society Orders Gowns the Season Through Newest Dress for Dances and Dinners.

Between midsummer at the modistes and midwinter there is as great a differ-nce in appearance as in seasons.

In January one sees there an array of en, each waiting her turn to be ushered into the fitting room. In August the par-lors are deserted, the long mirrors stand dim and dull. Nevertheless a good force of work-girls are busy from morning until night finishing off and packing a shimmer ing mass of summer gowns as vari-colored as a prism in the sun.

is to the absent women of the cities that the modistes eater to in the summer, for the "stay-at-homes buy very few clothes, preferring to do without rather than



BILK GOWN IN LAVENDER AND WHITE.

journey down to a modiste's on a steaming day and stand the fatigue of "trying on. Smart dressers no longer, as of old, provide themselves with a complete outfit of cos-tumes for the season; they prefer to leave themselves free to take advantage of the latest summer caprice of Parisian fashion and not in May commit themselves in danc-ing gowns for August. The styles of May have been known to turn ugly before mid-Among the August dresses I saw being

packed yesterday to be sent to a debutante in Newport was one to be worn at a stately tea. The silk was of the kind our great grandmothers wore—that stiff, rustling silk that seems to belong in the same clause with the minuet and the name of "Tabisha." with the minuet and the name of "Tsbitha," The ground was of white, shot through with forked lightning of lavender; the full skirt gaining an additional rustle by being made of lavender silk. Three double ruffles of the material, set about a foot apart and edged with fine narrow lace formed the skirt trimming, the bottom ruffle falling over a fine knife plaiting of the material; the effect of these double ruffles tending to cut off the height of the very tall, handsome young girl who is to appear in the gown.

waist was gathered slightly on the The waist was gathered signify on the shoulders back and front and fitted into the waist line by a series of flat, narrow plaits laid into the curve of the figure, the under arm seam being cut in the conventional way. The trimming consisted of an unusually wife and very girlish-looking sailor collar of white watered silk, lined with layender silk; this collar extended in sailor collar of white watered silk, lined with lavender silk; this collar extended in bias lapels across the breast and was crossed and slipped down under the belt. All around the collar and its lengthy ends went a tiny full ruffle of the dress material edged with the narrow lace and at the throat was knotted a sailor's tie of white watered silk also finished with lace. The balloon's sleeves came just below the elbow and were finished with a double ruffle of silk and lace, a tiny band of violets nestling among it and on the left breast the wearer will pin a large bunch of frosted Parma violets.

I was allowed to peep into the mysteries of another box that was to be expressed with

I was allowed to peep into the mysteries of another box that was to be expressed with it, which held the parasol and hat to match. The latter might well be termed a "picture hat," for it looked like one painters love to put on their women. The sweeping white chip was bent into three decided flutes in the back, filled in with straggling bunches of lilac hyacinths, showing barely a suggestion of green, some of the hyacinths drooping on the hair, others peeping over the brim. Thrown around the brim is a graceful cloud-like twist was white gauze, caught in front by a knight's blume of white caught in front by a knight's blume of white feathers and escaping from that was again



TACHTING GOWN OF CREAM WOOL.

confined at the side by the brim rolling up over it and carrying like the crest of a wave another white feather. Right under the brim in front was a pointed bunch of the hy-

ncinths.

The parasol of white and lavender silk was tightly rolled into a lavender and white striped silk cover that began with a smail puff at the top ended with a large one at the handle, which was of Dresden sprinkled over with violets. This arrangement of having the corner exactly like the parasol has been much liked; it keeps the dust off and yet does not distract from the appearance of the parasol.

Lying on a chair next to this shimmering array of white and lavender was the most stunning yachting gown I have yet seen. This was not to be used for rough service, but to serve for a morning's run down the

bay, or a society luncheon on the white deck of a trim yacht.

The shirt was of loosely woven soft wool in deep cream made over cream taffeta. Three rows of broad white wool and silk braid went around the skirt, dividing it into three sections. The seams were laid tlat, two rows of stitching keeping them down

tlat, two rows of stitching keeping them down.

The full shirtwaist of cream corded silk was held down by an Eton jacket of the wool, without revers, the front pieces simply bound with narrower braid and the back split up to the shoulders showing the silk shirt waist beneath; the armholes were bound with braid, and the full silk sleeves tapered to fit the wrist, and fastened there by means of five round silk buttons and silk loops; these loops are used always now instead of button holes. The crush collar was made of silk, the belt of wide bands of the braid.

This young woman also had ordered a

of the braid.

This young woman also had ordered a complete outfit; for her hat lay there—a broad Knox sailor with a bunch of frosted violets at the side; and as she goes to this "swell" yacht luncheon she will probably carry on her arm the stylish wrap of white broadcloth which I saw with the hat. This was unlined, had three capes, each of the upper ones edged with braid, and the ef-fective roll-over collar also thus finished. To complete the suit she will wear doubt less white chamois gloves and white can-vas low shoes tipped with kid, and her par-asol will be white pongee.

Simple Swiss Dancing Gowns.

I asked another leading modiste what kind of evening dresses were in demand by the gay society folk away from home; whether they were simple or extravagant. For summer she showed me two gowns entirely dissimilar, proving that "so many women, so many minds;" also, that one can be comme il faut in a summer baliroom in anything from a 50 cent Swiss to a \$50 gauze, provided it is fresh and stylishly made.

anything from a to cent stylishly made.

The first gown of white dotted Swiss was delightful in its freshness amid a faint fragrance from lying in lavender sprigs. The skirt had a deep Spanish flounce with small ruffles of Valenciennes lace at the top and at the bottom; also two rows of wider lace was inserted.

The waist was the old time gathered affair, the yoke made of strips of Swiss and inserting, with a deep berthe of the lace outlining the curve. The elbow sleeves were fashioned of strips of lace and Swiss, the dainty ruffles at the bottom caught with a small white satin bow. The collar was of folded satin ribbon, and the satin ribbon of the belt fluttered out into butterfly bow at the back.

This simple dancing gown was not, as you may imagine, to be worn by a blue-eyed maiden of sixteen, but by a very young matron, and slie can wear the same gown with propriety to preside at her tea table, and if she is artistic she will place one large purple pansy with its leaf, just in the fall of the lace on her breast and another in the coil of her hair.

n the coil of her hair.

Worn Under White Gowns.

As most women are learning, the under wear that goes with a thin white gown is quite an important feature of such a toilet, and a suggestion that the modiste who made this Swiss gown gave me, may benefit those indulging in crisp, white dresses these August evenings. It is this that instead of the boned silk or the starch ed linen corset covers two silk lisle thread shirts should be used, one to go over the corset and one to go under it, both fitting snugly and causing the gown to set more gracefully. Dancing Dress of White Gauze.

A marked contrast to the simple Swiss was shown me. Over a white silk skirt was hung a bias skirt, with slight fullness, of white gauze with a streak of satin flowers running over it. The trimming was of bias bands edged on each side with nar-



A SMART DANCING GOWN.

row lettuce-green satin ribbon; these bands were arranged in pointed form around the skirt. The full body waist of this gauze skirt. The full body waist of this gauze gown had no trimming about the round neck excepting the gathered edge of the goods; across the bust the idea of the band edge with the lettuce-green ribbon was carried out, only these went straight across to the under arm seams, instead of forming points.

The sleeves were voluminous and caught just above the elbow with a twist of the lettuce-green ribbon; the belt was of the same ribbon, curled around the waist in a

same ribbon, curled around the waist in a graceful manner.

This stylish dancing gown can be easily copied by deft and tasteful fingers.

But to the young did not belong all the costumes I saw at the modistes, for very stylish gowns and wraps were being sent away to the mothers of all these brilliant young people.

Matron's Black Dinner Dress.

For instance, there was a beautiful black gown making for a matron who entertains her daughters' friends charmingly in Saratoga. It was a dinner dress of black grenadine of the handsomest weave, the foundation of American silk. The skirt was formed of three bias flounces overlapping one another, the narrowest, of course, placed at the waist and the edge of each was finished with narrow jet passementerie.

menterie.
The bask was slightly pointed and had a The bask was signify pointed and had a plastron, back and front, of old rose silk, with shirred Brussels net fastened down by narrow jet beadings. The revers of grenadine lined with silk formed almost a cape over the shoulders then narrowed down to

dine lined with silk formed almost a cape over the shoulders then narrowed down to points at the waist line. The sleeves were very full to the elbow, where they met long cuffs of the old rose silk under net, the cuff finished off with a wider band of jet. The chic touch of the costume was a butterfly bow of black satin at the breast. With this gown, which can also be worn for carriage dress, was a black chip hat trimmed with small ornaments of jet, a military aigrette of black feathers in front and silk net twisted around the brim. There was also a stylish triple cape of heavy grosgrain silk and black guipure lace, the neck having a double ruching of the lace as a collar standing up well about the ears.

A Pink Gingham.

A Pink Gingham.

But one of the prettiest things I saw being packed was just a modest little gingham. It was in that deep shade of pink that brunettes prefer, with a satiny speck on it: the full skirt gathered in the belt, had three wide ruffles of heavy yellow linen lace placed a foot apart.

The full waist, gathered in at the neck and belt, had a berthe formed of this same yellow lace with a band of inserting above it; the collar was made of a wide band of the inerting with pink satin ribbon run in and out of it, ending in a small bow at the back.

when the wearer goes for a walk in this little gown she will wear a hat of deep pink rough straw with a fluff of the yellow lace in front and a few yellow and brown manuerites. HARRY-DELE HALLMARK.

Beside the Whip Is Seated the Lady During the Drive.

SOME ELEGANT TURNOUTS NOTICED.

And the Lovely Ladies in the Conspicuou Seat on the Box-Handsome Fourin-Hands.

The box seat on a coach is the lady's show seat.

show seat.

Next to the whip the lady by his side is the feature of the load, and while some women are born to occupy the high position with more grace and dignity than the average queen sits on a throne, the ordinary awkwardness of a larger number is exaggerated into gaucheries when the responsibility of a box seat is assumed.

A few women like Lady Curzon, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. James P. Kernochan and some others even handle the ribbons and understand the science of the drivers' branch of coaching. But this requires plenty of nerve and rare skill, and for every woman who handles the reins there are a hundred who appear on the box seat and lend an air of distinction to the entire outfit.

Ten years ago there were not more than a couple dozen private coaches in this country. But coaching has made a great advance, and there are hundreds of coaches, breaks and four-in-hands now owned

necessary in front with one hand and use the other to catch hold of the skid, just about on the level with your eyes. The gentleman will stand behind you guarding your dress from the wheel with one hand and the other will hold your arm in its palm to help you and keep your from falling backward in case your hand lost its grip or your foot slipped. There will be no one to pull you up from above, and you will do your own arranging when you get there.

What Is Good Position.

What Is Good Position.

"Then you will take position. Every man wants the woman at his side to look especially good form and well set up, as it were, on parade. So in starting out everybody assumes the most correct attitudes. "The box seat occupant to be especially effective should be about five feet and a half tall, weight about 150 to 170 pounds, and have good shoulders and carry herself well.

self well.

"She will sit evenly on the seat—no lolling or lounging nor leaning or nestling close to the driver. The lower part of her back will rest against the back of the seat back will rest against the back of the seat and maintain an upright position, not touching the seat at the top. Her feet will be placed side by side for a brace against the iron dasher. Of course, out on the road this position is relaxed, but when under fire and parade this would make any respectable looking woman who was dressed well appear to advantage.

"What does she do with her skirts? Well, they should not be left to fly around, but should be tucked well in or the wind will play the mischief with them.

"And how does she dispose of her hands?" I inquired.

"That's easy. They rest in her lap, except in rough or fast riding. But on parade you know no woman wants to show she is nervous, or that she hasn't a perfectly athome feeling. Several years ago the bouquets the women carried used to occupy their hands, but that's out of style now, and no one carries flowers any more on top

and no one carries flowers any more



JOHN R. TOWNSEND'S FOUR-IN-HAND BREAK.

by private individuals, for the coach is coming to be looked on as quite as necessary to the pleasure and style of a thoroughly well set up family establishment as a yacht. So in these democratic American days no woman knows but that in a week days no woman knows but that in a week she herself may be called on to be envied of all and have a seat by the driver's throne. But it isn't every woman who is the quintessence of grace even on terra firma, and on top of a coach in the front seat what possible grace she may have stands a chance of being dissipated, for women are proverblally skittish of high places and posing as beauty, ease and good style on a box seat is harder than riding in places of the goddess of beauty on a circus chariot. in places of the circus chariot.

Models of Elepance.

There are some women in America, such as Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Ferdenand There are some women in America, such as Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Ferdenand Yznaga and Mrs. Burke-Roche, who occupy a box seat as if born for just that duty. But although a Newport man deciared this ability was innate in these ladies and must be born in a woman, there really is models.

So is the beautiful Mrs. Burke-Roche. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence used to Mrs. Haveneyer, Mrs. Ridgways, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Fairman Rogers all are good models.

an art in it which can be acquired to a certain extent.

This Newport man consented to give mesome points on the art as he has seen it practiced. He declared no manual had treated the subject as far as he knew and that our women who are often seen on box seats have picked up the ways of English women. The young man is one of the best known whips in Newport and does much to make coaching popular and the annual parades a success. much to make coaching popular and the annual parades a success. "It must be innate in most of the women I know—I should judge just like sitting gracefully on

should judge just his sitting gracetury on a chair," he said.

"Yes, but you ought to know that lots of women have to take lessons before they can dispose of themselves artistically on a chair," I hastened to inform him.

"Eh, do they? Then I guess a good-looking, well-built woman can learn the fine art and finishing touches of looking well on a box seat. Come to think of well on a box seat. Come to think of it, there are lots of thoroughly fine appearing women who would have to learn before she was up to best form. I suppose on the New York coaching parades you see the most correct form among the women, but here at Newport there is greater elegance and the ladies have more freedom of toilet, because we are all like one big family in the coaching set.

Must Always He a Married Women

Must Always Be a Married Woman. "First the lady on the box seat on all parades of public events must always be a married woman.
"Why? I'm sure I never stopped to ask, only I know it would be awful form to

ask a young lady on such occasions."
"What's a pretty girl to do anyhow?"

asked.
"Oh, you can take her plenty of times, "Oh, you can take her plenty of times, but parades must be marfied women beside the driver. In the New York Coaching Club Mrs. Jay atways sits beside Colonel Jay, who is the president of the club. "I believe the lady on the box seat always wears a small bonnet," he continued. "If she don't, more's the pity for her, as anything else is apt to fly away. And though I'm not up on feminine dress and millinery, I know that no woman who occupies a box seat on a coach ever should carry a parasol. Some women do, but it is a great nuisance to the driver and more great nuisance to the driver and more



THE PROPER WAY TO MOUNT.

over interferes with him. Ladies who are over interferes with nim. Ladies who are most accustomed to box-seat riding never use one except on exceptional occasions, and then she consults the driver's pleasure. We men hate 'em, and any woman who wants to make meople think she is au fait on coaching will not hoist a sunshade.

Mounting the Skid.

Mounting the Skid.

"I suppose we should commence with mounting. Some women need a skid, or ladder, others get along without. But the skid is always good form. Your Parisienne and giddy American will gather up her frilled skirts and fly upward with the appearance of a ballet, but the correct thing is after this fashion: Stand up!"

I meekly obeyed the imperative individual. When thirsting for information it is always well to obey.

"Now, just raise your dress as far as

of a coach. It was pretty but expensive and went out when flowers fell into general dis-

"None of our Newport women need any hints about how to sit on a box seat, although there are some who always lend more form to a coach, and I must confess more form to a coach, and I must confess they are more popular in that seat than the richers. You can't find anywhere else such a fine appearing set of women on a box seat as there is here in Newport every season in the coaching parade. I don't want to st for an apostle on box seat manded, still I believe this is about all the instructions a woman, novice, could be given."

Admirable Occupants. At Newport Mrs. Ferdinand Yznaga has been one of the favorite box seat occupants and is thoroughly admirable in the place. So is the beautiful Mrs. Burke-



MRS. HENRY RIDGWAY ON THE BOX. day passes that Colonel Hilton does not take the coach to the Hilton club house at Saratoga lake. Mrs. Hilton is almost as much at home on the box seat as in her

at Saratoga lake. Mrs. Hilton is almost as much at home on the box seat as in her Victoria.

Mrs. John A. Shultz, Jr., who is at Richfield Springs this year, is another good figure. Her husband is an enthusiast in coaching and as it happens Mrs. Shultz's brother, Frank Beard, is another well known whip. Mrs. Shultz herself spends about half her time in the box seat.

In going to a meet, of course, the costume is modified and the robes are brought into use. Mr. John R. Townsend has had a fine oil painting made of his four-in-hand break on its way to the Essex 'meet'. Mrs. Townsend's position would serve for a good model.

In Philadelphia Mrs. Cassatt, who always has the honor of the first box seat in the parade, as her husband is president of the coaching club, is known for her fine box seat appearance.

of the coaching club, is known for her fine box seat appearance.

As the Newport whip said, there is no manual on the subject, and if you are going to patronize any of the numerous public coaches run by society men or your husband proposes setting up his own break and you want to look very smart, practice mounting a ladder in your own room if necessary. Cultivate squaring your sholders. Learn to sit up as erect as a drum major. Don't wear big hats nor carry parasols. Learn not to grab the driver's arm when the team cuts up, and if you've got any kind of a figure you'll soon be a box seat success and sure of invitations to chaperone for bachelor hosts.

MRS. M'GUIRK.

Aroused and Regulated
By that purest and best of botanic alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the propes channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble, Rheumatism, dyspepsia, maiaria and kidney complaint are removed by the bitters.

To get relief from indigestion, billousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Fills. They will please you.

SURRENDERED.

By Nathonial Stevenson

It happened in Joe Nelson's "store," at a It happened in Joe Nelson's "store," at a "settlement" of but five houses, perched high up among the mountains of the south and girt about by the forest primeval. There were several of us in the store, and the sheriff and I were the great attractions. The sheriff was great because he was the sheriff and because of his abilities at cards. I was interesting because I did not belong to the "mountings," but was more or less of a tenderfoot. We had got to talking about a noted outlaw by the name of Caesar Stack, "mountings," but was more or less of a tenderfoot. We had got to talking about a noted outlaw by the name of Caesar Stack, and I had just asked the sheriff why it was that he could never put his hands upon him. "Wal, yo' see," said the sheriff, in h.s queer dialect that defles the reproducer, "Caesar Stack is a custired cute ole man. He jes' dodges in an' out o' these hyar mountings so custired quick yo never ken ketch him nohow."

I might, indeed, have surmised all that, but I had patience and tried again. "Do you ever see him, nowadays?"
The sheriff chuckled to himself. He appeared to be amused hugely at my question. Did he ever see Caesar Stack? Well, rather. He would see him in about five minutes. In fact, he was waiting at the store to meet him.

At that I opened my eyes wide. I asked

nim.

At that I opened my eyes wide. I asked whether Caesar would be arrested. But the sheriff smote me on the shoulder and laughed aloud.

sheriff smote me on the shoulder and laughed aloud.

"I haint got the papers agin him," he explained, "They be over in tother county. But jes' so soon as ever I hyeerd thet Caesar was up to ole man Stuart's I sot black Jim—yo' knows black Jim, my leetle niggur—wal, I sot Jim on a hoss and says I, Jim, yo' cusfired, leetle, black varmint of a dogone, fool niggur, yo' jes' run thet thar ole hoss every foot o' the way till yo' hit ole Jerry Williams's, who's the sheriff over thar, and bring me back them papers that's out agin Caesar Stack."

"Wal, Jim he started and then I sent up right away to ole man Stuart's and tole Caesar to come down to this hyar ole nubbins of a store and hev a drink afore the papers git hyar."

right away to ole man Stuart's and tole Caesar to come down to this hyar ole nubbins of a store and hev a drink afore the papers git hyar."

The room exploded into laughter, and in the midst of it the door was thrown open. Out of the white monssifine, that was heavy with the mist, a huge, gaunt man with gray hair stalked across the threshold. It was Caesar Stack. But he had been dodging warrants so long that he was prepared for anything. He paused beside the doorway and showed his cocked revolver.

"Fon honor," sald he to the sheriff, "hain't yo' got them papers?"

"Pon honor, Caesar, we jess wanted yo' to come down and hev a drink. Yo' ken git out o' hyar and git half way across the mounting afore I start after yo."

The outlaw, however, kept his place for a moment longer. He looked carefully from face to face. Then he put his pistol into his pocket and shook hands all round. The sheriff, however, had something more to say.

"Wal, Caesar, I've got a jug o' mean corn liquor hyar, ef yo'll have a drink?" The question was entirely superfluous. Every man in the store was ready for a drink, and as Caesar was the guest of honor, the stone jug of moonshine whinsky was handed to him first. But he, in his rough couretsy, recognized my strangeness in the land and handed it to me. I knew what was expected of me and was determined to play the man.

"Well, gentlemen," said i, "nere's luck."

I pulled out the corn cob stopper and drank from the mouth of the jug. The liquor went down like a stream of molten lava that scorched and maddened me within. The other men, however, drank greedily, in the same way, the jug passing from hand to hand. But I have since thought that Caesar suspected my distaste for the liquor and was manny others. The latter will appear, presently.

Meantime, the sheriff had produced a deck of cards. I protested that I did not play,

wroth at me on that account as well as many others. The latter will appear, presently.

Meantime, the sheriff had produced a deck of cards. I protested that I did not play, and the others had enough rude chivairy toward the stranger not to press me. The game, however, was soon under way. It was like all such games the world over. Most of it as played in a tense slience. But there were two features which were interesting, and the first of these was the face of Caesar Stack. As the liquor tegan to tell on him the outlaw showed his real nature. The mask of circumstance slipped down from before his face. From behind it there appeared a gloomy spirit feeding itself upon the sense of wrong. Then it was that I repeated to myself the story of this man's crime. It was all due to a landshark from the north. One of my peopre had persuaded Caesar Stack to mortgage the few lands which he possessed. The stranger foreclosed at his first opportunity and Caesar became a landless man. For a time he struggled on trying to take care of his family and paying an intolerable rent. Meanwhile he brooded silently upon his wrongs. At last the time came when he could put up with them no longer; one of his children slekened and died of sher misery. Then the mountaineer waylaid his tyrant in the hollow of a glen and shot him. As a consequence, of course, Caesar Stack became an outlaw. Nevertheless, the whole country side was with him, and to arrest the man, since that could not be done except by a sheriff in his own county with the warrant in his hands was next door to impossible.

It was not strange, however, that Caesar

by a sheriff in his own county with the warrant in his hands was next door to impossible.

It was not strange, however, that Caesar hated northerners. They were the people who had come down with fire and sword and conquered his own years before. Like the rest of the mountaineers, he counted time from the hour when Lee bowed his head to the storm. That was in the year of "the surrender." Anything that happened about then was so many years before or after "the surrender." Anything that happened about then was so many years before or after "the surrender." Anything that they was been to tell upon Caesar. While I sat there watching him a scowl gathered in his eyes. It was a 'fbundercloud that burst when the sheriff happened to refer to the year before the surrender. Caesar turned square upon me and dashed his fist upon the table.

"I tell yo'," he thundered, "thar wa'nt no surrender. I halt surrenderd yit. None of us never surrenderd, an' we never will."

There was silence for a moment. If it had not been for the sheriff there might have been trouble. But he was equal to the occasion.

"Wal. Caesar, the transport of the sheriff there wow silence for a moment."

been tround. But the slow set of the to call slon.

"Wal, Cagar, thet's les' es yo' like to call hit. I disremember mostly what we done with our weepons. But et yo' don't watch this hyar game I'll git all yo' money afore we're done."

"Wal, Cagar, ther's jes' es yo' like to call hir. I sisremember mostly what we done with our weepons. But et yo' don't watch this hyar game I'll git all yo' money afore we're done."

Caesar was flerce and quarreisome, but he was not yet drunk. He submitted sullenly to the wisdom of the sheriff. He turned again to his steady drinking and silent play. In such fashion the night wore on.

As I said, however, there were two features of interest in that memorable game. The second was the conduct, latteriy, of the sheriff. He was a huge, unwieldy, good-humored but vindictive old reprobate, with a beard like a small bush. He went into the game with as much zest as did the others, but before long his interest began to flag. Presently the sheriff plucked Caesar by the sleeve. The outlaw, however, shook him off impatiently. That was the beginning of a running altercation between the two. The sheriff was urging Caesar continually to make his escape in good season. But the liquor, or something else, had got into Caesar's head, and he was doggedly deflant. He would not go until he could hear Black Jim's horsehoofs. He had never surrendered and he never would. He was not afraid of any man north or south. As he said that he glanced at me with a look of excitation. But the sheriff lost his temper completely, and in a storm of furious profamity bade Caesar take his own way to the devil. After that there was silence again, while every man in the room listened breathlessly for the hoofbeats.

It was during the intenes silence that I went out into the moonlight. I wanted to escape from the tragedy within doors, and the change of scene was great enough to work wonders. Below me was a fangle of mountain gelns with the wind raging among them. It was like the roaring of many streams hidden in banks of mist. The moonlight glimmered upon the surface of the mist and lined the glens with silver. Out of that glistening word, in long biack fins, rose up the higher ridges. But even they were touched and softened by the mystery of the menting

horse pawing angrily and by Black who! da, yo oie debbi!"

In another moment the door burst and cast over us the migaty shadow standing horse. It was all so sudden so unexpected that my heart leaped into mouth. Even the bold mountainear aback to right and left as if fearful of my warlock. But Black Jin_rushed to table and threw the papers upon it. "Da dey a' boss!" he shouted, "do a'."

The sheriff clutched at them.

The sheriff clutched at them.

"Caesar Stack, yo' my pris'ner."

But had the impossible really happed was Caesar caught at last? What could the matter with him as he stood there is the matter with him as he stood there is the matter with him as he stood there is the matter with him as he stood there is the matter with him as he stood there is a silent of clear. While Black Jim gaped bream as he stared up into the sheep with the shadow of that giant horse, beneam dying moon. God knows what men weighed in the balances with the sheep with the shadow of the ment of them the solution of the whole matter came the solution of the whole matter can be sheep the sheep with the sheep sheep with the sheep sheep with the sheep with t

"You know who is to blame for all the Caesar's spirit was crying to me in apin himself, saying things that he could not in words. "It is you who have undone you and your cigarette. Why do you cigarettes? It is because you will be the country. It are the of our masters. You and your ple hold us all in your hands. You are ple hold us all in your hands. You are quered us first, and now you have been us, body and soul. These very wastes, no man has ever yet felled a tree, below the stranger.

"We are landless in our own land, and my you sit there at your ease, smoking us cigarettes and care nothing about it."

"We are landless in our own land a you sit there at your ease, smokin cigarettes and care nothing about it are a type of the new tyrant. It is the of your wicked presence that has here, as the eye of a snake holds a blave lingered tonight because of the large fascination of old memorles that paralyzed my power of action. You have ruined me, the sight of rochained me here, dreaming of the time the surrender. You have ruined me. Such was the message which was into my soul by a single look. It within him. It could not express the came from a soul that was dome.

It came from a soul that was dumb the spirit had made me wise and I me stood.

Then it was that I moved toward cand looked straight into his face. He ever, thought I had done after the most of my kind. He supposed that I was an ing in his fall. That, I am sure, was yine lifted his eves to mine with an air of fant scorn. The next instant he had don his revolver and flung it into the water herel by the door. His eyes moved slowly far me to the sheriff. He included both of wish his defiance.

I saw that the end had come. Then you had done way out of the difficulty. The iff's hand still rested upon the warrant of the table, and I laid my hand on his, aid do so my cigarette dropped upon the rant. At the same instant, with my hand. I poured out upon it the last of jug of whisky. You can imagine what is lowed. I snatched my hands away, and is sheriff gave a smart of pain. There we swift flare of blue flame, a smell of bunk alcohol, and then the warrant was no ma Of just what happened next I am not make yese were fixed upon Caesar. I have however, that the sheriff stared at me for moment as if stupefied. After that dropped into a chair and laughed uproform But I was watching Caesar. At first had flushed angrily. Then he hesitated last he looked at me and our eyes met. I next instant he strode across the room in stretched out his hand.

"Pardner," said he. "I'm surrendered."

said be. "I'm surrendered."
NATHANIEL STEPHENSON

A PEN PICTURE. An Exact Description of a Typical Can

A yellow skin, a sallow complexion, dat circles about the eyes, a furred tongue vir bad breath, a bitter taste and bad distion, are sure signs of malaria. Not entry ly sick, but wretched; not quite deli but got the blues badly; not confined the bed, but not fit for built man, with grillosing esh, loosing business, losted interest in everything, dizzy after storial short of breath on slight exertion, rai and trembly, easily fatigued, restless, as yous, sleepless. Nothing but malars as so completely undo a person without pointing him to bed, nothing else can so impossible the sistably demoralize mind and body.

sistably demoralize mind and body.

There is only one cure. Everybody that had experience with malaria knows at the cure is. Pe-ru-na exactly hits the call that only cleanses the blood of all plarial poison, but it promptly mittates is bad symptoms and leaves the brain day and nerves steady. It cures without day without exception, and without any ill effect

whatever. A complete treatise on malarial and a summer diseases, entitled "Aurora," free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Dm Manufacturing Company, Columbus, 0

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the sta-ach and liver, and when children read in liver medicine the Worm Oil will always for satisfaction and at same time expel an worms that might exist.

TeMount Airy Inn, Mount Airy, Ga.

This delightful resort is 1,700 feet above sea level; has all the modern improvement and is now the most popular resort in the mountains. Average temperature in whiter 48 degrees; in summer, 70 degrees. This house has been thoroughly renovated refitted and refurnished and is under the management of Mr. C. Gresham, propretor of the celebrated meal station on the Richmond and Danville railroad at Central S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. He will find the Mount Airy inn his personal attends and will spare no expense in making it to most comfortable family home in the mountains. Round trip tickets on sale at all principal points. Atlanta to Mount Airs \$4, good until October 31st. Ten (10) trip tickets, good for one year, \$16. Although the weather has been cool, the Mount Airy inn is now being rapidly filled.

Will Exchange \$40,000 Central Store Pro-ToMount Airy Inn, Mount Airy, G.

Will Exchange \$40,000 Central Store Prop

erty and talanta.

A gentleman of business experience desires to exchange \$40,000 central store property, good tenants, for an interest in a prosperous manufacturing business, or a well established mercantile business in a lanta. Correspondence solicited. Addressing the contract of the

Care Constitution Office.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for the dren teething is the family benefactor. 25c4 bottle.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets Wall Street.

Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can saw \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and gradied to the fair and information about hotel accommodations, from \$1 a day as upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R.y. 42 Wall street. Finest Trains in the South. Through cars Atlanta to Chicago without change. Two trains each day. Ast for tickets via Queen and Crescent route. Stop overs allowed on world's fair ticket at Cincinnati, Louisville, Chattanooga of Indianapolis.

D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A., aug 9—dtf Cincinnati, O.

aug 9-dtf

The Only Afternoon Train for Chicago leaves Atlanta at 2:10 p. m. via E. T., V. and Ga. railway, carrying through sleeped via Cincinnati, arriving at Chicago at 5:11 next afternoon. W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES'

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street. For first-class livery of every descripted go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boardist horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty.

the Army

ERE'S A SURP Unlike th

Cynic, Th

SUMMER DAY PIC

Long Winter chelor and c ot a sour and cr regarded as o as an exception

rithout a sour-fac-man in the lot, all society and good clearety seen. It is seen, howev Fort McPherson, a here have been achelor is in th st, and a society o speak, presents orically, it woul conditions under ced are greatly our own society, glimpse of a so very respect that bachelorhood could

society at the such from prefere it is like a little of the its pretty wor nothers and its comes and its grasself, yet in touch elf, yet in touch whose haste and r

The fort is lazy en the men dr asily. Except the nd a little court time as their ple But right here ng phases of th comes in. A major bachelors, and unle desire to spend the or in communing w

other quarters. Go out to the the forenoon and ta The long line of br nting the para by a pretty grave of the officers. prominently than Colonel L. L. Li command. The la Far down the with white paras verandas some or

in which 400 sold long verandas are fellows in their fellows, in their and they are telli vaney, Ortheus a in Kipling's army Mulvaneys in this the picture the so rush upon you and between the two It is a lazy life summer ti urpose. There o, but yet this l the officers and a distinct socia commissioned of and their lives a they existed in parade ground, we tween their qua-seas for all socia At night the private and at the private and atories to loo ground, where githe brightly lit feels no tinge of with his happy lead to the private and the priva

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absent on a cutenants Hara, of class of Captain Che an of the warral books, to of class of a the woodson.

NATHANIEL STEPHENSON.

A PEN PICTURE.

the eyes, a furred tongue bitter taste and bad dig wretched; not quite deli but not fit for business, loosing business, loosing business, losing all eath on slight exertion, weak easily fatigued, restless, ner Nothing but malaria undo a person without put-ed, nothing else can so irre oralize mind and body.

cleanses the blood of all me-but it promptly mitigates the

orm Oil acts finely on the stom-er, and when children nead a e the Worm Oil will always give and at same time expel any might exist.

ightful resort is 1,700 feet above has all the modern improvements we the most popular resort in the . Average temperature in wingrees; in summer, 70 degrees, e has been thoroughly renovated, and refurnished and is under the ant of Mr. C. Gresham, propries celebrated meal station on the and Danville railroad at Central, d Charlotte, N. C. He will give t Airy inn his personal attention pare no expense in making it the ortable family home in the mound trip tickets on sale at all points. Atlanta to Mount Airy until October 31st. Ten (10) ts, good for one year, \$16. Alleweather has been cool, the Mount is now being rapidly filled.

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rrespondence solicited. Address, "MERCHANT." Care Constitution Office. nslow's Soothing Syrup for childing is the family benefactor. 25c 4

D RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. ters for World's Fair Tickets 45

Wall Street. mizing parties of ten you can save your ticket. Call at office and get the fair and information about mmodations, from \$1 a day and Sleeping car berths reserved in R. A. Williams, Ticket and Pasent E. T., V. and G. R'y., 42 et.

cars Atlanta to Chicago with-te. Two trains each day. Ask via Queen and Crescent route. rs allowed on world's fair tickets ati, Louisville, Chattanooga or lie, D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

y Afternoon Train for Chicago anta at 2:10 p. m. via E. T., V. ailway, carrying through sleeper nati, arriving at Chicago at 5:15

O. JONES'S FINE STABLES"

ed at 41 South Forsyth Street. t-class livery of every description O. Jones. The finest horses and lish vehicles. Everything new. bles in the south for boarding Special terms. Wedding and funHAL LIFE AT THE FORT.

the Army Officers and Their Families Pass the Time.

MERE'S A SURPLUS OF BACHELORS

Unlike the Usual Unmarried Cynic, They Enjoy Life.

SUMMER DAY PICTURE AT THE FORT. West Pointers to Come-Hops for the Long Winter Nights-The Social Line at the Fort.

Bachelor and cynic have always been monymous words. A bachelor who was not a sour and crabbed cynic has always been regarded as an anomaly and pointed as an exception. A nest of bachelors, without a sour-faced, disappointed-looking without a sour-faced, disappointed-looking an in the lot, all seeming to enjoy life, seicty and good clothes, is a spectacle but mrely seen.

It is seen, however, in the social life at the world life at the social life at the s

fort McPherson, and many of the visitors there have been impressed with it. The bachelor is in the majority at this army post, and a society in which he reigns, so post, and a peak, presents an interesting study. Logically, it would seem that the social conditions under which bachelors are produced are greatly at variance with the laws of our own society, but I have recently had a glimpse of a social life so delightful in every respect that it made me wonder how hachelorhood could be perpetrated in the

society at the fort is exclusive, not so much from preference as from environment. It is like a little world shut in to itself, with its pretty women and gallant men, its mothers and its children, its pleasant homes and its grassy lawns, shut in to itelf, yet in touch with a greater world,

The fort is lazy, except at those hours then the men dress up in their smart dothes and march about upon the parade mound. Between these hours life drags round. Between these hours life drags assly. Except the making out of reports and a little court martialing, the officers have little to do and they can spend their time as their pleasure-loving souls direct. But right here one of the most interesting phases of the social life at the fort comes in. A majority of the officers are bachelors, and unless they have a yearning desire to spend the time in self-co or in communing with each other, they seek

other quarters.
Go out to the barracks in the middle of the forenoon and take a look at the picture. The long line of brick houses to the north, ting the parade grounds, and fronted by a pretty graveled drive, a smooth pave of the officers. The big red brick dwelling standing out toward the sidewalk more prominently than the rest is the home of Colonel L. L. Livingston, officer first in command. The ladies are of his family and of the families of officers. The spare built man, with gray beard and eyes, about slxty years old. is Colonel Livingston. The hig short for year, in the suit of im-The big, short, fat man in the suit of in maculate white ducking, who is holding the white helmet in his hand and talking and laughing so loud, is Captain Chester, one of the jolliest spirits in the world. The other gentlemen of the group are officers who have dropped in.

Far down the walk you see three ladies with white parasols, and in bright summer gowns, walking along under the escort of annel suit. On nearly all of the front reandas some one is sitting; on many of them are groups of ladies and gentlemen. A few soldiers, in brown clothes and wide, gray hats, are raking up the grass, which is being cut from the parade grounds. Across this wide field is the line of barracks in this 400 with the second sec in which 400 soldiers eat and sleep. The long verandas are full of these blue-conted fellows, in their white summer helmets, and they are telling stories just like Mul-vaney, Ortheus and Learoyd tell stories in Kipling's army tales. There are many

in Kipling's army tales. There are many Malvaneys in this lot, and as you view the picture the scenes of Kipling's stories rush upon you and you fancy a resemblance between the two.

It is a lazy life as I said before, and in the summer time it drags along without purpose. There is little to look forward to, but yet this life has its fascination and the officers and privates enjoy it. There is a distinct social line drawn between the commissioned officers and the privates, commissioned officers and the privates, and their lives are as far divided as if

and their lives are as far divided as if they existed in separate continents. The parade ground, which alone stretches between their quarters, is as wide as the seas for all social purposes.

At night the private gathers in his room with his thirty or more comrades and with ards and stories the time flies swiftly. If he chances to look beyond the dark parade fround, where gleam a row of lights, into the brightly lit homes of the officers he feels no tinge of envy, but feels contented teels no tinge of envy, but feels contented with his happy lot.

At night the officers gather at some of the quarters and pass the evening pleasure.

duarters and pass the evening pleas-anily. In winter hops are frequently given and then the society of the fort re-ceives guests from the city. These hops enliven many a long and cheerless winter night. There are a number of beautiful and accomplished young adies at the fort, and they give life and color to its society and redeem it from lopeless dullness.

adies at the fort, and they give life and color to its society and redeem it from hopeless dullness.

But the bachelors cling to their single lot with a fondness that nothing can shake. Through the kindness of the genial son of Major Ramsey. I have been able to compile a social directory of the past, and it hows a preponderance of the bachelor demands at the fort, who is neither a bachelor for an army man. He has spent two lears at West Point, but is now studying addicine. He is one of the social lights it the fort, and is a bright young man with future before him. He is the only child Major Ramsey, and is spending the sumbar with his parents at the fort.

We began at the beginning and taking the houses as they came we found them extipled as follows, and it was remarked ton, that this is the only directory ever compiled with but one Smith in it.

1 Lieutenant Foster, bachelor, came here hom Fort McHenry, Baltimore: 2. Lieutenant Bayliss, bachelor, from Fort Barneas; 3. Lieutenant Elliott, bachelor, who absent on a four months' sick leave; 4. Lieutenants Hamilton and McNair, bachewas, of class of '90, from Fort Barneas; Galass of '90, from Fort Barneas; Galass of '90, from Fort Barneas; Galass of '91, one of the handsomest at the fort, and a bachlor; 7. Woodson, post surgeon, has family in the north; 8. Lieutenant Kenman Morton, of '91, bachelor and a society man, is well known in lina society man, is well known in lina society; 9. Dr. Hallack, has wife; lieutenant Rumbough, from Fort Barneas; 1 and has three children; 11. Lieutenant, one of the most gifted man arm; is now attending the

resists in 1857 with honors; 12. Colonel Livingston, wife and two grown up daughters. Misses Laura and Gertrude; 13. Malor Turnbull, senior captain, bachelor, about forty-five; 14. Lieutenant Dawes, from Fort Monroe, has a wife who will join him in September; 15. Major Hess, wife and two children; 16. Lieutenant Ludlow, thirty-five, bachelor, has a sister living twith him; 17. Lieutenant Calif, bachelor, temporarily in charge of a company; 18. Post Quartermaster Captain Hobbs, married, grown daughter and two sons; 19. Adjutant Bukheimer, wife and daughter; 20. Captain Humphreys, wife, daughter and two sons; 21. Colonel Bainbridge, second in command, wife and daughter; the latter has but recently returned from Paris; 22. Captain Smith, wife and two grandchildren; 23. Captain Potts, from Fort Barancas, wife, daughter and two sons; 24. Major Ramsey, wife and son.

This completes the list. Six or eight

This completes the list. Six or eight new officers are expected soon. Among them are three young West Pointers of the class of 1893, who will report as soon as their graduation leave expires.

Xou may take the directory, with the few hints I have given, and figure out for yourself just what society at the fort is like.

R. L. A.

DIGGING FOR ELECTRICITY.

Prospectors Find the Fluid in Wells in California. They dig electricity out of the ground now-

adays in Onkland, says The San Francisco Examiner. Wells containing electricity of sufficient force to run an ordinary light works have been dug, and it looks as though the prophecy of the board of trade, that the soil of Oakland is capable of wonders has come to pass. has come to pass.

The electricity that they dig out of Oakland's substrata has never been assayed to see how much it is worth in gallon lots or quarts,

and nobody has yet suggested putting it up in hermetically scaled bottles to feed the baby to but the supply is unlimited, and as soon as storage battery electric cars become popular a new company may be formed to paddic the output of the city's electric wells in fivegallon lots, with a patent faucet can thrown Electricians are astonished. They have seen two wires coming out of the ground and Gave watched, in amazement the manifestation that these two current conductors produce They have seen sparks of electricity fly from these wires; have seen buzz-saws cut wood when attached to the supply in the wells.

and have a whole house lighted with glow lamps that were served with electricity out of the bowels of Oakland. Then they put their heads together, exam-Then they put their heads together, examined the strata underlying the municipality and have explained the strange occurrences that they have witnessed by long scientific dissertations on how leaking sewage and the extract of Oaklaud's dumps, combining with the sait sea water, oozed through the sandy strata of Oakland and formed complicated corrosions with magnetic iron and carbon, which exist in small denosits all over the which exist in small deposits all over the city. These explanations seemed satisfactory, and so everybody who has been accustomed to denounce the West Oakland marsh has now lost sight of its unhealthy condition in their pleasure at the prospect of Oakland'

new enterprise.

The wells are located in Peralta street, but, like the artesian water enthusiast, there are hundreds of property owners anxious to tap the source of the city's underground electric

The process is the invention of Michael Emme, a practical electrician, living at 1123 Peralta street, and has already organized

home looks like the abiding place of some strange genius rather than the house of a human being. He studies his electric books under an incandescent electric light, while in front of him on a table is a miniature electric buzz-saw, steamship propellers, fans and blowers, all in motion and making such a hum that the apartment resembles a machine ham that the apartment resembles a machine shop more than a study room. The electricity for all these manifestations comes out of holes dug in Mr. Emme's back yard. The supply is inexhaustible, and it is easy to generate 1,000 horse power as it is to supply enough fluid to light a one-candle-power light Instead of glass batteries Mr. Emme jus digs holes in the ground and puts in plants of carbon and sheets of zinc. Then he fills the holes up with sawdust and connects his plates together as an ordinary battery is connected. When he pours water slightly adulterated with acid on the sawdust the

electricity is found.

From this battery he runs two uncovered wires underground as far as he pleases, and they carry the electricity as far as he wants

to go. Emme explains that the reason his electricity travels underground on unprotected wires is because it is made in the ground and can-not leak into itself any more than the water taken out a patent on his invention and bases its superiority on its simplicity and chearness. A plant large enough to operate ness. A plant large enough to operate a thousand horse power mill can be operated by one man. It is cheaper in construction than a dynamo and cost only one cent an hour to operate. The naked wire runs underground without any risk, and there is a quantity of force limited only by the area of the ground occupied.

To a man of science forme would say his man chains were her development of the same of the ground occupied.

main claims were the depolarization of the negative element in the ground electric generator, the very small consumption of the positive element, the continuance of the current and the simplicity of construction, and any electrician would understand that.

Emme has been experimenting in electricity for a lifetime. He invented a method of extracting aluminium by electricity, and has a plant established at Atlanta, Ga. The only obstacle to overcome was to cheapen the generation of electricity to operate the plant, and that is how the ground generator happened be evolved from his fertile brain. By his new process and his electric well he is able to produce aluminium for 32 cents that cost 65 cents a pound by any other process.

Pollard-Breckinridge.

Pollard-Breckiaridge.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The sometimes flippant paragrapher who "does" the first editorial column of the Memphis Appeal-Avaianche, remarked that "Congressman Breckinridge deserves the sympathy of every one. Guilty or innocent, the Delliahs have no mercy on the Sampsons."

This will not suit these modern days, however it might have been in the case of Clay, Webster and earlier leaders of great parties and Sampsons of the tribune, house and senate. Those old feliows were not specially damaged by their convivialities, their playing for high stakes, their amours, the latter being notorious. Along in the early fiftles Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, a bright writer, acting in the capacity of Washington correspondent, referred caustically to the number and color of the "god-like" Daniel's mistresses whom the lady avers, did not hesitate to run millinery bills in Washington stores and have them charged to Mr. Webster. Instead of calling the great expounder to account, the senate and house promptly expelled the correspondent from her seat in the press galieries of the two chambers. She was astonished and expressed her surprise by saying: "I am amazed that a fuss should be made with me, for putting in print that which everybody in Washington knows to be literally true?"

The morality of these "older and better days of the republic" among the nation's representatives, in both houses was decidedly of the free and easy order.

and every one wants to stick in the throat, and every one wants to stick in the throat, and feels as though they do stick somewhere. Away with them and take Simmons Liver Regulator. One half tablespoonful is a dose, and it goes down pleasantly. You'll find it a mild laxative, with no griping, and does not debilitate. It quickly relieves the system of malarial poison, and cures constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed cighty-fix worms from four to fitten inches long.

Are Those One Hears from the Darkles on the Savannah

WHILE BOATING ON THE BIG RIVER.

How a Pretty Old Custom Has Been Kept Up Since Colonial Days—The Old South Still Lives in That Valley.

The great iron chain with a loud clank falls back upon the floor of the boat; there is a splashing of the ponderous oars in the clear, cool river; a chorus shout from the darkies as they swing to their task; a cry of "steady, boys steady!" from the cautious pilot, and the long, slender grey-hound of a boat wheels a graceful reverse out into midriver, and glides like a southerly breeze from the plantation landing upon the bosom of the old Savannah on towards the city of Augusta, forty or fifty miles below.

The regaling swish-swash of the oars, like the responsive songs of the katy-dids, echoing from side to side, grow faint and low far down the bending river, and the bugle's sad, yet merry blast itself wanders febly up and down the murmuring stream and the boat is completely hidden in the foggy distance with a wreath of white foam from the oar-paddles when lustily there comes back from the fast departing river wanderer a loud, mournful croon from one of the darkies:

"Goodby, ole Ca'll-ny-y-y-y!
Ole Georgy, goodby!"
It all brings back the days gone by, so

vividly and so pleasingly that you throw yourself full length on the bed of clover blossoms at your feet there by the river and in the shadow of the big cotton tree and its rival, the big sycamore, close your eyes in a gentle day dream and lose your self in many reveries.

Boating on the Savannah! How it stands today, as it stood in the olden times, the only system of transportation between the great cotton plantations along the South Carolina and Georgia banks and the cities below. What quaint ness and charm there is about it. How simple and how strange!

Ever since the days when cotton was unknown as the market crop of this fair and delectable region of the south, when tobacco culture was caught from the wild Indians and became the pursuit of our forefathers, with no railroads to carry products of the undeveloped farms off to market, these rude boats have been plying the Savannah to and from Augusta. What an interesting bit of Georgia history comes to your mind as you lie there under the great sycamore and dream of the days gone by and dead!

You can fairly smell the fragrant to-bacco when fancy brings now and then one of these slender pole boats down the river from Petersburg, the dead old town that once prospered in the fork of the two rivers just above the very spot where you now lie

dreaming. Dear, dead old town of Petersburg! Not a single house left now to tell the story of its rise and fall. And yet many an old citizen can remember when it was a thriving prosperous little city, with brick stores, tobacco warehouses, ferry boats connecting with that other thriving town across the river, Vienna, which also has crumbled beneath the touch of time and is now numbered among "the dreams of things that were." You think about it all, you wonder how these cities could have died so soon, being then the principal townships of the northern part of the Georgia col-ony; you think how uncertain are human calculations when you contemplate the budding hopes of the men who built those cities, dreaming that they would be the highest point of navigation on the Savan-nah, and hence would some day be great cities with steamboats plying in and out a great tobacco market, forsooth, where farmers for miles and miles would come to trade and thus build the cities greater and greater as the years rolled by How frail those hopes as you see them now back down the vistas of age, while graze over the dreary meadow lands where those cities once stood sounds in your ears. It is hard to think that these same meadow lands were once well graded streets; that where the sheep bells now tinkle the busy hum of industry once resounded.

But, while this strange and sad bit of Georgia history is troubling your mind, you have forgotten the boat and its crew until far down the river—so far that you cannot even hear on the echo of the waters the splash of the oars—there comes once more that darky's mournful croon:

"Goodby, ole Ca'll-ny-y-y-y,
Ole Georgy, goodby!"
and suddenly the scenes are shifted, and
you are face to face with the dear old
days of slavery. There is a plaintive mellowness in that darky's dirge of a song that makes the dream all the more com-

lowness in that darky's dirgo of a song that makes the dream all the more complete, and a hundred slaves seem to join in the chorus before the strains have died away upon the soft silent bosom of the Savannah. You look back upon the wide stretching bottom lands all rustling with the breeze-tossed cornfields, and farther out to where the great cotton fields dressed out in their summer garments of white and red blossoms glimmer in the morning sunlight, and you think about the days when the lords of the turf marshaled out their armies of slaves at the rise of the sun and sent them out over the rich and smiling lands.

The songs of slavery days come back you with that fragment of a song the negro boatman keeps crooning, for it really is some remnant of an old half-forgotten song transmitted to him through the heritage of his enslaved father, no doubt, and the plantation seems alive now with the harmony of the field hand chorus you heard so often when a boy. You can hear them in the widespreading fields of cotton; you can hear them wandering aimlessly about the plantation at night; you can hear them in the cabins down in the quarter, and you can hear them on the boats up and down the river just as you heard them then. You can hear

the river just as you heard them then. You can hear
"Git along home, Miss Cindy."
as they used to blow it on their "quills" and sing it and dance it in some white place in the road where the moon shone brightest, and you can fairly see their dusky figure as you run over in your memory the lines of the chorus:

I wish I was a sparrow,
A-scratchin' in de san';
I'd scratch my way termorrow
Ter see Miss Julie Ann.
O, git along home, Miss Cindy.

And, then you recall that other song you used to hear them sing at their "hot-suppers," or balls in the cabins, when the dancing was fine and shoe leather was given free by their masters, and hence was no consequence—the song which to your mind always carried more of the genuine darky of slavery days with it than any other:

Receon up de 'simmon tree.

any other:

Raccoon up de 'simmon tree,
'Possum on de group',
Raccoon stake de 'simmons down,
'Possum pass 'em 'roun'.
Shoo, ladies, shool ste.
The Old Songs Live to This Day.
Down there in the walley of the Savannah,
the eld songs of slavery days seen to have

lived longer than they have in most regions of the south.

The fact is this one delightful strip of southern country seems to preserve the spirit and traditions of the old south more safely than any other section anyhow. Think of such a fertile region of country as is the Savannah valley having no railroad. Think of having these simple and rude pole-boats as the only system of transportation for all the cotton and other market erops that grow so abundantly in that smilling country of farm lands.

The boats are just about the same as were used in the dead and gone days when tobacco was the crop and towns now totally obliterated were market centers. They are long, slender cance shaped boats capable of carrying from thicty to forty bales of cotton to market, and are manned by a crew of about fifteen big burly negroes. The trip down stream is easily made, the negroes having to pull at their great oars two abreast. When the river is at high water mark, this even is not necessary, for the swift current of the stream sends the boat along at a rapid speed to the landings and cities down the Savannah.

The trips up stream are somewhat difficult to make. The negro boatmen line-up on each side of the boat with long poles spiked at one end, and placing the other end to their shoulders push with all their strength against the current, tramping along the floor of the boat as it drives from under their feet under the pressure. When the motion of the boat brings the pushers to the other end, they cease pushing and picking up their poles drag them along the water as they walk back to the front end of the boat and begin to push and tramp again back to the other end. Thus it is seen they do not really walk down the boat, but allow it to move under their feet as shey lift them in the appearance of walking.

All day long this is kept up, and sometimes at night if the moon is bright enough

but allow it to move under their feet as they lift them in the appearance of walking.

All day long this is kept up, and sometimes at night if the moon is bright enough for them to safely steer through the shoals and rocks in the river. Dark, rainy nights, however, they tie up to a tree along the banks and camp for the night. They have a rough life of it, a kind of lower Bohemian life, which is as weird and strange to the outsider as it seems fascinating to them. It is in their camps that they seem to find the highest pleasure of life on this earth, for then it is they get out their old soiled sheep skin banjos and play and sing the songs that died with the dawn of emancipation in every other land save the land of the Savannah river valley.

Those songs, simple, meaningless, plaintive in their melody and sweet withal, stealing out from the dense canabreak at the dead of night with the murmur of the river far out to the plantation home where the iandlords with their families sit leisurely on the stretching verandas, smoking their rich Havana cigars, or swinging in the hammocks underneath the great trees where chirp the katydids—those songs, how they charm one's very soul and make life seem more a dream than truth!

Talk about your gay pleasures drifting along the moonlit waters of Venetian climes in dainty gondolas; tell with esctasy and bliss of the sights so splendid and so grand; relate the old, old story of the "Bridge of Signs," and tell of the charm the sweet strains of "Trovatore" had for you there played by the musicians above from the picturesque balconies; paint in glowing words the enchantment of it all, but go to the valley of the Savannah and learn how aimless is your story when the darkies on the boats in soft blending chorus are singing with all the infinite fervor of their sad souls, as though it were the song of the stars, the simple little dirge.

"Good-bye, ole Call-ny-yy!" dirge. "Good-bye, ole Ca-li-ny-yy!"

LAWYER SHOCKS A COURT.

His Startling Query in Regard to One of Dickens's Characters.

A party of lawyers were swapping remin-iscences the other evening, says The Courier-Journal, when one of them related the fo.lowiscences the other evening, says the following:
Journal, when one of them related the following:
Down in the Green river country, where the lawyers ride the circuit yet, as in the sider day, when big court was the great institution of the land, there was a very fine lawyer who had a large practice in a county adjoining that of his residence.

"He was a very earnest and capable man, well grounded in the rudiments of his profession, a fine pleader and a powerful advecate. He was somewhat absent-minded when engaged in hotty contested cases, and thereby hangs the tale I am about to tell.

"On one occasion he was involved in a common law case involving a considerable sum, arising from the settlement of partnership accounts. Many witnesses were examined before the jury and after the instructions of the court were granted the lawyers began the argument.

"Our friend had the burden of proof and

court were granted the lawyers bearing ument.
"Our friend had the burden of proof and made the closing speech. He was very severe in his comments on the conduct of the party to the suit oppresed to his client. In his speech he was attempting to show what a rascal his client had to deal with, and compared him to one of Dickens's all-round's camos, but forgot the name.
"Turning to his associate counsel, who sat by his side admiring his fine argument, the property of the follow." "Turning to his associate counsel, who sat by his side admiring his fine argument, he roared at the top of his voice the following inquiry: 'What was the name of that d-d scoundred that broke oid Dombey?'

"The courtroom was crowded with spectators who stood aghast that such a breech of decorum should occur in the court presided over by a very dignified judge, who was something of a martinet when a matter of order was involved.

"The judge smiled, and the bar broke out into a roar of laughter. All knew that the lawyer meant no disrespect, but that, in his anxiety to make a point, had forgotten the presence he was in and did not know exactly where he was at.

"The judge rapped middly for order, and the advocate continued his speech blissfully ignorant of the cause of the commotion within the bar, and very much relieved when his junior whispered 'Carker.'"

For a clear head and stendy nerves

Take Bromo-Seltzer-Trial bottle 100

I certify that on the 15th of February I

Take Bromo-Seltzer-Trail bottle of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelied. One child passed over 100 in one night.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Take the Night Express for Chattanoog and Lookout Mountain.

Leaves Atlanta via E. T. V., & G. R. R., at 11:00 p. m., arrives Chattanooga 6:00 a. m., making close connection with both the Incline and Lookout Mountain railways for Lookout Mountain.

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We have reduced our stock a good deal in the last two weeks, but we will still continue to sell suits at a reduction of from

\$5 to \$7 Per Suit, Nice line of "Hot Weather Wear" that we are Selling cheap.

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliab e goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.



Everybody will be anxious to catch on to these last lines we throw out. On September 1st. we'll commence talking Fall Clothing to you. Until then we offer all our light and medium weight suits priced \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 then we offer all our light and \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00

At \$10.00 Each.

Our finest \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25,00 Suits

At \$15.00 Each.

We need room for Fall Stock. Push must triumph, pluck must win a victory. This sale is unequaled in the history of Atlanta's business. Clothing merchants can well afford to buy here, but sales must be cash

Eiseman & Weil. 3 Whitehall St.

An Extra Session

Has been called to grapple with great finan-cial quastrons. Business depressions bring ruin to many, but disease will be haved, where poverty in its steat would be a blow-ing. Wealth cannot bring happiness to the invalid, and if the laws

Of Congress

Could baffle the maladies that afflict humanity, what a boon it would be. Nature's laws, however, are inexorable, and we find that mankind

Is Confronted by Conditions

Which Demand

The most skillful ireatment known to medical science. In no field has a greater stride free made. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have solved the problem by years of the hardest study and great experience. They do not advertise to treat only such cases as they can cure.

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These noted Specialists have been a blessing to those suffering from Syphilis. Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseases or U nnatural

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These awful wrockers of constitutions have in the past baffled the skill of

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Don't fait to consult them, as it costs you nothing, unless you decide to take their treatment. ment.
Send for symptom blank No. 1, for men;
No. 2, for vomen; No. 3, for skin diseases,
All correspondence answered promptly and
strictly confidential. Medicines sent free
from observation to all parts of the country.
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DR. HATHAWAY & CO 224 South Broad Street.

Rooms 34-35 Inman Building. Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

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.... PRICE

We are closing out Straw Hats at exactly 50 cents on the dollar. All kinds of summer wear going at reduced

prices. Children's Knee Pants in great variety and at low figures.

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We carry a line of goods that for beauty, style, fash-lon, durability and cheap-ness can not be surpassed in the southern states. The China and Glassware we handle are imported direct from the finest French, English and German potteries. glish and German potteries.

Every article guaranteed to
be as represented. Haviland's world renowned China
we make a specialty. Cut
Glass of the best quality, as
well as Art Novelties is all sold upon a guarantee.

These times are DULL, and if low prices, for real fine goods, are any inducement to you then come right along. We will be glad to show you them to glad to show you, them to even if you do not buy.

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54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. W. D. BEATIE Can furnish you anything in the line of Nursery stock grown right here at the ATLANTA NURSERIES Fruit and Shade Trees and plants, Boses, Buils, etc., cheaper and better than anybody else. Call on him at No. 608 Equitable building.

NOTICE.

State of Georgia Library Department, Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1896.—State Library of Georgia John Milledge State Librarian:

Sealed bids will be received at this office at any time before the 20th of September next, for the republication of the 86th to the 76th Georgia Reports, inclusive. The plates for these volumes are in my possession subject to the inspection of any bona fide bidder.

Bids will be expected upon the following beass; To print from one to two hundren coples within the discretion of the governor, of each volume, upon the best quality of paper, and to be well bound, the linding to be equal to that of the New York Reports, samples of which can be seen at the sate library.

In making, hids, bidders will sate how much care will be energed per page or plate where they have to supply extra plates or In making Mid, mounted per page or plate where they have to supply extra plates or pages, should any be found missing or broken. The bids will be opened on the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock, by the governor, as all bids must be in the hands of the state bravian by 10 o'clock of that day, scaled. Bidders must sate how long it will take the contrast

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor reaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. C. Roberts, and at 8 p. m. by the stor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class certing at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive cordial welcome. a cordial welcome.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner
Houston-Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunlay school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a.

m. by the pastor and 8 p. m. by Rev. B. H.

sassnett.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev.

W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11.

m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White
sastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

y Dr. Warrea A. Candler. Sunday school

at 9:30 a. m.

Baptist.

Becond Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald. D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Peters and Fair streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. S. G. Hillyer. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist Church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Suntlay school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESTYTEMAN.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickier, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Chalmer Frazer. No preaching at night. Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, will meet at 8 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street. W. H. Pope, superintendent. Lecture at 11 a. m. by Mr. William Louis, state secretary foung Men's Christian Association.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m.; also religious services at 7:30 p. m., ear Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Wainut streets. Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Mr. Harry Hammond. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

mt 9:30 a. m. Episcopal.

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Washington streets. Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning service at 11 a. m. and lohy communion at 7:30 p. m. Ecening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. Studay school at 9:45 a. m. St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Heuston and North Pryor streets. Right Rev. C. K. Nelson rector, Rev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Myrning service and holy communion at 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 5:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 5:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Mission of the Incarnation, in hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North avenue. Sunday school and children's service at 3 p. m., A. McC. Nixon, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Congregational Church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

St. Paul's mission, 188 Butler street—Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

FINANCIAL

LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Insurance policies bought. Loans made on same. Charles W. Seidell, 31-2 Whitehall street, atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Ten shares National Tontine
Building and Loan Association stock, four-teen months paid in, at a bargain. Address
Tontine, care Constitution office. SIX DOLLARS per moth invested with the National Railway Building and Loan Asso-ciation brings \$1,000 in about 80 months. Eighth floor of the Equitable.

YOU CAN DISCOUNT commercial and other notes at reasonable rate by calling on W. W. 42 South Pryor street.

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PAINTERS' SUPPLIES of every kind at est for each at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street. 18,000 POUNDS left of mortar stain and oof paint. Will close out at cost for cash. IcNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

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IF YOU WANT to build, remember Traynham & Ray, D Decatur street, furnish everything that goes into a house at lowest prices.

1,000 BOXES assorted sizes of Window Glass at cost for cash to close out. See W. S. McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

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WILL EXCHANGE a number of farms, containing from five to 500 acres, for improved business or residence property in Atlanta. Will, also, trade good stocks for well-improved farms. Address or call on L. J. Hill. Room 21 Gate City National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. aug 20-2t-sun wed

INSTRUCTION.

ON SEPTEMBER 1st I will resume my class in stenography and typewriting. Special attention paid to spelling and grammar. Number of pupils limited. Apply at 448 Equitable building. Miss Beliamy.

aug18-6t fri sun tue

MANDOLIN AND GUITAR lessons, morning, afternoon or evening. Advanced pupils given membership in Mandolin and Guitar club now forming, with instruction in ensemble playing. Arrangements can be made for lessons at residence. Studio 116 1-2 Peachtree street, over Barnwell's music house. William O. Barnwell.

WANTED-Money.

WANTED—To borrow direct from lender \$4,000 on central business property. Call Monday morning at ? Piedmont avenue. WANTED—To borrow \$2,500 on improved property worth \$5,000 for three years at 8 per cent per annua. Interest payable semi-annually. Address this office, J. A. M.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS—Highest cash price paid for second-hand school books. Orr Bros. & Co., No. 85 Peachtree street. O., No. 50 reachines street.

GAVAN SCHOOL BOOK CO., No. 14

Peachines st. buys, sells and exchanges school books of all kinds, law and medical books; school books by the thousands at

FOUND—A small bracelet, which the ewn-er can have by calling at No. 70 North Broad street, proving property and paying cost of advertisement. TYPEWRITER supplies of all kinds; give me a trial and I will please you. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a good horse, a good bicycle only used twice. Address C. R., this office at once. FOR SALE-Eagle bicycle, in use two months, punctured twice, in good repair, \$65 cash. Address 408, Barnesville, Ga.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Dr. Walker G. Browne as moved his office to 75 1-2 Peachtree, cor-er Wheat street. july 30-1m

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Dirmond Brand), are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladles," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Cham-ral Company, Philadelphia, 2s.

HELP WANTED-MA

WANTED-First-class steam fitter on low ressure steam heating apparatus. Columbus ron Works, Columbus, Ga.

Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.

RELIABLE men wanted to distribute circulars for large advertisers; cash paid. Enclose stamp. Reference. Distributing Bureau, P. O. Box 1925, New York city. aug20-31 sun WANTED—Good traveling men for Georgia and adjoining states. Address with reference, George A. Smith, General Manager, Equitable Building and Loan Association, Mucon, Ga. FIRST-CLASS stenographers, bookseepers, rummers, cierka, collectors, druggists, manufacture, certain are furnished free by Southern ureau, 70 12 Peachtree Street, Atlanta,

WANTED—Men to send their address for free sample of Persian corn cure. M. Cohn, 361 Sixth avenue, New York.

WANTED—Reliable life insurance solici-tors at once; hustlers; good pay give refer-ence. Address W. A. Sievens, 38 Irwin st., West End.

WANTED-Resident Agent-Young men in WANTED—Resident Agent—Young men in every town to solicit orders for custom fail-oring. Samples and all necessaries furnished free of charge. First-class agents can make from \$1.000 to \$1.500 per year. Good refer-ences required. For full particulars address the Globe Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. auglo thur sun mh

aug10 thur sun mh

NOTICE—Two_or three good brogan makers wanted; regular work and prompt pay.

Address Black & Reeves. Plains, Ga. aug19 3t

WANTED—Good bookkeeper who can loan
employer \$1,000 to \$1,500; steady job to
good man; must be steady, a worker and
willing to work cheap. Address "B," care
Constitution.

Constitution.

GENERAL OR LOCAL AGENTS—Ladies or gents; \$75 a week. Excusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes ail the dishes for a family in about one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, poished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no solled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 13, Columbus, O. aug 20, 31—sun, no. 1.

STENOGRAPHERS. bookkeepers. salesmen.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

IF YOU are out of employment on account of the liquor or morphine habit, call at 64 North Forsyth street and learn how you can regain your situation.

WE WIIL pay \$2.50 per day for fifteen or twenty teams; call at the office of Venable Bross. Old Capitol building, Monday morning, August 21st.

WANTED—One news agent; must have cash security and uniform. Southern News Co., Montgomery, Ala.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Men to sell line of cigars; \$100 per month and expenses paid, Address with stamp, Sumatra Cigar Company, Chicago, Ill.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER, Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salesty or commission. U. S. Chemical Works.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER, Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. ang. 13—6m.

SALARY or commission to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Prasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds: Works like magic, 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making \$50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagging the subagging of the subagging with the subagging of the s

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Women to send their address for free sample of Persian corn cure. M. Cohn, 261 Sixth avenue, New York.

WANTED—The present matron of the Georgia Baptist orphan home, having resigned, we desire to secure the services of a competent Eaptist woman to fill the position. Please send application and references to Mrs. A. J. Orme, 123 North Pryor, or Mrs. A. J. Moore, 104 Crew street.

ANY LADY who desires to make \$20 per week quietly at her own home, address with stamped envelope Miss Myra A. Gordon, Joliet, Ill. This is a bona fide offer and if you can only spare two hours per day it will pay you to investigate.

WANTED—A governess well qualified in

WANTED—A governess well qualified in all the sciences and music—a graduate. J. N. Hutchison, Saiem, Ala. aug 15, tue, fri, sun.

WANTED—A reliable woman to take charge of a family of two; good pay and a good home; must give best references. Address Home, Constitution.

ang 15—tue, thur, sun. WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mail

from their own homes our samples and cir-culars; we pay \$1.50 to \$2 a day, according curiars; we pay \$1.50 to \$2 n day, according to ability; no experience necessary; we furnish postage stamps, samples, circulars etc., to each lady who engages with us; steady employment the year round. Address, with five two-cent stamps for sample and illustration of work, Lavender Paste Co., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Cook and house servant, either white or colored; small family; good home, Must give good references. Apply to J. F. Berk, cor. Forsyth and Walton sts.

augi9 3t

WANTED-Agents.

EXPERIENCED and reliable B & L. men are wanted by the National Railroad Build-ing and Loan Association throughout the south. Send or bring references. Eighth ficer of the Equitable.

AGENTS make \$5 a day; greatest kitchen atensil ever invented; retails for 35c., 2 to 3 sold every house; sample, postage paid, cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. aug20 sun wed

MARRY-If you want a husband or wife rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bauk building, Chi-cago. aug. 13-13t. sun. LADY AGENTS—If you want the best money maker you must have the Hygela Electric Corsets and Waists. Send for terms to Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. aug6-6m sun

aug-6m sun

WANTED—AGENTS—The United Infe Insurance Association, of New York, has lately issued a new policy more equitable to the policy holder and more saleable and profitable for the agent than any now before the public. Natural premium; no advance or admission fee; good men wanted as managers, local and special agents upon liberal terms; guarantee. To secure territory address as above, care of World building, New York.

aug 6, 4t—sun.

PLEASANT ROOMS and first-class board and prices. References. Apply 8 West Ellis street. aug 20-3t BOARD in private family, north side; young married couple, homelike surround-ings. P. O. Box 88.

HANDSOME FRONT ROOM with dressing room, or suite of rooms, No. 21 West Baker street, three doors from Peachtree street. References.

WANTED—Two young men to occupy nicely furnished room half block from Whitehall, with or without board. 47 Brotherton

WANTED-Boarders-Two gentlemen or couple can find nice rooms and good table, best neighborhood, at 131 Washington st. BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant front room, with good board, can be obtained at 135 Spring st.; terms reasonable.

BOARDING—Delightfully furnished front and single room newly fitted up, every convenience, central location, terms very reasonable. 103 S. Pryor.

WANTED-A couple can get nicely furnished front room with board in private family on Jackson street. Cars pass door every seven minutes. Address G. A. C., care Constitution. Two or three gentlemen can get good substantial board at \$13.50 per month by applying at 258 East Hunter street. Ten minutes' walk from Whitehall street.

WANTED-Boarders-No. 61 North For-syth st. two blocks of P. O.; first-class board; deligniful front room fust vacated.

A REFINED AND CULTURED young lady fring unhappily with her guardian, a good housekeeper, financially independent, and a over of country fit, wishes to correspond with some honorable agriculturalist or stock alser, who is matrimonially inclined. No trenties will be paid to answers unless the writers contemplate immediate matrimony. Full particulars must be given. State age and religion. Enclose picture, if convenient, ddress P. O. Box 9, Niagara Falls, Center interio.

WANTED Position as bartender in dirst-ass bar; long experience; gold mixer; sober, leady and reliable; good recommendations required. Address B. L., No. 150 Little

WANTED Position by first-class experienced stenographer; best of references. S. M. D., care of Constitution.

WANTED—A position as coachman by a capable and experienced colored man, Has references from his late employer. Apply at 77 Peachtree.

WANTED-Position by experienced drug clerk. Best of references. Address "Drug Clerk," care Constitution.

aug. 16-2t. wed. sun.

WANTED-Situation as general office man or retail salesman, by traveling man, who is married and desires to quit the road. Commands good business outside the city. Best references. Address M., care this office. POSITION WANTED By young married man. Good bookkeeper, collector, or sales man; must have work; wages no object. F. 190 West Pine street, cliy.

WAYFED-Position-By thoroughly prac-tical and experienced saleman, with live, re-liable firm; fire city drummer, collector and office man; sober, honest; best references, Address Salesman, No. 75 N. Forsyth st.. NOTICE—Firms, corporations or individual desiring to secure a thoroughly competed desiring to secure a thoroughly competed and the desiring to secure a thoroughly or the desiring the desi

NOTICE—Firms, corporations or individuals desiring to secure a thoroughly compeman as general manager, superluteadeur or manager might be interested by addressing "Manager," care Lemon & Williams, 102 1-2 Whitehall street,

GENTILEMAN of experience in factor's office and fertilizers desires position; willing to work in any capacity. Eben, care H. L. Schlesiuger, 23 East Alabana st.

A COMPETENT double entry bookkeeper wishes position with small hotel; will work for board and small money consideration; references from present employer and prominent citizens if necessary; confinement and overwork requires a change for indefinite period; country preferred. Address, Bookkeeper, this office.

WANTED—Position as druggist, clerk or period; country preferred. Address, Book-keeper, this office. aug. 16-wed. sun. WANTED-Position as druggist, clerk of drug drummer. Eleven years a prescriptionist strictly sober habits; will go anywhere. Address Druggist, 1567 Walton Way, Augusta Ga. AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and account ant desires employment after Society

ant desires employment after September 1st owing to change of business of former employ-ers. Address J. J. Smith, care T. J. Felder, Atlanta, Ga. aug 14, 10t.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Position as governess, or scholars to come to the house for special instruction in any branch. Best references. E. M. L., Box 23.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT stenographe and Remington typewriter desires position in law office three years and recently em-ployed by large insurance firm New York city Unexceptional references. Miss X., P. O. Box 217, Charleston, S. C.

WANTED—By a young lady, a position as teacher in a boarding school for young ladies, or in a private family; can teach English branches, French, German, Latin and mathematics. An experienced teacher; references exchanged. Address Miss L. M. Lasier, No. 1427 Bunney st., Washington, D. C. aug20 sun wed

TEACHER OF ART—A young woman who has studied in one of the best art schools of the United States wishes a position. Address Box 232, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as teacher of music or graduate. Address Box 767, Lebanon, Ohlo.

WANTED-Position by a young lady of Virginia as teacher in a private family or college in or near a city in connection with a choir position; a nupil of Dr. Bischoff, of Washington. D. C. and an experienced teacher of the following branches: English, French, Latin, vocal and instrumental music. Best of references furnished. Address Miss K. Nichols, Varnell's Station, Ga. aug 17. thur, sun.

SITUATION as saleswoman by September 1st; experienced in art and fancy goods. Address S. L. R., care Constitution.

SITUATION as assistant frimmer, copyist

SITUATION as assistant trimmer, copyis or saleslidy in millinery house. Address Y. R., this office. WANTED-A situation as housemald by a Swedish girl. Address S. R., care this office.

WANTED-Miscellaneous

WANTED—All kinds of stringed instru-ments to repair. Many years practical ex-perience. Violins made to order; work guar-anteed. None too defective to repair. A. H. Merrill, 63 Peachtree street, Atlanta. Old nstruments purchased or exchanged. HIGHEST cash price paid for old gold. A. L. Delkin Company, 60 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A pair of mules or horses for their feed for two months to work on farm. J. A. Virgin, Ingleside, Ga. WANTED—One cheap, sond horse state lowest price and where can be seen; also to exchange good mare, heavy with foal, for serviceable horse. Address Box 653.

WANTED—To buy two second-hand bollers; must be in first-class condition and from sixty to eighty-horse power. Give price and address Boller, care Constitution. sun mon

Wanted-Horse to keep for its board; light work, good attention. Horse, care Consti-WANTED-I will pay anyone well for a remedy that will cure asthma permanently. Call or address F. H. Shearer, 407 Luckie. WANTED—School books. Bring all your old chool books to us and get the cash for them. err Bros. & Co., No. 85 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Everybody to take the advantage of our offers. We will give a three-months' course in Shorthand and typewriting for only \$20, or full course in bookkeeping, to any one entering the Steiferian Business College, 116 1-2 Peachtree street, between now and the 31st instant. School opened day and night. Positively no one received after the 31st for less than \$50.

the 31st for less than \$50.

WANTED—To exchange central business property for a home situated in Inman Park or north Atlanta. Address Property. Constitution office.

WANTED—Ladles' party dresses, kit rioves and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 2 Walton street; telephone 685.

Jan 29 30t sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN be speedily cured of morphine and liquor habits at The Georgia Liquor and Oplain Cure Company's institute, 64 North Forsyth street; then you can become a wage earner and will not have to borsow money at ruinous rates of interest.

VARNISHES of all kinds below dost for cash at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

LOOK at our window and take your choice; any standard machine made for sale cheap, because they are knocked out by the Dens-moré. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. more. Geo. M. Folger, II N. Fryor St.

EVERY rallroad man, as well as every man
working for wages, should put aside a few
doilers per month for the future welfare
of himself and family, and what better and
safer place can one find than a good Building and Loan Association, and the National
Rallway is such an association. Eighth floor
of the Euritable.

of the Euritable.

FINE CABINET-SIZE PHOTOS at Mrs.

Word's, 56 1-2 Whitehall street, for only \$2 HOUSE painting a specialty; thirty years in the business; estimate made and painting done neatly and quickly by McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

THE BOOKS of the National Railway Building and Loan Association, which are open for any one to inspect, show that only four persons have withdrawn from the association since August 1st, and yet fifty-six others have taken stock. That doesn't look as if hard times had effected this association much. Eighth door of the Equitable. TRAYNHAM & RAY, 90 Decatur street, are now offering special bargains in all kinds of building material.

un wed

WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc. I HAVE an opportunity to rent to a good tenant a large, nicely furnished house for about three months. G. W. Adair, 14 Wail

WANTED—One or two nicely furnished rooms suited to light housekeeping, near post-office or Equitable. Address C., Constitu-tion.

WANTED—To rent two furnished rooms to four gentlemen, or to couple for light house-keeping. Very reasonable and close in. 104 Stonewall street.

ora in times like these will do well to bear in mind that this is the second successful year of Rowe's Infallible Handleapping System. This is equivalent to 200 years' success with 10 per cent dividend paying securities. Profits returned uniformly each week. Safe, conservative, practical. Prospectus 1893, explaining system in detail, tabulated statistics, etc., free. C. D. Rowe, postoffice box 127, Brookyn, N. Y. A GOOD business man with \$5,000 to \$10,000 can buy an interest in a well established and growing wholesale and retail business. Address H. C., care Constitution.

INVEST \$500 and receive income of \$900 per year, good business, quick. More business han I can attend to. Address C., this of-FOR SALE-Bakery and candy manufacto

FOR SALE—Bakery and candy manufactory, with all fixtures complete. Fne soda fount. Will invoice over \$2,000; will sell for \$1,000 if taken within thirty days. Address J., Columbus, Ga.

FOR SALE—One of the best retail coal and wood yards in Atlanta, 57 Highland ave, extra teams, scales, stables and sheds; cheap gent.

WORK, wages, partners, factories—Want partner in electrical company. Want partner to introduce valuable patent. Want practical brick men. We buy and sell factories and machinery in same. We locate industries; sell patents. Write for particulars, Finley's Industrial Bureau, Zanesville, Ohlo.

FOR SALE—Well established drug business, Asheville, N. C.; good cleen stock; good stand. Proprietor, who conducts drug store in Newberry, S. C., wishes to consolidate his interests. Will make good trade with reliable party. W. E. Pelham, Newberry, S. C. aug 13, 3t, sun,wed, sun. THE LEASE AND FURNISHINGS of a

THE LEASE AND FURNISHINGS of a 28-room hotel, centrally located, with established trade, can be bought cheap for cash, For particular call at 14 1-2 Whitehall street. aug. 16.—sun. wed.

\$1,000—For 10c. in stamps I will mail you twenty-five valuable receipts for the cure of diseases in poultry, horses, cattle and swine. Don't miss this opportunity. B. B. Badger, Ouaguaga, N. Y. sat sun. Ouaguaga, N. Y. sat sun.

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE business for sate, contral location. Address Produce, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Meat market, established fourteen years; everything complete; first-class stand and trade. Terms easy. Apply to Hamilton Douglas, 411 Equitable building.

aug 15, 1m.

5 REASONS why Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System commends itself to investors with \$200 or more:

1. Absolute safety.

2. Quick returns.

3. Capital completely under control.

4. Scientific accuracy and uniform profits.

5. Two years' practical test.

\$200 yields \$45 net profit weekly. Prospectus, 1893, free, explaining system in detail; tabulated results; references from subscribers who have operated successfully over a year.

C. D. Rowe, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous

A BIG BARGAIN can be had in a new Hammond typewriter by calling at 42 South Pryor street. aug20 3t ROOM MOLDING—All styles and kinds below cost for cash at McNeal's wall paper departments, 114 and 116 Whitehail. REMINGTON No. 5, good order, \$40; as-sassinated by the Densmore. Geo. M. Fol-ger, 71 N. Pryor st.

HAMMOND machine; cut off by the Densmore. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

HAMMOND machine; cut off by the Densmore. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

CLOCKS—Clocks at your own price for the next thirty days at the A. L. Delkin Company, 69 Whitehall street.

STANDARD type cleaner; no more dirty type, no more so.led hands, no more lost time, for the Remington. Caligraph and Densmore. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

FOR SALE—National Cash Register. good FOR SALE—National Cash Register, good as new, Cheap; can be seen 2 64 South Forsyth st.

TYPEWRITER cabinets and supplies; defy competition for the money, Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

SEED 137E, SEED OATS, Barley, new complex control and seed and see crop Georgia raised Rye, genuine winter Grazing Oats, the only real winter Oats. Plant now. T. H. Williams, 51-2 South Broad street. Broad street.

NEW CROP Georgia raised seed rye, seed barley, winter grazing oats. New crop turnip seed, in bulk or packages. All varieties. New seed Store, 19 South Broad street.

FIRE AND BUILGLAR-PROOF SAFES, new and second hand. Safes moved and repaired. Call on or address, Arianta Safe Gompany, 35 N. Broad street, Southern Agents Mosier Safe Company.

LADDERS—Large lot; will sell at cost for cash at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

CALIGRAPH No. 2, perfect order, \$35; run out by the Densmore.. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

71 N. Pryor st.

OFFICE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE for sale—Owing to my moving to New York September 1st I offer for sale all or any part of my office fixtures and furniture for cash or on easy terms to acceptable parties.

T. J. Felder, No. 339 Equitable building.

aug 17, 10t. NEW YOST, perfect order, \$40; downed y the Densmore. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N.

FOR SALE—Three Denn Warping machine complete, 2,200 eyes. Arranged with electric stop motions. Nearly new. Apply Patterson Mills Company, Chester, Pa. FOR SALE—A full fine of Herring-Hallvault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith. 34 West Alabama street. Atlanta, Ga. aprl 1-6m

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. CHEAP-Stylish buggy horse for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—Splendid mule 7 or 8 years old only \$85 cash. Call or address Onwer, 88 Granger st., cor. Magnolia. FOR SALE-Stylish horse. Apply to Southern Paint and Glass Company. FOR SALE—My Iroh grey trotting horse: can show a 2:30 gait any time. Will make a fast horse if handled: four years old and is one of the best bred horses in Kentucky; also my sulky and a lot of boats. The reason for selling is that I have no time to handle him; big money in the horse. Apply or address Charles Vittur, 110 Whitehall.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Stylish buggy horse Apply Southern Paint and Glass Company. FOR SALE CHEAP—A good tan color canopy top surrey, good as new, for \$.90; also a good ooor buggy and harness for \$30. Ap-ply at 110 Whitehall Monday and get a bar

FOR SALE—An elegant pair of bay mares, five years od, with victoria and har-ness. J. H. Nunnally, 34 Whitehall street. FOR SALE—The finest saddle horse in town also drives well; owner desires to sell because he has no time to use him. D.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

GRADUATES OF Sullivan & Crichton's Business coilege are to be found in almost every office of any importance in this city fill-ing positions as stenographers and bookkeep-

AMONG THE PUPILS of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college are seven teachers from literary and business colleges who are studying either shorthand or bookkeeping. SINCE JANUARY 1, 1898, nearly 300 pupils have entered Sullivan & Crichton's Business Colleg and School of Shorthand.

A COMPLETE course, time unlimited, in Sullivan & Crichton's Business College. Bookkeeping department, including stationery. textbooks, etc., costs only \$50. A COMPLETE course in shorthand and typewriting; Sullivan & Crichton's Business college, time unlimited; costs only \$65. STRIFFRIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 1161-2 Peachtree street. Tuitlon, three months course in Stenography and Typewriting, or full course in Bookkeeping, for \$20. Positively no one received for less than \$50 after the 31st instant. BEFORE ENTERING any business college get the opinion of Atlanta's most prominent bankers, merchants, etc. Nine-tenths of them will, without hesitation, recommend Sullivan

LADIES' COLUMN.

WALL PAPER-Largest stock in Atlanta to close out for cash. Paper hanging done cheap; 114 and 116 Whitehall street, wall paper de-SOLID GOLD rhine stone earrings only \$1.

A. L. Delkin Company, 60 Whitehall street.

STENORAPHERS Joy, Standard type eleaner: use it once and you will use no other. Geo. M. Filger, TI. N. Pryor st.

WANTED-Ladles Kid Gioves cleaned 15 to 25 cents per pair. Fine dresses and everything in indice clother. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walter Street.

FOR RENT-No. 75 Forest avenue; best loated and most desirable cottage in north titants; all conveniences. Apply at 231-2 vest Alabama street. FOR RENT-Furnished house, nearly new, 7 rooms, high location, Marietta, Ga. Address S. Spaulding.

Address S. Spaulding.

FOR RENT—Two-r. house, celled, large lot, splendid water, shade, near car line in city, \$5 per month; also two 4-r. houses at \$7 each; call or address 88 Granger st., cor. Magnalis.

Magnolia.

FOR RENT-My home, No. 664 Piedmont avenue. One of the most complete houses in Atlarta. Nine rooms, two-story. Every modern convenience. Beautiful finish interior. Superb arrangement. Furnished or unfurnished. James L. Logan, room 207 Equitable. aug20-sun tues wed

FOR RENT-Houses. Five-room cottage No. 95 Piedmont avenue, near Edgewood avenue; also two-story brick, No. 23 Washington street, eight rooms. All conveniences in both houses.

FOR RENT-Nice 4-room cottage No. 12 W. Baker, betweer Luckie and Marietta sts. H. L. McKee, 26 cone st. FOR RENT-Six-room house, No. 56 Gilmer street, apply to olseph Gratins 141 South Hunter.

Forsyth.

FOR RENT-New 6-room rouse, with necessary conveniences, 150 Courtland. Apply for terms, etc., at 152 Courtland avenue. terms, etc., at 152 Courtland avenue.

BEAUTIFUL—Two, new nine and elevenroom houses, gas, electric bells, hot and cold
water, near in, on car line; rent cheap, inquire P. H. Sucok, furniture—store.

Aug 20 sun mon

FOR RENT—Eight-room two-story dwelling,
143 Tulliam street; all modern conveniences;
rent reasonable: Hard time price. Apply to
C. J. Beane, 141 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT-On Washington street a house of ten rooms; central location; modern con-veniences; terms reasonable. Apply at 69 Crew street. FOR RENT-Brick and wooden houses convenient to business, cheap to good tenants.

Wm. G. Haynes, 17 E. Alabama st.

aug20 8t

Wm. G. Haynes, 17 E. Alabama st.
aag20 8t

FOR RENT—A comfortable brick residence
on Capitol avenue. Nine rooms and large,
shady yard. Must be rented. Terms reasonable. S. B. Turman, No. 8 Wall street,
Kimball house. aug20-sun tu thur

FOR RENT—262 Forest avenue, 8 rooms and
attic: 264 Forest avenue, 6 rooms and attic:
280 Jackson street, 5 large rooms on first and
5 small on second floor. All new, with hot
and cold water, papered and well finished.
No stable on either place. Keys at my residence, 272 Forest avenue. Thomas Peters.

FOR RENT—Desirable 7-room house, 46

FOR RENT-Desirable 7-room house, 46 Woodward ave., near in; gas and water. Apply to J. Schane, Keely Co. Apply to J. Schane, Keely Co.

FOR RENT-Crew street, 4 connecting rooms, gas and water, with conveniences; also 128 Crew street, 4-room cottage, gas, water, bathroom, modern improvements, and 193 Foundry street, 3-room cottage, Apply to G. M. Smith, 208 Fulton st.

to G. M. Smith. 208 Fulton st.

FOR RENT—"Handy Terrace," 100 Spring street; family and commercial hotel. Two blocks from opera house and Aragon hotel. Idberal terms.

FOR RENT—5-room house, papered, gas, water and bath, carriage house and stable. J. J. Suilivan, Klser building.

aug 20—4t, sun.

FOR RENT—New six-room house with necessary conveniences, 150 Courtland ave. Apply at 152 Courtland for terms, etc.

FOR RENT—A neat 6-room cottage with water and gas, close in. Apply to L. L. Abbott, or Warren Howard.

FOR RENT-Three new 9-room houses, just finished, with all conveniences; close in on Garnett street, one door east from Pryor. Apply on premises or address Perry Chisolm. aug20 6t aug20 6t

FOR RENT—On Walton st., a seven-room cottage, No. 153, hall, back and front veranda, gas and water, fine shade, central, fifth block from the postoffice and one from Taylor & Gaiphin's dry goods store; convenient for day boarders or suitable for two families. Apply to the owner at 54 Walton st.

FOR RENT—A seven-room, two-story brick house on Luckle st., No. 156, between Cain and Harris; Gas and water, servants' room, stable and carriage house; on car line, good neconous. Apply to 54 Walton st., to the owner.

ROOMS. ROOMS FOR RENT-Two nice front rooms for married couple or gentlemen; boarding near by if desired. 71 Mangum street. THREE handsome rooms for light house teeping; gas and water. Apply 38 Piedmont

FOR RENT—Two connecting front rooms water gas and bath; good neighborhood. Apply at 41 West Fair street. ROOMS papered cheap by McNeal's wall pa-per department, 114 and 116 Whitehall street. TO RENT-Two rooms or small house, with gas and water; must be cheap. E., 199 West Pine street, city. FOR RENT-Nice room at 51 Cone st., gas, bath and cheap; two minutes' walk of post-office.

omee.

FOR RENT-Several alce rooms on secon
floor of Constitution building; can be mad
luto a suite of offices or changed to suit desi
able tenant. Apply at Constitution busines

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-Two nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas, hot and cold water; very cheap to permanent tenant; block of Equitable building. 20 Gilmer street.

FOR RENT-One nicely furnished front room, also two front rooms unfurnished, all modern conveniences. Apply 108 Walton ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-Light, comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping; board if desired; pleasant private family. 101 Spring st.

REMINGTON No. 81,465, "'92 model," good as new, absolutely perfect order, for sale or rent; paralyzed by the Denamore. Geo M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished boarding house in running order, close in. Address L., Constitution office.

FOR RENT-15-room house with boarders, furnished; near center; will board with tenant; terms reasonable. 173 Luckie street. FOR RENT-Twenty-six room boarding house, known as the Purtell house, one block from postoffice; good location for transient. Apply 55 North Forsyth street.

sun fri tues

FOR RENT-Smith-Primier typewriter,
good as new, 35 per month: knocked out by
the Densmore. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West

Alabama St., Hillyer Building, Telephone No. 225. South side, cottage, Richardson street, near Washington; gas and water-\$16.
Superior Capitol avenue residence, for an elegant family, Cal. It will suit.
Woodward avenue cottage, everything nice

-830.
South side 7-room residence, close in-\$40.
8-room cottage, one block of courthouse.
4-room cottage, Luckie street-\$12.50.
Haadsome residence and one cottage, West
End. Call.
6-Room residence, north side, close in-\$20. End. Call.
6-Room residence, north side, close in-\$20.
Elegant mansion, Inman park: call.
Store and four rooms, west Mitchell-\$15.
Superior retail store, Decatur street-\$40
Brick store, very close in, south side, a superior place for wholesale or manufartures.
Call.

Gall. G. Room house, Mills, near Peachtree—\$15.
3-Room cottage, Pulliam street—\$16.
Furnished boarding house and one unfurnished, north side, close in; good place. Call.
Lawyers' and other offices, Whitehall; several splendid offices and one very extensive floor, Alabama. Call. I can supply you.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Old violins and bows; bargains always on hand. A. H. Merrill, 62 Peachtres street, Atlanta. Violins artistically repaired ORGAN for half its value; cost \$110 two years ago; first-class make; must be disposed of immediately. C. C., Constitution office, FOR RENT—To good parties on reasonable terms, payable quarterly in advance, a good plano in first-class order; can be seen at our auction rooms 78 North Broad street. Ackerman & Co.

DOGS FOR SALE

\$000 BUYS nice 5-room house on dox100, one block from car line; \$ belance \$12.50 per month. Address care Constitution. FOR SALE—Valuable property near Pherson barracks at the terminus of the tric car line. On said property is building fitted up as a ten pin alley under room (has two tables) and ten pin alley contain all the appurtenances usual to business. Terms easy. Enquire of a Woodward, 41 North Broad street.

HOME IN HAPEVILLE—Price and you can easily pay: 24 daily trains tare. Wm. B. Smith, box 231, City.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to desirable residence lots in the suburb of Copenhill on your own tern is admitted to be the most access the most desirable residence property Atlanta. For prices and terms, cal J. Hill, Room 21 Gate City National Control of the control of building.

FOR SALE—\$7,500, new 8-room results in the sale of the

july 29-1m-thur sat tues

FINE SUBURBAN HOME for sale, in ear the city and on d street car line house of 8 rooms, built in best mans finish, fine mantels, with grates in room; lot is 125x300 feet; fine well of with a force pump in the same. \$5,000; would take in part payment nor unimproved city property. Address B. E., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—My new, 8-room residens nated on one of the most desirable streethe north side, all modern convenients to four car lines; small cash payment, balance to sait, small cash payment, balance to sait.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE One

hugh Knox, 201-2 East Alabama at FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One shady corner lot at Edgewood, fronting lake on Decatur electric railway; also man park line. Price \$1,600, or winchange for farm between Georgia, Can and Northern and Georgia railroads, when miles of Atlanta. Goode & Beek

4-R. H. and good store on a nicorner. lot. The house rents at pre \$8 and the store \$8 per month, but we rent for \$10 each just as soon as turns loose some of that silver they rent for \$10 each just as soon as turns loose some of that silver they hand. This property is near an el-line, and, being just outside of the taxes are low. This will pay the from 15 to 20 per cent interest. Te easy. Price only \$1,500.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, they say, a goldbug, and is in favor of a single, stand of currency, but to show you where I such on the financial question I will sell you be choice of 800 special bargains in real can at rock-bottom, hard-time prices and malifer, greenbacks or silver certificates par in payment. Call soon and buy your rich.

rich.

HIGHLAND avenue property is a giltinvestment at any reasonable price, but
kind of a snap do, you call this? A c
tot having a frontage of 80 feet on Higavenue at \$16 per front foot; curbing,
walks and belgian block all down and
for. If this won't sell tomorrow I shall
know that times are hard and money ex-FARMS at present prices are better thank, railroad, or any other stock. I have number of small and large farms for all rock-bottom prices at \$6, \$8, \$9, \$10 and per acre. Call or write for what you wand dress D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter are Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT. 6-r. h., 145 West Fair street 5-r. h., 241 Richardson street, gas and 7-r. h., 16 Windsor street, gas and water
5-r. h., Pledmont avenue 5-7
Three and four-room houses very days
for the next two months. Please call as
see my list. D. Morrison, 47 East Huise
street.

TIME is Money; the Standard type dates saves times, does the work and area to other. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. other. Gec. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN medituly
journalism or newspaper work or literature a
profession are invited to a corresponder
on the subject with Mrs. E. Verdery Batter
Sun Bureau, care or The Sunny South, or
stitution building, Atlanta, Ga. Send standenvelope for a reply.

DENTISTRY—Sims Bross, Grant building
graduates of the oldest dental college in a
world; all kinds of first-class dental wa
at about haif the prices others would chan
you. Fine gold and annalgam fillings a se
claity. Teeth extracted, 25c.

ASK any of time six narties to what

ASK any of the six parties to who sold Densmore Machines this week they think of the world's greatest writer. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. PERSONAL—Send your old violins to H. Merrill to have tones regulated or proved. 63 Peachtree street, Atlanta. DUPLICATE wedding presents taken in

BUY WEDDING RINGS from the A. Delkin Company, made in our factory, Whitehall street. WANTED-Young lady correspondent, tween the ages 18 and 28; only those wish to marry need to finswer. Address M. H., General Delivery, Atlanta, G. LADY, 26, orphan, with \$30,000, un tunate in loss of an eye, wishes to ma a man capable of managing a business. dress Eva Barnard, Box 447, Chicago, III. PIANOS tuned for \$1.50, warranted first class. Address Plano Tuner, P. O. Box 224 MRS. WORD, at 56 1-2 Whitehall strewill continue for another week to take a gant cabinet-size photos for \$2 per dozen. WE HAVE two or three pieces of dia jewelry that have been left with us to They will go cheap—come and see them-lius R. Watts & Co., 57 Whitehall stree WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—Elegant remaind board. The Fehn more, 2220 and 222 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Under the experienced management of Mrs. N. L. Ward of Jacksonville, Fla. Rates \$2.50 and \$25 day. American plan and special weekly rates Finest location for transportation. Central between the fair, all theaters and finest stores.

stores.

MY HEARTFELT sympathy to the type writer agent who sand he would run me out of Atlanta, in three weeks. I sold five mechines this week and give the names of the purchasers in another column; ask him has many fre lifas sold. The Densmore is her to stay. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor at MONG fifty-six others since August is, Robert W. Hutchings, railroad brace builder, has decided to put part of his earning with The National Railway Building as with The National Railway Building the Loan Association. Eighth floor of the Equitable.

M. J. WALKER-Stenographer and commissioner to take testimony, Kiser builds solicits reporting, typewriting, and all historist stenographic work. 'Phone 1457. aug 13-3 wsun tues fri

TRAYNHAM & RAY 90 Decatur street have a full stock of building material at the lowest prices.

fully30-1 mon sun wed IF YOU have re'atives or friends added to the excessive use of whisky or morph you may be the means of saving their if by sending names to Box 754, Atlanta, G

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having dved or cleaned at the Southern Dye W 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 65; is perfect and will please you. DIVORCES—Nine different grounds, for full particulars in regard to laws, addra-Donovan & Glover, attorneys at law, Soat Falls, S. D.

CASH paid for old cold. Julius B. Co., jewe.ers 57 Whitehall street. aug. 8-till october 11. WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Geneses Niagara Falls forty miles away. july16-ly

\$1,200 AND \$600 on city property at low ate of interest, payable back monthly. No commissions. John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable aug 20-th

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From The New New Orleans. change in the system since yond anything wet in all this b a certain degre south, which s men and pub believe could has really beco

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ern negro. The negro not respect brought do called "lab cotton with and said fully stock kee," who where the It all c man fore were all The year because the ing" a cr was a fit over the commend to over the conservation of the continued o

RATES: American Plan, \$2.50

tones regulated or in

lady correspondent, and 28; only those to answer. Address livery, Atlanta, G4. n, with \$30,000, un eye, wishes to managing a business. Box 447, Chicago, Ill 56 1-2 Whitehall strengther week to take cotos for \$2 per dozen TISTORS—Elegant rooms infimore, 2220 and 2222 Chicago, Ill. Under the nent of Mrs. N. L. Ward, Rates \$2.50 and \$3 per and special weekly rates transportation. Central all theaters and finest

THE SOUTH'S NEW ERA What Has Been Accomplished Since

the Late War. SOME NORTHERN MEN TRY PLANTING

and Fail Disastrously-Free Labor in the South-The Place for Young Men to Make Their Fortune.

From The New York Times. New Orleans, La., July 23.—Though the change in the nation's social and political system since 1860 has been startling be-yond anything in the country's history, ret in all this bouleversement there has been certain degree of advantage, until the south, which some of its old-time states-men and publicists would have had us believe could not exist without slavery, has really become richer in material wealth than it was before the disruption. And all this, too, in a quarter of a century.

Before the war the south was purely ag ricultural. Its wonderful deposits of iron and coal were absolutely untouched, ex-cept in two sections of Kentucky and lessee. The coal fields along Black Warrior in Alabama were known, but there was no adequate idea as to their extent or value or that here nature had worked one of her matchless marvels; that in Alabama's hills iron ore, coal as good as any known and limestone (an indispensable in the reduction of iron ore) were laid in endless quantities side by side.

Providence seems to have done more for the south than for any other section of the country. The climate is milder, life is not so grindingly hard as in the blizzardswept west, where between drought, grass-hoppers and Colorado bugs in summer and blizzards and awful cold in winter the people become as coarse, common and hard as the life is among them. Humboldt truthfully says: "The people of a country partake in their personal traits of the peculiarities of the climate they live

The close of the war in some respects was the beginning of southern development. And be it known that this very development has been begun by southernborn men and continued by them until its success has been assured. Take, for example, the history of Birmingham, Ala. In 1868 there lived in Washington county Mississiphi, the hanner cotton graying success has been assured. Take, for example, the history of Birmingham, Ala. In 1868 there lived in Washington county, Mississippi, the banner cotton growing county of the United States and the world, a planter named J. R. Powell. The county mentioned has two river fronts, one on the Mississippi and the other on the Yazoo-Old Colonel Powell had two fine plantations, Pluck and Daybreak, of about 2,500 acres each, on the Yazoo front of Washington county. With some peculiarities—a firm belief in the code duello being among them—the old gentleman was something of a scientist and an indefatigable student. He had a very excellent knowledge of practical geology among his other accomplishments, and during his annual hunting trips in and about what is now Birmingham, he became convinced that there was a most remarkable deposit of coal and iron right there together, with limestone as a close neighbor. To make sure, however, he got the best practical coal and iron expert New York could furnish to come down and examine the great deposit that he—Powell—had found. He did so, and fully confirmed the gentleman in his views. Colonel Powell thereupon established what is now Birmingham, and bought \$1,200. Birmingham and the coal towns in Alabama have been made by southern semius and energy and the ability to conduct practical affairs of great magnitude. The three greatest mine owners at Birmingham are Colonel Powell, John C. Sloss and Colonel Johnston. They pay every Saturday night 6,000 workmen—black and white alike—who are employed in their mighty furnaces and rolling mills. These three men are all southerners—were in the geonfedgrate army—and in their works men, black and white, are wage earners, a thing one never sees in a Pennsylvania iron mill or mine. In fact, a "nigger" can't get a job at any factory or furnace in Pittsburg, not even in the great and good Carnegie's stupendous coke works. Birmingham was incubated and made what it is by southern brains and wealth.

Did ever the agricultural part of any country produce such

it is by southern brains and wealth.

Did ever the agricultural part of any country produce such a shower of gold as cotton and sugar sections of the south the cotton and sugar sections of the south do now? Seven states—headed by Mississippi, the banner cotton state, when average is considered—have, poured into them \$350,000,000 every year. No wonder the south is rich. This money comes each year, and it will continue, for God has blessed that region with an almost matchless climate and the most productive soil under the sun.

less climate and the most productive soil under the sun.

The question may be asked: "How is it that the south has so speedily recovered from the ravage and shock of war and is getting on so well?" A most natural and proper question, and one which can be answered. When the war closed, all enterprises in the south were, of course, dead. In the gulf states a little cotton had been grown every year, but the main labor had been expended in raising something to eat. Cotton would always bring gold, so it was a very poor sort of household that had not a few bales hidden away against a time of great need.

when the war was over cotton was very high in price. Men from the north swarmed into the rich cotton-growing sections of Arkanas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisians. They know a thousant-hale crops when the war was over cotton was very high in price. Men from the north swarmed into the rich cotton-growing sections of Arkanasa, Mississippi, Alabama and Louislana. They knew a thousand-bale crop was nothing on such plantations as they found in these states, which, on places like Dumbarron, (belonging to the Dumcans, the Hampton estates, the Cabin Teel plantation, cowned by the Marshalls, both the control of the control

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the



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\$10,000 to \$15,000 a year for each, and spent nearly \$1,000,000 in this way and in purchasing supplies, farming implements, live stock, etc. Their investment was a total loss.

The core was planted Had the crop

in purchasing supplies, farming implements, live stock, etc. Their investment was a total loss.

The crop was planted. Had the crop matured on the scale intended it would have been about 6,000,000 bales. But just as it began to come up there came the "first rise," as old planters call it, on the Mississippi river, which did the work. In a week, a beautiful crop was ten fet under a yellow, muddy, swirling flood. When the river did go down there might have been a crop planted in the mud, just as there was this year, but the supply of seed was exhausted. No more could be had until it grew. So ended the first year. The levees were platched up. Carpetbag legislatures in Louisiana and Mississippi made big appropriations for rebuilding those of importance. In a few instances, where the land was so high that the floods did not overflow it, a superb crop was made. As cotton was worth about 60 cents per pound, a bale was worth \$500, and 500 bales meant the snug sum of \$150,000. The few big crops stimulated the New Englanders and others who had come "down south" to make fortunes. At such prices for cotton, anything like a good yield meant a profit that was seemingly stupendous. So try it again they would. It could not be that the Mississippi and other rivers always overflowerd.

For years the fields had not been in cultivation and under the sod lay an enemy more dangerous to the cotton than any flood. In 1867 it did look as though a great cotton crop would be made. L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. About the 1st of July of that year an acquaintance was in the parish of Madison, La., staying a few days with an old-time friend who had left one of his legs among the cedars at Stone River. One afternoon General Frank Blair asked this gentleman, an experienced planter, and his visitor to ride

left one of his legs among the cedars at Stone River. One afternoon General Frank Blair asked this gentleman, an experienced planter, and his visitor to ride out and take a look at his cotton field. Just before sundown they rode over to "Wynn Forest." A finer stand of cotton was never seen. There it stood, a field of something over 1,000 acres, gracefully waving in the rising night breeze from the distant sea. It was just beginning to blossom and there was not a weed or a tuft of grass to be seen.

"Your crop will be worth \$150,000, general," said the old planter to Frank Blair, "and, believe me, I am sincerely glad of your good fortune." This was a little after 6 o'clock p. m.

The next morning at about 10 o'clock the overseer came in greatly excited. "The worms have eaten up General Blair's en-

The next morning at about 10 o'clock the overseer came in greatly excited. "The worms have eaten up General Blair's entire crop of cotton," said he.
"My Lord," grossed his friend and neighbor. "I expected this!" He and his visitor rode over to the field. It looked as though a fire had swept it. Where the cotton had waved so gracefully in the breeze the night before there was nothing but the hare earth to be seen, with now breeze the night before there was nothing but the bare earth to be seen, with now and then a standing stalk of cotton stripped of its leaves and covered with myriads of little active caterpillars from three-quarters of an inch to an inch long. This was the cotton worm. And in one night these worms had come, where from no one could tell, and were from two inches to a foot deep all over the field. When you walked among them your foot sunk down into something soft, as though you had stepped upon a lot of very young kittens. And it was this way all over the cotton regions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. The result was that the cotton crop failed again the second year.

By this time the old resident plantar was

will have a great cotten plantation, with an income of from \$20,000 to \$500,000 a year, with leisure for study and travel and money to do both. And you will ever be thankful that you took the advice given

Only Right to Tell. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the eminen The Rev. Mark Guy Fearse, the emment English divine, writes:
"Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, December 10, 1888.—I think it only right that I should tell you of how much use I find ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very breastplate against colds and coughs."

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A True Kidney Tonic.

It gives general tone to the kidneys and enables them to throw off all poisonous matter, leaving the blood pure and healthy, and imparting that tone and vigor to the system which gives a CLEAR, SOFT

system which gives a CLEAR, SUF I SKIN. Blotches on the face, sallow complexion. eryness of the skin, puffiness under the eyes, pimples and other eruptions are strong evidences of the sluggish action of the kidneys, and indicate the necessity for the use of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

We do not recommend Stuart's Gin and Buchu as a cure-all. But for kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO ALL

Or do we live to eat? That is a question I hear often discussed. Well, one may take either horn of the dilemma, the stern fact stares us in the face—we must eat. Now comes up the great and most important

problemi. It is this: Where to go and where to buy? First-Where to go, is to a house that keeps a general assortment of all goods that are needed in one's family, and at the

that keeps a general assortment of all goods that are needed in one's family, and at the same time, fresh, clean and nice, and of the best and most select brands, and such a house must have a trade that will enable it to buy largely and receive goods daily, consequently fresh.

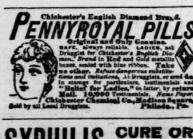
Where to Buy—Is from a house that keeps full stocks and will, in all and every way, treat and deal with you fairly and honesty and where you can buy as well, if not better, by an order than in person. We claim we have at least just such facilities in Atlanta afforded by the two large grocery houses of W. R. Hoyt, on Whitehall and Peachtree streets. Mr. Hoyt's stores are rotted all over the state, and I will go further and say over a good portion of the south, as he makes a specialty of furnishing a great number of the best hotels, boarding houses and families in Georgia as well as Florida, South Carolina and Alabama. He buys in carload lots and for cash, and he can sell at regular wholesale prices and also give purchasers the very great advantage of buying at case prices, as he will break and sell any amount at package prices, the broken lots left over he can daily use in his two large retail stores.

Mr. Hoyt has an immense trade on his fa-

large retail stores.

Mr. Hoyt has an immense trade on his fa-Mr. Hoyt has an immense trade on his famous and popular brands of Regal Flour, Rajamo coffee and Tolo Tea. He has taken years in selecting and perfecting these brands and he will stand flamly by them as the best that money, time and experience can produce. He also takes much pride and care in his brands of sweet Jersey butter.

T. H. B.



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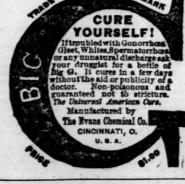
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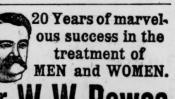
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STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

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Urinary, Kidney and Riedden. VARICOCELE and Hydrocele perma and Sores.

Mary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

ged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured ithout cutting or caustics, at home, with ne interruption of business.
Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Dr.W.W. Bowes, 2} Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

75 styles of vehicles produced.

Prices for hard times reduced. Biggest stock always on hand. G

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Make haste, get in the procession. While goods are fresh and prices low.

8 Our carriages and harness are sure to go C.

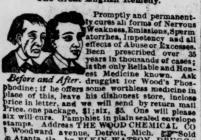
Standard Wagon Co., E. D. CRANE, Manager. "Around the Postoffice."



are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. Too only pay for benefits received, \$1 box, 6 for \$5 by mail. sample free. Guarantees issued by our agents. CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by apparess tiver Pellets the great LIVER and STOM ACH REGULATOR and BI OOD PUBLIFIER, Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Dones to cents.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THE NEW YORK MARKET. The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock NEW YORK, August 19.—It is only necessary to state that the total sales of stocks for the two hours of business were 43,000 shares to give a clear idea of the prevailing lack of interest in the stock market. Before the bank statement was issued the room devoted its time to guessing the amount of the probable gain or loss in reserve; after the exhibit operators were busy analyzing the report. In the meantime, speculation in stocks languished and but few issues showed any change for the day. The bank statement was generally accepted as favorable and it contributed to the firmness which characterized the closing transactions. The news of the day fas rather more favorable. La Touraine brought \$1,348,200 French gold and the Etruria was reported down the bay with \$1,850,000 additional on board. From St. Paul it was announced that the Milwaukee National and the Commercial National banks, which recently suspended, have decided to reopen. Of the haif dozen roads which submitted traffic statements for the second week of August only one, the Louisville and Nashville, showed a decrease. It should be stated that the iast named reported a decrease of \$67,400. Still there was little disposition to trade and it is quite likely that no important movement in the stock market will take place until something definite is heard from Washington matters.

thing definite is heard from Washington matters.

In detail the market opened quiet and generally-lower. Manhattan and General Electric showing the weakest stocks. Distillings and Cattle Feeding then developed strength, rising to 19 34. The general list then advanced 1-4 to 1 1-4 per cent out side of Manhattan, which jumped 2 12 to 108 34 on covering by nervous shorts. The market closed quiet and firm.

Treasury balances: Coin \$52,000,000, currency \$8.487.000.

Money on call nominally 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 8 to 12 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm, actual business in bankers' bills 481 1-2 for sixty days and 487 1-2 for demand. Posted rates 483 to 488. Commence of the commence of

Silver at the sto	ock ex	change today was neg
lected.	1	
The following are	lostne	hide:
		N. J. Central 523
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	10	Norfolk & Western 21
Baltimore & Ohio	62	Northern Pac 33
Oanada Pac	71	
Ches. & Ohio	144	
C., B. & Q	74%	
Chicago & Alton	136	
Cotton Oil	28	T WCITTO WASSESSEED
do. pref	87%	
East Tennessee	14	Rich. Terminal 13
do, pref		Trock Taranta Comment
Brie	11%	St. Paul 51%
do. pref	24	do. pref 109
Ilis, Central	88%	Bilver Certificates 73
Del., Lack. & W	134%	Sugar Refinery 72%
Lake Erie & West	1814	do. pref
do. pref	573a	T. C. 1 11
Lake Shore	213	do. pref +63
Lous, & Nash	63%	Texas Pac
Memphis & Char	10	Union Pac 17
Mich. Central	7736	Wabash 6%
Missouri Pae	20 %	do. pref 134
Mobile & Ohio	10	Western Union 763
Nash., Chat. & St. I.	65	N. Y. & N. E 18
N. Y. Central	9734	Manhattan Elevated. 108
Bonds-	-	
Alabama, Class A	100	Virginia 6s 60
do, Class B	105	do. ex-mat. coups. 35
do. Class C	- 95	Virginia consols 60
Louisiana stam ped	95	U. S. 4s. registered 1113
N. C. 48	100	do. coupon 111%
N. C. 6s	122	do. 29 95
8. C. browns	95	American Tobacco 57
Tennessee old 68	60	do. pret 781
	106	Chicago Gas 49
do, 5s	94	Ed. Gen. Electric 3814
do 3e	61	*Ex-dividend, †Asked,

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, August 19-[Special.]— The New Yor Financier says this week: The exhibit of the associat banks of this city, issued by the clearing house for the week ending August 19th shows a very sensible im-provement over the statements issued for the past two months. It was anticipated that the banks would make months. It was anticipated that the banks would make a favorable showing, but not to the extent that is exhibited in the statement. Loans have been contracted \$3.55,500 during the week, which is an unlooked-for reduction on that item. Over \$9,000,000 in spicle have been imported during that time, and the statement shows that a good portion of it went into our clearing house banks, as there is an increase in specie over the previous week of \$4.728,000. This is quite a different result than that of last week. At that time there was \$14,000,000 imported, and the statement showed a decrease in specie of \$2,000,000. The natural conclusion arrived at was that the money had been looked up. There was a decrease in the legal tender holdings to the extent of \$703,700, and there was also a liquidation of the deposit liabilities to the amount of \$1,981,100. The changes brought about an increase in the reserve of \$4,499,575, making the the deficit in that item \$12,045,800. Loan certificates have been issued during the week to the amount of \$165,000, making the total outstanding \$71,180,000. Comparing the statement with that of a year ago it is that every item shows a decrease except circulation, which is over \$2,000,000 greater. Loams have been reduced \$55,514,100, specie is down \$27,714,500 and legal tenders are \$35,210,600 less and the deposits have been drawn down \$156,100,100, logoless.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 19—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending Species, decrease 5,226,507
Species, increase 5,226,507
Species, increase 7,703,706
Deposits, decrease 1,901,100
Circulation, increase 702,700
Banks now hold \$12,045,830 less than the legal reuirements of the 35 per cent rule.

J. S. Bache & Co.

Banks now hold \$12,645,800 less than the legal requirements of the 80 per cent rule.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK August 19.—There was no movement in the London market, and the opening here was about as tame as it could well be. Transactions up to the time of the publication of the bank statement were small even for the brank statement were small even for the present dull times. The bank statement showed and increase of \$4.500,000 in reserve, which should have had quite a favorable effect upon values, as there was a marked decrease in loans, and an increase in specie. Traders, however, do not seem to have sufficient pluck to start the ball to rolling, and the short interest certainly will not cover unless they find others buying. The general situation remains about the same, and reports from the interior are squaewhat improved. Money seems to be working slightly easier as between the various cities, but we do not expect any very favorable developments until congress acts. In the meantime, the situation will be one of painful suspense on the part of the commercial and financial community.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Local—Marke Below we give sotion futures i August Gotober Gotober Formary January March	the o	York	ATI aiddling and of today. Openi 7.01 7.12 7.22 7.32 7.48 7.50 7.57	LANTA. IS 64c.	Quotat Cre 7.00 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.8	t 18
Channel amint s						
	bus at	tateme	nt of t	the con	polidat	od not
The fellowing	bus at	stock :	nt of t	the con	polidat	

ket for shipment to the continent yesterday continental spinners accepted all the offers that were made from the south on Thursday evening and last night. Judging from the temper of the south these offers were freely made under the depression which is at present dominating the cotton trade of America, and they have not been covered except to a slight extent by purchases either in this market or in New Orleans. In fact, the temper of the trade under the influence of the financial depression which is now spreading from state to state over the cotton belt, intensified by the difficulty of securing the cash to pay not only for the shipment of the cotton but to pay the abovers for picking it, creates a conviction that the early receipts will be moved at very low prices, and therefore sules to Europe on the present basis promise to be good business to the exporter. This demand from the continent was also evident today in Liverpool, exusing a sharp advance of 5-4d on the immediate and 3-5d on the distant positions from the closing prices of yesterday, but this improvement abroad was without effect upon the mind of trade in America which, through an absence of demand from American spinners or speculation from any source, availed itself of the opportunity presented by the advance this morning to anticipate a further decline by sales in this market, and prices, after opening at an improvement of 5@7 points, closed quiet and steady in some instances below the quotation of last evening and in others at about the same prices. The crop accounts of The Chronicle show little if any improvement, and there estimate the reduction in the production in Texas at from 18@20 per cent as compared with last year. These statements are received by the trade with incredulity, though The Chronicle has usually been thought to err upon the side of the spinner in reporting error prezents after than upon has usually been thought to err upon the side of the has usually been thought to err upon the side of the spinner in reporting crop prospects rather than upon the side of the producer. The main selling orders apparently come from New Orleans, where the bearish feeling is even more intense than in New York, and reports of any curtailment of the Texas crop are received with derision. From southern sources the demand for currency continues to be active at the premium which was paid yesterday, and some large sums of money have been secured at a premium, though the cost to the planter of the movement of all this money at a premium to the south represents a great deal of money.

at a premium to the south represents a great deal of money.

J. M. White & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, August 19—Two causes led to open the cotton market this morning at an advance of 7@8 points. There was an unexpected advance in Liverpool and unfavorable crop advices by The Chronicle. After a few minutes of activity at the opening of the market, in which buying orders were executed, causing an advance, a bearish sentiment again prevailed and caused a recession in prices of 5 points. The chief trouble at present working against the market seems to be the sentiment caused by the financial complications and imbuing every one with the idea that it is no use to buy anything. Thus our market is without buyers, and the pessimists have it all their own way. It is the old story, when a man is down he has no friends. We think those who are most praying for misfortunes for personal benefit can see that during the past day or two financial matters and outside features in general have taken a turn for the better. Congressional legislation seems to be more hopeful of immediate action. Reports from trade circles indicate an improvement. Exports of wheat continue and exports of cotton are setting in which, together, with recent importations of gold, is bound to tell before long. A change for the better will come all at once, and when but few will be prepared for it, and present prices for cotton are exceedingly low considering the crop prospects, and the stocks of cotton in the hands of both foreign and domestic spinners which are far below last year, at which time they were very light. The bank statement is considered very favorable, it showing an increase of 4% millions in the reserve. vorable, it showing an increase of 1% millions in the

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular. Riordan. & Co.'s Cotton Circular. & NEW YORK, August 19-[Special.]—The sharp rise in Liverpool today was a surprise to most of the bears, and brought out large offers to cover. At our opening an advance of 9 points took piace. The feeling at first was that a much more serious reaction was at hand, but the large demand was freely met by three prominent houses, and their example presently encouraged others to sell at the advance. It soon became apparent that there were more sellers than buyers; and. others to sell at the advance. It soon became apparent that there were more sellers than buyers; and, though there was an unmistakable nervousness throughout the two hours of trading, prices gave way point by point until nearly the whole of the improvement was lost. The close was quiet and steady. It was not until after the close that it became known that a very large proportion of today's sales/were for Liverpool account, and it was at once taken for granted that the rise in that market had been the result of manipulation and intended to enable heavy sales to be made to advantage in this market. This tended to weaken the feeling of holders this afternoon. The Financial Chronicle says today: "We are not encouraged; that the market is just now somewhat less sensitive to crop conditions than usual. It is the money pinch and the fear that the dilly-dailying of congress may prolong it conditions than usual. It is the money pinch and the fear that the dilly-dailying of congress may prolong it for many weeks, and perhrps months, that influences traders. They argue that until confidence is restored by the repeal of the Sherman law nobody in this country will care to buy cotton at any price. The mills, many of which have shut down altogether or are greatly reducing their production, will prefer to purchase their supplies from hand-to-mouth, and meanime the constantly increasing volume of receipts of the new crop. In the absence of any American demand the new crop, in the absence of any American demand either for speculation or consumption, will be forced on the foreign spinners at their own prices. The out-look for a higher market at the moment is certainly

NEW YORK, August 19—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,368,386 bales, of which 1,898,196 bales are American, against 2,731,531 and 3,250,621 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 6,189 bales. Receipts from plantations 6,769 bales. Orop in sight, 6,647,784 bales.

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—12:15 p.m.—Coston, spet demand moderate with prices steady; middling uplands 4k; sales 7,000 bales; American 4,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 7,000; American 4,300; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 4 5-54; September and October delivery 4 3-54, 4-54, 4-54, 5-56; October and November delivery 4 4-54, 4-54; A-54; A-54;

5rm.

NEW YORK, August 19—Cotton dull; sales 9
bales; middling uplands 7 5-16; Orleans 7 5-16; net receipts 42c; gross 753; stock 147,587.

GALVESTON, August 19—Cotton easy; middling 8%;
net receipts 161 bales; gross 161; sales 374; stock 17,586. net receipts 161 bales; gross 161; sales 374; stock 17,586, NORFOLK, August 19—Cotton nominal; middling 784; net receipts 33 bales; gress 39; sales 10; stock 7,533; exports coastwise 160.

BALTIMORE, August 19—Cotton nominal; middling 734; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 6,349.

5,349.

BOSTON, August 19—Cotton quiet; midding 75-18; mei receipts 5 bales; gross 205; sales none; stock none. WILMINGTON, August 19—Cotton nominal; midding 7½; net receipts 7 bales; gross 7; sales none; stock 2,051.

2,081.
PHILADELPHIA, August 19 — Cotton dull; middling 7 11-18; net receipts 41 bales; gross 41; stock 14,192.
SAVANNAH, August 19 - Cotton steady; middling 6 %; net receipts 149 bales; gross 149; sales 180; stock 8,085; exports constwice 170. exports coastwise 170.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19—Coston steady; middling
6 13-16; net receipts 1,29 buses; gross 1,219; sales 1,050;
stock 48,001; exports to continent 85%; coastwise 1,188.

MOBILE, August 19—Cotton dull; middling 5%; net
receipts bales; gross 5: sales none; stock 4,06.

MEMPHIS, August 19—Cotton quist; middling 7%;
net receipts 10 ness sales 75; salipments 21; stock 8,156.

AUGUSTA, August 19—Cotton steady; middling 7: receipts 149 bales; salipments 90; sales 596; stock 7,179.

CHARLESTON. August 19—Cotton guster middling receipts 149 bales; salpments 90; sales 509; stock 7179, CHARLESTON, August 19—Cotton quiet; miadling 64; net receipts 33 bales; gross 33; sales none; stock 13,670; exports coastwise 3.

THE CHICAGO MARBET

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions. Grais and Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Wheat at the opening was 3-8 to 1-2c. higher than yesterday's closing, eased off a trifie and with some actual trades prices reacted 1 1-8, eased off a trifie and the close was steady. The good cash demand and the upturn in wheat gave corn some support. The trading was entirely between put and call business. The range did not exceed 1-4c. It seems one long yawn in oats, so dull was trade. Corn was confined to a 1-4c. range and the market closed at about last night's figures.

Provisions suffered from neglect. Pork was marked up a little, but there was no business done in it. Lard opened 5 cents off and scarcely moved otherwise. September is 7 1-2 lower and October 5c. lower than on the day before. Ribs were in rather better demand and at the close were bringing 10c. advance for September, and a gain for October. Hog receipts were 15,000, which is considered liberal for the last day of the week.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BTC.

OONSTITUTION OF TO. ATLANTA, August 19, 1893. Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 19-Flour-First patent \$5.00, second patent \$4.20, extra farrey \$3.30; fancy \$3.20; family \$3.00. Corn — No. 1 white 60c; Nc. 2 white 80c mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 32; white 40c mixed 60c. Seed rye—Georgia 60cc 58. May—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$1.00; Choice im othy small bales, \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$0.0; No. 2 ti

Write Pearl \$3.25.

NEW YORK, ugust 19—Piour, southers dull; but steady; sommon to fair extra\$..10@\le; good to shouce B.15@\times. Wheat, spot du'l and 4a\times on higher; No. 2 red winter 68\60\times in elevator; options opened steady and advanced \times\times_6, closing time but'yery dull; No. 2 red August 68\times; September 69\times; October 72: December 68\times 63\times 6

CHICAGO, August 18 Flour dull; winter patents 32.269,150; winter straights 31.7503,10; spring patents 52.25. No. 2 spring wheat 614; No. 2 spring —; No. 2 red 614. No. 2 corn 38%; No. 2 outs 23%.

Grocerica.

ATLANTA, August 19 —Roasted coffee —Arbuckle's 23.60e % 100 % cases Lion 33.60e. Levering's 33.60e; Groen—Extra choice 21c; choice good 20c; cair 13c, common 17,31a. Sugar—Granulated 6',cc; powdered 6'ye; chiloaf 6'; white extra 0'4 1; New Orleans yellow clarified 5'; 60¢; yellow extra 0'4 1; New Orleans ohoice 6c; prime 53,40¢; common 20,430; Grosses—Gennine Cuba 35,33c; imitation 27,35; Teas—Black 35,65c; prem 40,850; imitation 27,35; Teas—Black 35,65c; prem 40,850; Limitation 27,35; Case—Black 35,65c; prem 40,850; Allspice 10.61; Case 25,6350. Climamon 10,6312; c. Allspice 10.61; Case 21,25; Case—Black 35,65c; Case—Bl

58-test 3%; renned quiet but firm; mould A \$\square\$6.5 *-16; standard A \$\square\$5.0 ft A 113-16\$£\$;, confectioner A 5%; cut loaf and crushed \$\square\$6.13-16; powdered \$\square\$6.13-16; powdered \$\square\$6.14; granulated \$5.16\$6\$;, cubes \$\square\$7-16\$65;. Moiassee, foreign nominal; New Orleans dull but steady; open kettle new good to choice \$00\$38. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic fair to extra \$2\square\$6.5; Japan 456

NEW ORLEANS, August 19—Coffee quiet; Rie erdimary io fair 174,6184. Sugar quiet; open kettle strictly prime to shoice—; fully fair to prime—; fair to good
fair 14; sentritiugals, schoice yallow classifact 5½; prime
do. 43,644; off do. 43-16644; seconds 311-1694. Molasses, open kettle nominal; sentritiugal nominal; choice
20; prime to good prime 18c 18; fair to good fair 96
12; inferior to good common 7a8. Louisiana syrup 33
628. Rice easy: Louisiana erdinary to good 134,63%.

Provisions. Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 10 — Provisions easier. Pork, new current make§13.37. Lard, primessiesm 8.13.7. Dry sait meats loose shoulders 6.87%; long clear 7.55; short clear 7.85. 7.75; short clear 7.85. Bacon, boxed shoulders 68.78; long clear 9.37%; clear ribs 9.37%; short clear 9.75. Sugar-cured hams 12.00014.00. ATLANTA, August 19 — Clear rib sides, boxed 9c; lee-cured bellies 13c, Sugar-cured hams 14.2660, according to brand and average; California 134.6 Break-isstbacon 11% 616c. Lard—Leaf 164.610%; compound 816c.

last oncon 117gman. Hard Pork steady and duli; meas see \$14.63@15.50. Middles nominal; abort clear 7.75. Lard irregular and quiet; western steam 9.00; eity steam 8.25@8.50; options, September -; October -. CHICAGO, August 19 - Casb quotations were as follows: Meas pork \$12.50@12.75. Lard 8.27%@8.50. Short ribs, loose 7.50@8.00. Dry salt shoulders, bexed 7.25@ 7.50; abort elear sides boxed 5.25@8.50. CINCUNNATI. August 19 - Pork firm at \$14.69. Lard active at 8.00@8.12%. Bulk meats strong; short ribs 8.50@9.00. Bacon steadier; short clear \$.75.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, August 19—Egg 12 4,612. Butter—Western creamery 20,25c; choice Tennessee 18,613c; other
grades 19,613c. Live poultry — Turkeys 19,813c;
§ h; heis 25,232; spring chickens, large 18,930c; small
spring 10,615c; ducks 18,520c. Dressed poultry —
Turkeys 15,618c; ducks 15c; chickens 12,4615. Irlas potatoes—New \$1,00,25.0 § jbbl. Sweet potatoes, \$1,00
\$\$1,50 % bu. Honey—Strained \$2,10c; in the comb 19,
125c. Onions 75cc351.00 % bul; &bbl \$2,00,62,50; crate 50
\$675c. Peaches—Elberta, 6 basket crates, 8:3561.50;
small clings \$1,0061.50; % bu. crates 3,950c. Pears—
Fancy 4; bu. crate 75c,951.00; bbls \$1,50,21.75.

Fruits and Confections.
ATLANTA, August 19—Apples—None on market bbl. Lemons \$1.00a.4.50. Oranges—Floyda \$4.00 \$4.50. Br. Dec. 10. Oranges—Floyda \$4.00 \$4.50. Pine-apples \$1.10\$\text{dec. Pine-apples \$1.10\$\text{dec. Pine-apples \$1.10\$\text{dec. Pine-apples \$1.10\$\text{dec. Pine-apples \$1.10\$\text{dec. Pine-apples \$1.00\$\text{dec. Pi

WILMINGTON, August 19—Turpentine steady at 23%; rosin steady; strained 16; good strained 30; tar firm at 31.35; crude turpentine firm hard \$1.05; rollow dip 1.60; virigin \$1.60.

NEW YORK. August 19—Rosin easy and dull; strained to good strained 90.305; turpentine dull but steady at 325.46.

SAVANNAR, August 19—Turpentine quiet at 23%; rosin firm at 90.

OHARLESTON, August 19—Turpentine steady at 23%; rosin steady; good strained 80.

MEETINGS.

Armory Gate City Guard. Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1893. There wil be a meeting of the Gate City Guard at the arm our on Monday evening, August 21st, at 3 o'clock, to meet the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton coun.y. By order of the president.
B. F. BENNETT, Jr.,
Secretary.

The Gate City National bank, of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

Let 20 2m-sai

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We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very prices.



1 new 16"x6' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 11"x5' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4' Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x5' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x5' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
20 Power Drill Presses, assorted size s, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.

A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machines, Exch as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennonita Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Extended Tennonital Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Extended Tennonital S" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes,

1 36° Re-Saw, second hand.

A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.

1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).

1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).

1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).

We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices.

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Our New five hund Woolen short len good thin to \$1.35

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Dresses Broad Clo Matalass Wool Pig This is a

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UPPLIES

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ower Lathe.
size s, from 20" to 34"
ower feed.
Wood-Working Machin
ortising and Tennoning
Cross-Cut Machines, Eta.

owley and Hermance).

ulleys, Hangers, Boxes,

P. Boiler combined and Brass Goods, Belt. w prices.

PLY CO., St., Atlanta, Ga. ATLANTA, GA.,

)AY MORNING AUGUST

1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

argain Sales **fill Embrace Many** ew Features This Week.

> To keep up the average sales for remainder of this month we have added the early arrival of Fall Goods to our Bargain Stocks.

all Dress Goods.

Our New York buyer has secured at half price more than five hundred Mill Ends and Manufacturers' samples of Woolen Dress Goods. To them we have added all the short lengths in our own stock. They include all the good things in Woolens. They range in value from 40c to \$1.35 per yard. They run in lengths of 21/2 to 8 yards.

put on the Bargain Counter tomorrow at half price.

st the thing for Misses and Children's School Dresses, including Broad Cloths, Flannels,

Matalasse, Hop Sacking, Bedfords, Cordurettes, English Homespuns. Wool Piques, This is a rare chance for you. ousing Specials for Monday.

5 cases of popular soft finished yard-wide Bleaching 476 3 bales of yard-wide fine Sea Island..... 250 pieces Fall Satins... The residue of our Printed Lawns 30

36 pieces Batiste Claire Printed

ur Semi-Annual Trade Sale

Of fine Linens begins tomorrow. We have just opened our imported stock of Irish and Scotch Linens. These are all up to the usual high standard of the goods carried here always.

hev will be sold at bargain figures.

19 pieces full width halt bleach Barnsley Damask 500

ecial Sale of H. S. Table Setts,

Pillow Shams, Tray Covers, Carving Cloths, Tea Covers, Sheets and Pillow Cases At proportionate prices.

reat Clearance Sale of Shoes.

Men's Oxford Ties, were \$2, now Men's Calf and Dongola Oxfords, were \$3, now...... 2 Men's hand sewed Prince Alberts, were \$3,50, now 2

dies and Misses' Oxfords.

All the low Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children reduced in this cut sale. They comprise every popular thing in both colors and black.

lies' Footwear Cheap.

50c a pair up Ladies' Opera Slippers.....

cial Attractions in Gents' Furnishings.

The last week on Furnishings. Choice of our entire One hundred Puff Bosom Shirts.

w Arrivals

Early Fall Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Dark Prints, Fall Satines, Fall Ginghams, Dark Percales, Opening Daily.

EELY CO.'S Gents'Shoes

Gents' \$6.00 Patent Leather Shoes now at \$3.50. Gents' \$5.00 Hand-sewed Kangaroo Shoes now \$3.

Gents' \$4.00 Kangaroo Shoes reduced to \$2.00.

Gents' \$3.50 Patent Leather Shoes now \$1.75. Gents' \$1.50 Patent Leather Oxford Ties now 75 cts.

Gents' French calf Hand-sewed Shoes, worth \$5.00, now at \$3.00.

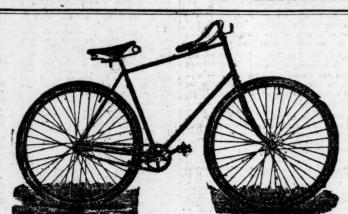
Gents' \$3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes now \$2.00. Gents' B. Calf Shoes now \$1.25:

Ladies' Oxford Ties from 50 cents up. Children's Oxford Ties HALF Price!

H. A. SNELLING,

Cheapest Shoe House ... On Earth....

82 WHITEHALL ST.



Ride Excelsior Bicycles. Best on Earth. SOUTHERN BICYCLE CO., 15 WHITEHALL ST

Importers and jobbers. Agents wanted. We have the best repair shop. Only first-class workenen employed.

32 PEACHTREE STREET. DEALERS IN

FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

And sole agents ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER.
especially for family and medicinal use.

TELEPHONE NO. 175.

TYNER'S **DYSPEPSIA**

REMEDY

One small dose will cor rect indigestion in five minutes and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to the taste, acts mildly, yet surely on the diseased parts. It invigorates and tones the system in a natural and rapid manner. It is an old remedy of undisputed merit, never failing to speedily restore to health all those who use it according to directions. Probably you are sick and do not know exactly what is the matter. Indigestion is the cause of about nine-tenths of all the suffering humanity endures. Cure it and your

health will be good. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy for sale by druggists here and everyweher:

1T

CURES THE SICK.

W. S. McNEAL'S

PAINT AND GLASS STORE 114 and 116 Whitehall Street,

Wholesale and Retail Paints and Oils



UNEQUALED FOR STYLE,

COMFORT. DURABILITY

SMITH

At 57 Peachtree Street.

50 Brand New Dinner Breakfast and Tea Sets Combined, containing 56 pieces, beautifully decorated at \$ 7 42 50 Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets Combined, containing 114 25 English Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets Combined, decorated in brown wheat designs with rich gold trimmings, containing 115 pieces at...... 13 50 25 French China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets Combined, H. & Co. decorations; every house in America asks \$55 for them; our price to raise cash money is only.................. 26 50 100 Sets Beautiful Pink and Gold Chamber Sets at 2 50 100 Chamber Sets, Blue and Gold, at..... 100 Chamber Sets, decorated in French clusters with Blue, Pink and Brown decorations at..... 100 French China Chamber Sets, decorated in French Sprays and Gold at..... 50 French China Chamber Sets, decorated in Striped Gold and Morning Glories in Blue and Pink at..... 100 Beautifully Decorated Parlor Lamps at..... 100 Beautifully Decorated Parlor Lamps at..... 100 Beautiful Bisque Parlor Lamps at 50 Beautiful Bisque Swinging Parlor Lamps at 3 50 25 Beautiful Swinging Parlor Lamps at...... 2 25 100 Bowls and Pitchers at.... 50 Decorated Bowls and Pitchers, extra large at...... 1 35 100 Dozen Large Chambers at..... 100 Dozen Medium Chambers at..... 25 Dozen Large Slop Jars at 1 20 20 Dozen Extra Large Slop Jars at..... 100 Dozen Extra Large Slop Buckets at 40 300 Dozen Crown China Dinner Plates per dozen..... 300 Dozen Crown China Breakfast Plates per dozen..... 400 Dozen Crown China Tea Plates per dozen 100 Dozen Cups and Saucers per set..... 100 Dozen Beautifully Decorated Tea Cups and Saucers per set 100 Dozen Beautifully Decorated Dinner Plates per set...... Our buyer has just returned from New York and many will be the startling novelties that will be shown on our floors the coming two weeks. Our usual policy of Retailing at Wholesale Prices will prevail.

100 Cases of Mason's 1 qt. Fruit Jars per dozen \$1 00 100 Cases of Mason's 1/2 gal. Fruit Jars per dozen...... 1 25 200 Cases of Mason's 1 pt. Jelly Glasses per dozen.....

THE ATLANTA HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 57 Peachtree Street.

A Full Line of LEATHER NOVELTIES.

A BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN

92 and 94 Whitehall Street.

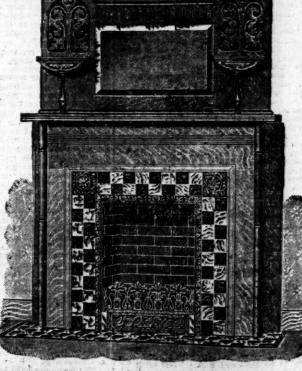
ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.,

ONLY For this Oak Mantelcomplete with TILE

GRATE. This offer good for 30 days. Regular.

See our

pri ce \$35



REFUSE THE LEASE.

Southwestern Officers Decline to Accept the Surrender of the Road.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF MACON

The Postmastership Again-Whom Will' the Delay in the Sewer Matter?

Macon, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)— On August 4th President John S. Baxter, of the Sothwestesn railroad, received from Receiver Comer, of the Central road, official notice of the surrender of the lease of the Southwestern road by the Central. Under the law action on this tender had to be taken by the directors of the Southwithin thirty days. Accordingly President Baxter called a meeting of th directors today. A quorum was to wit: President John S. Baxter, H. M. Comer, John A. Davis, of Albany; W. R. Cox and L. A. Johnson, of Macon. They refused to accept the tender for the follow ing reasons, as expressed in preambles and

resolutions: Whereas, in view of the importance to the stockholders of the Southwestern Railroad Company that the allied properties of the Central rairoad system should be held to-Central rairoad system should be held to-gether and of the probability that some reor-ganization plar may be devised which will satisfactorily protect the interests of the Southwestern Railroad Company, in said re-organization, and inview of the fact that no rolling stock or other property necessary to the operation of the road has been tendered back by the order of the court, with the sur-render of the lease, and that the Southwestern Railroad Company is without any departmen tal organization, and in view of the large losses from interruption of business for want of rolling stock and other facilities, and the expenses involved in creating and operating

the organization, it is

Resoived, That we decline to accept the surrender of the Southwestern railroad, tensurrender of the Southwestern rainroad, ten-dered by the receiver of the Central railroad under the order of the court, and deem it advisable, pending the solution of the present litigation, that the receiver should operate for the account of the Southwestern Railroad Company as provided by the United Isates court of June 30, 1833, at Savannah, Ga.

court of June 30, 1893, at Savannah, Ga.
Pursuant to the call of President Baxter
there was an informal meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad at the
othee of R. T. Wilson & Co., in New York.
Six thousand one hundred and forty-eight shares were represented and after discussion it was agreed to appoint a committee to take such action as might be deemed best for the preservation of the interests of the stockholders of the said company. R. T. Wilson, W. G. Roane and J. S. Baxter were appointed as said committee and it was resolved that their names be presented to the board of directors of the Southwestshares were represented and after discussion ern with the suggestion that the board co-operate with this committee in presentation of the rights of the company. The directors at their meeing in Macon today confirmed the action of the stockholders' meeting held in New York.

Who Will Be Postmaster

The question continues to be frequently asked, who will be Macon's next postmaster? but it receives no definite answer. It is generally believed that either Major S. B. Price or Mr. Dick Findlay will be the fortunate gentleman, though there are several other gentlemen who are candidates. The term of Colonel R. D. Locke, the republican postmaster exists Lancar 20th. The term of Colonel R. D. Locke, the republican postmaster, expires January 20th of next month, exactly five months off, and it is thought he will be allowed to serve out his term. He is not likely to be disturbed. Mr. Price's term as mayor lasts until the middle of December at \$2,800 per year, and Mr. Dick Findlay is superintendent of the delivery of mails at \$1,300 per year by appointment of Postmaster Locke, so it is not probable that either \$1,300 per year by appointment of Postmaster Locke, so it is not probable that either Price or Findlay will seek to dislodge Locke before the expiration of his term. Findlay is a young man and was appointed to a position in the postoffice by Postmaster Tom Hardeman at a salary of \$700 per annum and has gradually been promoted from place to place until he now holds a \$1,300 office. Before Postmaster Hardeman died he said that Findlay was the best young man he ever knew and Postmaster Locke says he is the best all round postoffice official that he ever saw.' Findlay has remained in the postofice under democratic and republican administrations. Even if Price or some one else is appointed postmaster, Findlay could not be removed from his position except for good and sufficient cause, as his office comes under civil service pulse and if for good and sufficient cause, as his office comes under civil service rules and if re-moved for cause his successor would have to be appointed from the list of those who have stood the civil service examina-

Who Will Cabaniss Favor?

It is generally believed that the person endorsed by Congressman Cabaniss will be appointed postmaster. Some think that he favors Mayor Price and will endorse him, and on this belief, parties are willing to bet that Macon's energetic and dorse him, and on this belief, parties are willing to bet that Macon's energetic and popular mayor will be the next postmaster. They declare that Congressman Cabaniss is under political obligations to Mayor Price and besides this, they are warm personal friends. There are others who say that Congressman Cabaniss is under as much political obligation to Major Chris Findlay as he is to Price. Major Findlay has repeatedly been a delegate to district senatorial conventions that nominated Cabaniss for state senator. He always voted for Cabaniss. Major Findlay was also a delegate to the famous Indian Springs congressional convention last year which nominated Cabaniss for congress. Bibb county's delegates broke the long dead-lock by changing from Bartlett to Cabaniss, and Findlay was one of the Bibb delegates. Then again, Major Findlay and Tom Cabaniss have for many years been personal friends and were in the war together. So it appears that when political obligations are consideral, neither side may be said to have any special advantage. I am informed by a gentleman who ought to know, that Congressman Cabaniss has not yet positively pledged himself to endorse any one. My informant says he is certain of this. Both Price and Findlay have strong endorsements from business men and citizens generally, and each has great political infuncces at work for him. The result is uncertain. One is as liable to be appointed postmaster as the other. If the city charter is changed and Price runs for mayor again he will be re-elected and Findlay will have a clear and open field for postmaster.

What About the sewers? What About the Sewers?

Macon recently voted to issue \$200,000 of bonds to build a system of sanitary sewers. One of the arguments urged very strongly before the election in behalf of the project was that this \$200,000 would be put in circulation in the city during the summer and would greatly help to relieve the financial depression and stringency in Macon. The summer has come and in eleven days it will have gone, and yet not a bond has been sold, not a dollar put in circulation, and not a lump of dirt broken. I was informed today oy a well posted gentleman that work on the sewers would not begin before November. Will it begin then? Some say the entire question will have to be reviewed and passed upon by the superior court before a bond will be sold. How long before this will be done? Some think the sewer project will be dropped until the city has bought or built a system of waterworks. Knowing ones claim that the city can build sewers without issuing bonds. Issue bonds for waterworks is the cry with them Mr. Samuel Gray, of Providence, R. I., is expected soon to complete his plans for a system of sewers for Macon, and he will probably send his plans from Providence and not return to Macon. The survey and map of the city as made by City Engineer Hendrick have been sent to Mr. Gray and he will make his plans from them. Mr. Gray has already been over the ground at Macon and he may not find it necessary to return here. He pronounced the survey, map and general work of City Engineer Hendrick have been sent to Mr. Gray and he will make his plans from them. Mr. Gray has already been over the ground at Macon and he may not find it necessary to return here. He pronounced the survey, map and general work of City Engineer Hendrick have been sent to Mr. Gray and he will make his plans from them. Mr. Gray has already been over the ground at Macon and he may not find it necessary to return here. He pronounced the survey, map and general work of City Engineer Hendrick have been sent to Mr. Gray and he will make his plans from them. Mr. Gray has al

Fine Mill Sites

Certain owners of land lying adjacent to Macon and along the Ocmulgee river expect to try and attract certain mill owners of New England to this place and locate their mills and factories here. There is splendid water power in the Ocmulgee river enough to run all the mills in New England. Better sites cannot be obtained in the south. Macon is conveniently located in every way. No Georgia city has the advantage of her in cheap railroad rates. She is nearer the heart of the cotton fields than any Georgia city, in fact, right in the midst of the home of the raw material.

A Deligatful Stroll. I took a delightful stroll this morning through a prominent Mason house. The history of Mason is largely made up of her representative business men who are especially to be commended for their wide-awake enterprise and characteristic ability. Among the prominent business houses in the "Central City," none are deserving of more consideration or prominent purpose. trait City," none are deserving or more consideration or prominent mention than that of Mr. J. W. Domingos, at 561 Mulberry street. This gentleman was born in Greenville, Ga., July 3, 1854, and has lived in this city continuously for twenty years. For seventeen years he worked as an ordinary employe, acquiring that knowledge of practical business methods which three years subsecuently be any to test in a busof practical business methods which three years subsequently, he put to test in a business of his own. By means of this experience, coupled to energy and enterprise, his trade immediately commenced to grow and he soon stood at the helm of a prosperous business. His fair dealing and courtesy made him staunch patrons and friends, and today no business man of whatever him is better extensed or ranks higher friends, and today no business man of whatever line is better esteemed or ranks higher. He carries a full and carefully assorted stock of the most expensive, as well as the common grades of china, crockery, stoves and house furnishing goods, including lamps and lamp fixtures, tinware, woodenware, etc., all in endless variety. These are goods to suit the demands of the people with prices, as low as prudent management will admit of. To those in need of such articles, we wish to say, that a visit to Mr. Domingos will be found to be, not only profitable, but pleasurable. You will be met with contreousness and promptness under all circumstances.

under all circumstances. Newsy Notes.

The Echeconnee campmeeting begins to-morrow. A large crowd will attend from Macon. This is an annual affair and

continues several days.

Muzichi James, a well-known negroman and leader of numerous organized societies, died suddenly this morning. It is thought that his death was due to having thought that his death was due to allow eaten spoiled shrimp.

The railroads, and especially the Georgia Southern, are at work trying to get the Grand Army of the Republic members man Florida to travel over their respective lines Florida to travel over their respective lines in attending the annual encampment of the order at Indianapolis in September next. The railroad rate charged from Jacksonville, return trip, is \$29.05. The Grand Army of the Republic men are endeavoring to obtain a one-fare rate. About five hundred men are expected to go from Florida and quite a number from Georgia.

COLUMBUS POLITICS.

The Committee of One Hundred Plan Jon Trial There.

Columbus, Ga., August 19 .- (Special.)-The action of the mass meeting of citizens some days ago in passing resolutions to allow the city executive committee to select ten fmen rom each of the eight wards of the city, and twenty men from the city at large, making a committee of 100, for the purpose of naming the candidates for aldermen in the coming city election is the topic of conversation among the people here. A majority of the citizens favor very heartily the plan, but still there is a well defined opposition to it and it is said that a meeting of the opposition will said that a meeting of the off so, politic be held at a very early date. If so, politic be held at a very early date if so, politic will get into a broil and things will red hot. Those who favor the commi-of 100 plan say that matters of vast portance to the welfare of the city will in the near future come before the city council and that under the former plan where office seeking was a general rough and tumble scramble, the best men would not run for office and therefore, the offices were occupied by men who were not representate men. The best element of Columbus favors the plan adopted by the mass

meeting.
On the other hand, those who oppose, and on the other hand, those who oppose, and they are many, say that it is not democratic and that the people have enough sense to vote for the man they want, and that it is a curtailment of their prerogatives to adopt any such plan.

Whatever the apposition was result in

Vhatever the the committee of 100 will meet in a short time and name the ticket, which will be known as the citizens' ticket. If the oppo-sition were to decide on a general primary politics would be in a muss and such action is not improbable.

Condition of the Crops.

The crops around Columbus are in splendid condition. They were hurt to a certain extent by the rains but by no means ruined. Your correspondent drove through the country from Chalybate Springs, in Meriwether county, to Columbus the other day and the cetter, and correspondent in Meriand the cotton and corn crops in Meri-wether and Harris counties are magnifi-cent. The people up there say that they never gave better promise. It is true, they say, that cotton will not bring much, but say, that cotton will not bring much, but they are independent, as they owe nothing and have plenty of supplies raised at home. The people up there are not feeling the hard times, and are as happy as people only can be who live on their native heath and raise everything they need.

The farmers of Muscogee are in good shape, too. Their crops are fine, their accounts small and they are jubilant. I was talking to a prominent farmer today and

The larmers of Muscogee are in good shape, too. Their crops are fine, their accounts small and they are jubilant. I was talking to a prominent farmer today and he told me that he thought shis crisis the best thing that could have happened for the agricultural class, becaose they have been unable to get credit when they wanted it and it has taught them the lesson that they can de without when the necessity comes. In other words, economy has been forced on them and they see that it is not half so terrible as they imagined.

The bankers of Columbus say that there is no question but that they will be able to furnish the money for moving the cotton crop, and will be glad to see the fleecy staple coming in. Stronger and more conservative banks cannot be found in the south than in Columbus, and they have the confidence of all the people. Columbus business men are conservative and at the same time progressive. They carry empire in their brains and are marching on \$\phi\$ the throne and crown of commercial dominion. It is conceded that in the history of Columbus there has never been such unanimity in trying to do everything to relieve the financial depression. The money interests and the people are locked arm in arm, and the union of these forces will be irresistible. Action is necessary and action is being taken. Unlike congress, the people have put a stop to discussion and are now "doing." The issurance of certificates by the mills and the resolution on the part of the merchants to take there certificates in payment for goods, and the action of the banks in allowing them on deposit, has had the effect to introduce an era of good feeling. The factory people now have regular employment and former conditions are obtaining.

The times are hard but Columbus is equal to the emercency.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

Of the Ruin and Desolation Which Followed Man's Perfldy.

THE WOMAN AND HER CHILD DIE

In a Hovel, Deserted and Alone-A Sensational Story That Comes from Albany.

Albany, Ga., August 19.-(Special.)-In a miserable hovel in this city at 12 o'clock last night, the curtain was rung down in the last act of another tragedy in real life. It was another case where the woman followed blindly where fond love led and was rewarded with ruin and death.

The woman was brought here about two months ago by a man named George Laracy from near Cordele. The woman's name could not be ascertained, but among her effects was found a letter addressed to A. J. Owens, Tyty, Ga., in which she calls him "dear brother."

The man who brought her here secured

quarters for her in a disreputable place and then left her, promising to return in a few days and right the wrong he had done her in marriage, but he did not return. Although forced to reside in the company of vile companions, the woman showed her better nature by living apart from them as much as possible.

A week ago she was prostrated with fever, but none who knew her condition made any effort to secure her medical treatment until too late. Day before resterday, a woman living near her carried her some nourishment and then left her.

born the night before and in that condior ten hours.

The dead baby was buried in an out-ofthe-way place on the river bank, while the remains of its mother, who followed it to the presence of the Great Judge at 12 o'clock last night, were lain in the potter's field today at the expense of the county. The woman, during her residence here, bore the name of Amanda Jackson She was, in appearance, about twenty-five years of age and indicated, in her manners,

The curse of an avenging god should follow forever the author of her ruin and

Of the State Normal School for the Present Year.

Athens, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)— The closing exercises of the State Normal school were held last night at the chapel of the University of Georgia. The session that has just closed has been replete with good work and full of earnest efforts that are sure to yield great benefits to the pu pils in the common schools of Georgia.

The speeches last night by President Evans, Chancellor Boggs, Professor Ashmore, Professor Smith, Professor White and Commissioner Bradwell were all full

of words of good cheer for the future of the

much smaller cost than one might suppose The President's Taik.

rally feels a great pride in the State Normal school and the work that has been done this year by the institution. He said that, while last year's session was productive of magnificent results, this year's session went ahead of it. A larger attendance was noticeable this year, more departments were taught, the teaching was done in a more systematic manner and better work was done by the students in attendance. There were enrolled this term 119 as compared with 113 last year. There were given during the session sixteen night lec-tures, which combined the feature of so-cial entertainment most effectually with that of instruction.

the state. Eighty-four came from counties outside of Clarke, representing thirty-six counties altogether.

He took occasion to thank the good peo-ple of Athens and Clarke county for the aid they had rendered the school, both financially and by the inspiration of their pres-

among the whites of the state had been reduced from 30 to 11 per cent and that the outlook for education in the state is a very bright one. "But," said he, "Georgia will never get the full value or anything like the full value of her magnificent appropriation to common schools until she makes an appropriation for a normal school."

He said that in his next annual report to the legislature he would recommend the to the legislature he would recommend the appropriation of \$20,000 per annum for the maintenance of the State Normal school at the rock college.

Unless the legislature makes an appropriation it is hardly probable that the school act preparents the school can recognize the school can be school can recognize the school can be sch

Fisticuffs Galore. a forerunner of three others which tool place last night and today. Yesterday afternoon it was between

night after a ten days' speil of sickness. Mrs. Little was a very popular lady and her death is greatly regretted. The deceased was a daughter of Rev. G. W. Colquitt, of Palmetto, Ga., and a sister of Mrs. Judge Brown, of this city. She was buried at Bowdon today, Dr. S. B. C. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist church, this city, officiating at the grave.

SOME ATLANTIANS ABROAD.

Yesterday, this woman again called and was horrified to find the sick woman lying upon the floor in an unconscious condition and by her side lay a still born babe. The news spread rapidly and Dr. W. L. Davis went immediately to the poor woman's as-sistance. The child had evidently been tion the mother and child had lain for eight

considerable refinement.

doeth .

CLOSING EXERCISES

normal school.

Their speeches not only demonstrated the absolute need of the institution, but also showed that it could be maintained at a

President Lawton B. Evans very natu-

Counties altogether.

President Evans is satisfied with the work done and said that when the good results of the session have reached the thousands of children over whom these 119 teachers have control the labors of the faculty of the normal school will be richly

Other Views.

Other Views.

Dr. H. G. White and Chancellor Boggs of the university, pledged the continued efforts of the members of the university faculty to the aid of the normal school. Commissioner Bradwell.

Commissioner S. D. Bradwell said that in the last ten years under the good working of the common school system the illiteracy among the whites of the state had been

school can reopen next summer. "Misfortunes come not as single spies, but in battalions." So with fights and broils generally. Twenty-four cases have been docketed in the city court here in the past two days while for a whole week previous not half so many came up. A sudden wave f meanness seemed to strike the city and it gave vent to itself in various forms of disorderly conduct. The street fight reported in today's Constitution was but a forerunner of three others which took

Yesterday afternoon it was between three negro women as principals and a negro man as accessory. Last night another occurred when an excursion train made a short stop at the Seaboard Air-Line station and this morning a general row between four or five rival hackmen was engaged in, resulting in a number of black eyes and sore heads. But the city is the winner in every tilt. The municipal authorities feel the need of funds these hard times to carry on the city's affairs, as well as the private citizen and so they just let them fight and then rake them in for violating the city code. The financial problem will soon be solved as far as the city is concerned, if things keep as lively in the future as they have in the past two days.

Mr. George Dudley Thomas.

Well-Known People Who Have Been Guest Well-Known People Who Have Been Guests
f the Omaha.

Chicago, August 19.—(Special.)—It has
been well said that to see the
world's fair with comfort and small expense
one only needs to know how. Nothing contributes so much to the real pleasure of a
visit here as good hotel accommodations.
The Hotel Omaha is one of the best of
world's fair hotels and is the headquarters
for southern people; the only hotel near the
grounds entertaining them in great numbers.

bers.

Mr. Timberlake is to be congratulated upon his connection with so popular and prosperous a hotel, and personally endorses it as a delightfully pleasant place to stop.

Its management, its location and the fact that it is a new brick and stone building, newly and eleganity farnished throughout, with forty-three bathrooms free to the guests, are the elements which have made it successful.

It has 250 rooms with a range of prices within the reach of all purses. Among within the reach of all purses. Among the southerners who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Omaha, we noted the

It has 200 rooms with a range of prices within the reach of all purses. Among the southerners who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Omaha, we note the following:

J. M. Ponder and wife and daughter, Forsyth, Ga.; Mrs. J. G. Faulk, Americus, Ga.; L. J. Ponder and daughter, W. J. Newton, G. L. Alexander, Miss Muth Alexander, Miss Bessie Ponder, Miss Muth Alexander, Miss Bessie Ponder, Miss Muth Alexander, Miss Bessie Ponder, Miss Muth Alexander, Miss Muth Miss Mand McGough, Forsyth, Ga.; W. W. Seals and Wife, Talladega, Ala.; Mrs. M. Wiseburg, B. H. Wiseburg, W. B. Seals, J. H. Seals, Miss Mattle King, J. H. Moorfield and wife, Miss Annie Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Annie Pound, Macon, Ga.; C. J. Sheeham, Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Daniels, Savannah, Ga.; M. Sheehan, Brunswick, Ga.; Alex McGinnis, J. M. Locke, E. E. Locke John R. Locke, Thomasville, Ga.; Miss Ella Hughes, Augusta, Ga.; Captain W. D. Ellis, W. H. Pope, E. T. Murphy, A. J. Galiaher, Charles Dewald, Westley Peacock, T. L. Scales, J. E. Jones, H. Kiser, E. S. Kennedy, John W. Dullme, G. W. Wimberly, M. L. Bishop, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Alexander, LaGrange, Ga.; G. Miss Lizzle Thornton, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss M. L. Hooten, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss B. Lotten, Ga.; J. P. Walker, Montezuma, Ga.; Mrs. M. J. Hill, Greeneville, Ga.; B. O. Hill, Greeneville, Ga.; J. V. Tyner, Miss B. Hooten, LaGrange, Ga.; C. J. Stock, LaGrange, Ga.; G. H. Fleming, Athens, Ga.; Thomas Methon, Athens, Ga.; T. B. Blightwill, Athens, Ga.; H. H. Linton, Athens, Ga.; Thomas Methon, Athens, Ga.; C. J. Stock, LaGrange, Ga.; Din R. Wolte, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Campbell and wife, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Campbell and wife, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Campbell and Miss Frankle Mitchour, N. L. Atkinson, Miss Frankle Mitchour, N. L. Atkinson, J., Wast Frankle Mitchour, N. L. Atkinson, Miss Frankle Mitchour, N. L. Atkinson, J., Wast Frankle, J. F. St

B. Longley, LaGrange, Ga.; Fuller E. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.; Warren Seay and wife, LaGrange, Ga.; Warren Seay and wife, LaGrange, Ga.; Warren Seay and wife, LaGrange, Ga.; Albert Alexander, LaGrange, Ga.; Albert Alexander, LaGrange, Ga.; Albert Alexander, LaGrange, Ga.; Albert Alexander, LaGrange, Ga.; Albert Mindson, Americus, Ga.; Miss Aille Windson, Americus, Ga.; Lester Windson, Americus, Ga.; W. D. Thurmond, Porsyth, Ga.; T. H. Thurmond, Dawson, Ga.; A. S. Hughes, Americus, Ga.; W. D. Thurmond, Forsyth, Ga.; T. H. Thurmond, Dawson, Ga.; A. S. Hughes, Americus, Ga.; Mrs. W. M. Sims, Washington, Ga.; J. M. Diffee, Atlanta, Ga.; A. D. Abraham and wife, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss Lillian Absaham, LaGrange, Ga.; J. E. Dunson and wife, LaGrange, Ga.; E. H. Dunson, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss Pearl Dunson, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss M. Moseby, LaGrange, Ga.; G. W. Murphy, LaGrange, Ga.; A. C. Cary, LaGrange, Ga.; H. D. Glanton, LaGrange, Ga.; G. W. Murphy, LaGrange, Ga.; Walter Park, LaGrange, Ga.; H. D. Glanton, LaGrange, Ga.; T. Wilkinson, LaGrange, Ga.; L. D. Witshell, LaGrange, Ga.; Henry Park, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss Lucy Sims, Washington, Ga.; Miss Lucy Sims, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss LaGrange, Ga.; Miss LaGrange, Ga.; T. K. Smith, LaGrange, Ga.; M. F. Collins, LaGrange, Ga.; T. K. Smith, LaGrange, Ga.

THOUGHT HE INHERITED IT ALL And When He Had to Turn Over Half the Fortune, He Failed.
Augusta, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)-

L. A. R. Reab, one of Augustas prominent liquor dealers, failed today. His liabilities are reported to be \$16,000, while his assets amount to over \$35,000. He gave mortgages amounting to \$20,000 to different concerns in Augusta this evening.

The cause of his failure is attributed to his having, according to a decree of court. to turn over half of the estate left by Miss Anna Robinson to his son, George W. Reab, who has just come of age. This estate amounted to \$40,000, and Mr. Reab was under the impression for a number of years that he had inherited the whole of it.

A petition was filed in chambers before Judge Roney by a number of non-resident creditors asking for the appointment of a temporary receiver. At their request, the court appointed Hon. Boykin Wright, who has taken charge of the business. has taken charge of the business.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

The first Pon-American Medical Congress will be held at Washington, D. C., September 5th to 8th, for which a round trip rate of one and one-third fare has been arranged by the Richmond and Danville railroad. Inquiries as to rates, schedules etc., should be addressed to W. H. Tayloe, dictrict passenger agent, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pan-American Medical Congre

as the private citizen and so they just let them fight and then rake them in for violating the city code. The financial problem will soon be solved as far as the city is concerned, if things keep as lively in the future as they have in the past two days.

Mr. George Dudley Thomas.

There is a strong under current of opinion favoring the election of Mr. George Dudley Thomas for mayor of Athens at the election this fall. It is not known positively that Mr. Thomas will run, as he has never heretofore taken a hand in politics or accepted any municipal office whatever, but should he decide to enter the race his reputation and great host of friends will certainly make it hot for his opponents.

Deeth of Well-Known Lady.

Carrollton, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)—Mrs.

J. P. Littig, wife of Mr. Joseph Little, a prominent merchant of Carrollton, died last

AT THE WELL

There Was a Great Big Crowd to Hear the Speaking Last Night.

MR. OSBORN THE PRINCIPAL TALKER.

But There Were Others Who Entertained the Crowd-They All Want More Factories and More Work

The meeting at the artesian well last night was a big one.

The entire square on the north side of the well was thronged with people, while the sidewalks on both the east and west sides were filled. A banner had been strung across the

southern end of the well announcing that the unemployed would meet there, and on the northern side a stand had been erected for the speakers. These attracted the attention of the people from noon until the hour of the meeting, and when the meeting began it was one of the best advertise the workingmen of the city have yet had Just before 8 o'clock Mr. Evans and two of the speakers of the evening ascende the stand. The stand was then surrounded by a good crowd and many of them had ecome impatient, but the appearance of the speakers allayed them somewhat. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Evans and the few speakers the other gentlemen bo ed for the evening came along and ascended the platform. The crowd in the meantime continued to increase and to become more and more impatient. The impatience was finally satisfied when Mr. Evans arose and walked to the front of the platform saying:
"Gentlemen you all know the object of
this gathering tonight. We are here for
the purpose of seeing what we can do to help those who are out of work into work. It is useless for me to tell you of the troubles which are now menacing you for you all know as much of them as I do. There

you all know as much of them as I do. There are gentlemen here who will talk to you about the matter better than I can. I take great pleasure in introducing to you that old war horse, Mr. Vinning."

Mr. Vinning stepped to the front and addressed the audience. He told of the great love he had for Atlanta, and of the great home Atlanta was to those who wanted to make a living. He declared that there were many evils to be remedied and that the soener the laboring man took hold of the sooner the laboring man took hold of the matter the sooner it would be adjusted. As Mr. Vinning concluded Mr. Evans, the chairman stepped to the front saying:
"We have here some resolutions we desire introduced. Here they are and they will be read by Mr. White."

The resolutions were read and were:

By Morrison— Whereas, We, the unemployed people and ditizens of Atlanta, in mass meeting assembled, offer the following to the entire sembled, offer the following to the eautre country:
Under present conditions, artisans and laborers in all industries are being deprived of employment and are compelled to roam the country in idleness, their families suffering for the necessaries of life, each day seeing banks failing, manufacturing establishments closing up and business paralyzed.

We believe we have been reduced to our present condition by men who have posed as lawmakers and misrepresented the paralyzed.

whether gold, silver or paper, and we be-lie that the present congress should fix a standard of values, based on the product of labor, making 100 cents a dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, and we belie e that the per capita should be raised to a sufficient amount to conduct the business of the country on a cash basis; therefore, be it

of the country on a cash basis; therefore, be

Resolved. That we demand of the present
congress to fix a true standard of value,
based upon the product of labor, and that
the government issue the circulating mediam to the people.

Resolved, Takat the government employ the
idle men or the roadways and on public
improvements of all kinds, where convicts
are now employed, and that all public work
by done by the people and not by contract.
Resolved further, That the hours of toil
be reduced that machinery will be a boon
to the toilling millions rather than a curse.
Resolved, lastly, That the unemployed be
warned through the press that Atlanta has
thousands of men willing to work, but unable to find it.

"We have etill prother some," cold the

thousands of men willing to work, but un-able to find it.
"We have still another paper," said the chairman, "and I'll ask Mr. White to read

Mr. White read the paper and it was: Whereas, It is a well-settled and estab-lished fact that the greatest enemy Atlanta and Atlanta labor now have and have had for the last two years is the management of and Atlanta labor now have and have had for the last two years is the management of the Nashville. Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, inasmuch as it has removed the greater part of the work that belonged to the Western and Atlantic division of that system to Nashville, Tenn., such as the repairing of freight cars, coaches, engines, road work and purchasing agency, and abolishing entirely the foundry, coach paint shops, upholstering rooms, etc., thereby throwing out of employment hundreds of men who spent their daily earnings with us, but now have to seek other fields for employment, losing this way men and their families from our population; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the retail dealers of Atlanta not to patronize any wholesale

tion; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we request the retail dealers
of Atlanta not to patronize any wholesale
dealer who has his freight shipped over
said road, and that we will not patronize any
retail dealer that buys goods from any such
wholesale dealer: neither will we patronize
any coal and wood dealer or fresh meat dealer
who have their freights shipped on the roads
of said Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis
system, and we earnestly ask and request
the traveling public, when possible, to travel
on some other line favorable to Atlanta and
the laboring classes; that the chairman of
this meeting appoint a committee of three
to look after this matter and see that it is
strictly capried out, and that The Constitution, Journal and Herald be requested to
publish same, and that a copy be sent the
president, general manager and all directors
of said system.
"Now," said Mr. Evans, "I desire to introduce to you the speaker of the evening,

troduce to you the speaker of the evening, the gentleman who will tell you why the laboring man, the man who produces the wealth of the country is poor. I present with pleasure Mr Osborn."

with pleasure Mr Osborn."
Mr. Osborn was greeted with applause
as he stepped forward and in the most
gracious manner acknowledged the compliment. He waved his hand over the throng and began by saying that he wished he was more able to do the subject justice. He said:

throng and began by saying that he wished he was more able to do the subject justice. He said:

In 1791 a bill was adopted in congress and signed by President Washington establishing a national bank modeled after the bank of England. Thomas Jefferson led the opposition to this anti-republican institution. He said, "This bank corporation will come to control the government and menace, if it does not destroy, the liberties of the people." Again he said banks were more dangerous to the republic than were standing armies. Abraham Lincoln said, just after the war, and only a few days before his death, and said utterance cost him his life, for he was murdered by the money power: "This has indeed been a trying hour for the Tepublic, but I see a crisis arising in the future that causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. For, as a result of the war, carposations have been enthroned and the money power will try to continue its reign by working upon the prejudices of the peope until all wealth is accummulated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel more anxiety for the safety of my country at this moment than ever before, even 'n the midst of war. God grant that, my suspicious may prove groundless."

If there was ever a time in the history of this country in which the laboring men of this cutnity should get there eyes open, it is now. If there ewer was a time that its producing classes should come to realize the fact that the present paralyzed condition of the industries of the country is wholly due to themselves, it is now. The workingmen of this country cast \$5 per cent of the votes. This being so, who is responsible for the scoundrels who control the legislation of the industries of the country is sholly due to themselves, it is now. The workingmen of this country cast \$5 per cent of the votes. This being so, who is responsible for the scoundrels who control the legislation of the industries of the last legislature of the state of Kansas. Who were controlled obley by a great railroau corporation.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE

Fire has been set Profits, and now your buy the following gor at actual cost:

75c White Lawn Waists 41c. \$1.50 White Lawn Waists \$1. \$1.75 White Lawn Waists \$1.25. \$2.00 White Lawn Waists \$1.50. \$2.50 White Lawn Waists \$2. \$3.25 Lawn Waists \$2.25. See our Window this week.

Our Infant's Departme

We call your special attention to-20c Lawn Caps 10c, 25c Lawn Caps 15c. 50c Mull Caps 35c, 68c Mull Caps 49c. A beautiful line of Caps in all and duced prices.
Infant's Bibbs 5c to 75c. Infant's Dresses 38c to \$5. Infant's wear of all kinds, sizes and particle on the size of the little ones.

Hosiery, Handkerchie and Veilings in gre variety.

25c Ribbed Hose, fast black, 15c. 35c Ribbed Hose, fast black, 25c. 50c Tan Hose 35c. 75c Lisle Hose, fast black, 50c. Infants' Hose a specialty.

Underwear.

We call your special attention to E Underwear, Muslin Underwear and Ca Underwear for all shapes, sizes and pion

75c R. & C. Corsets 50c. 100 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all I

Miscellaneous.

25c Plaid Linen 121c. 35c all Linen Towels 21c.

Thread 3c. 10c Dress Braid 5c. We carry a full line of

Men and Boys' Furnis ings

At prices you cannot buy for elsewher Call This Week

And see what we are offering to you counters are full of bargains. Call and hem. T. N. WINSLOW (Phone 282)

WHITEHALL S Shorter College for Young La ROME, GEORGIA.

SESSION OPENS ON SEPTEMBER 1. A high and healthful situation.
2. Charming grounds and scenery.
3. Magnificent brick buildings, costing ###
4. Modern improvem its, including electrical
5. Twenty accomplished teachers and offer
6. A splendid Conservatory of Music.
7. A famous School of Art.
8. A finely equipped Department of Payallure.

Oulture.

9. An unsurpassed School of Elecution.

Moderate charges for these unrivaled serves.

Polyto DR. A. J. BATTLE. Or PROP. IVY W. DUGGAN, Business Man

july16-10t-sun-nrm

Miss Thornbury's English-French Sci For young ladies and children, 24 Baker street, will open September Thorough and careful training in all partments. Superior advantages in line English, music, modern languages and Teachers all specialists, and their stime is given to this school. French is departments, the language of the school, without extra charge.

Miss S. H. Thornbury, Classical and Itorical Course.

Miss S. H. Thornbury, Classical and Lottorical Course.

Miss C. Howell, Mathematics and Lath Miss C. Mitchell, Elocution, Mrs. Lelia Stovail, Principal Kinderson M. Louis Lacroix, Director of School Modern Languages, Mr. Henry Howell, Director of Music. This school, at 24 E. Baker st., is consently located. Its Datronage comes from the course of the

20 MINUTES SCHEDULE TO EAST LAN

From this day on cars will leave ham house every twenty minutes for Lake. Come out and enjoy yourself ing, bathing and fishing and bowling. sic afternoon and evening.

to loan at 25 per cent a month? I deposits their money in the banks for a use of speculators, only to loss it or so while waiting for it? The laboring By whose votes was that villain of a in Ohlo elected? whose decisions, diently a railroad corporation, if enforced waske slaves of us all? The workingse Ohlo. Who is responsible for the state of Georgia. Who elected Himson to be controlled by The National banks and the state of Georgia. Who elected Himson to be controlled by The National banks and the state of Georgia. Who elected Himson to be controlled by The National banks arreet runs the government? You and, therefore, are responsible for all financial woes of the country.

Mr. O. Reneau gave the next talk devening, and it was on the same line. Morrison, Mr. White and others spoke, at then a committee was appointed to can out the suggestions made by Mr. Osborn, Morrison, and Evans.

AB Right.

All Right. It was stated in the press dispatche few days ago that the Standard Was Company of Cincinnati was having stinancial trouble. The following telegrals just been received by Mr. E. D. Crathe Atlanta manager:

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1893.—M. E. D. Crane, Atlanta, Ga.—Go right with your business, you are all right Hawritten.

G. H. BURROWA.

President

The people of Georgia will be sad know that the trouble is temporary will soon be adjusted.

OUR OY Congressman I

HIS RESPECTS

The Other I

A TEST VOT Billed for

Washington. onel Leonidas of Newton, had morning, donne nervously about several hours b dress the house great pending is floor he caught meeting hallelui to the "brethre for an hour an facts and solid

cuously. The colonel is in his language. expressive. He did he try wi straight at his g into the carcass His expressions but the meaning

the argument w him several time hard questions answer, but he He would pound that he did know every one to c strong, wholeson to attentively a been more eloc stronger or more Colonel Livi that he cor Oatchings, who had spoken in fa

that, in considsentatives shoul this subject ther no democrats, n reason why me pending question triots. He fav plain question a single gold The Chicago pl Sherman act makeshift for single gold stan the free colnage repeal of the pur man act did n where the Chi

leave it. He denied th responsible for ousiness troub farmers had co relief and they lamity howlers. to the present within two yea would come fro was now howlin They had ceas They had been nothing more to howl now came bankers. It wa the United Sta a receiver and gland were g

root than they He made th chasing clause pealed, the pri try would not from Kentucky, in favor of an ference. Why ference. etary conferen faith and was He would he treasurer together in W cuss what was
The colonel's
speech called
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Tom to Ex-Speaker on Wednesday ditional reper speech will some of the a men. It is un ticular attent have somethi rung into his to the gunwal teristic speech big house. Ind after ceedingly

Them silver have devis test vote upo to know fust are in the set certain this i In doing so. vote will be banks to issu value of bond

This bill is ate according fore the rep fect to amen in such a broad finan amendments will propose of silver at other propo greatest stre can get a consideration If the ame the repeal bi fident that to ure, silver an house. If the not strong ment, the on it, they

RE!

e has been s ts, and now you he following tual cost:

ite Lawn Waists 41c. Vhite Lawn Waists \$1. Vhite Lawn Waists \$1.25 Thite Lawn Waists \$1.50. hite Lawn Waists \$2. awn Waists \$2,25 Window this week

nfant's Departmen

your special attention to-wn Caps 10c, wn Caps 15c. Caps 49c ful line of Caps in all and ces. Bibbs 5c to 75c. Dresses 38c to \$5. wear of all kinds, sizes and pri Infant's Department and

ry, Handkerchie Veilings in gre ety.

ed Hose, fast black, 15c. Hose, fast black, 50c.

your special attention to Muslin Underwear and Office all shapes, sizes and pre-

wear.

laneous C. Corsets 50c. coldered Handkerchiefs, all L

Braid 5c.

a full line of

nd Boys' Furnis

you cannot buy for elsewhere his Week what we are offering to you.

full of bargains. Call and

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NS ON SEPTEMBER S nd healthful situation.

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ent brick buildings, costing \$1
mprovem'ts, including electric it
complished teachers and office
d Conservatory of Music.

School of Art. equipped Department of Ph

DR. A. J. BATTLE. W. DUGGAN, Business Mai

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t. will open September de careful training in all dependent advantages in high de, modern languages and aspecialists, and their en to this school. French in the language of the school, a charge.

Thornbury, Classical and He.

e. well. Mathematics and Latin tchell. Elocution. Stovail, Principal Kindergart acrolx. Director of School trages. Howell, Director of Music. at 24 E. Baker st., is converted in the city. The roohalls have been remoded ession. aug20 3t sun wed su

TES SCHEDULE TO EAST LAKE

day on cars will leave Me very twenty minutes for E out and enjoy yourself build fishing and bowling. I and evening.

money in the banks for tors, only to lose it or star for it? The laboring mass was that villain of a jud ed? whose decisions, dictate corporation, if enforced wo fus all? The workingmen responsible for the whi factories of the eastern state st themselves. Who has pexist? The white and black Georgia. Who elected Harrolled by the National bank cities and on the farmieveland to go fishing, whins the government? You dare responsible for all to fit the country. au gave the next talk of the was on the same line. was on the same line. White and others spoke,

e was: Bray, Lite, on, and Evans. All Right.

ncinnati was having son.

The following telegranceived by Mr. E. D. Cran nager:
hio, August 19, 1893.—M
Atlanta, Ga.—Go right
ess, you are all right. Hav
G. H. BURROWS,

OUR OWN LEONIDAS.

Congressman Livingston Shells the Woods in Characteristic Style.

HIS RESPECTS TO CALAMITY HOWLERS

The Other Features of the Debate in the House.

Will Be Taken in a Few Days-Tom Reed Billed for This Week-Georgia Matters of Interest.

A TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE

Washington, August 19 .- (Special.)-Colonel Leonidas Livingston of the county of Newton, had a good clean shave this morning, donned his best suit and walked nervously about the hall of the house for several hours before his time came to address the house and the country on the great pending issue. When he did get the floor he caught the true old Newton camp meeting hallelujah lick in his arms, shouted to the "brethren" to open their eyes and for an hour and a half he chunked sound facts and solid argument about him promis-

The colonel is neither eloquent nor choice in his language. He is blunt but decidedly expressive. He did no fancy shooting nor did he try wing shots, but he pointed straight at his game and sent many bullets into the carcasses of the goldbug element. His expressions were purely in the rough but the meaning was clear. The facts and the argument were there.

The republicans attempted to interrupt him several times, and they asked him some hard questions which he, perhaps, couldn't answer, but he didn't let them know it. He would pound them in return with clubs that he did know how to use, and he drove every one to cover. He made a good, strong, wholesome speech that was listened to attentively and applauded. There have been more eloquent speeches, but few stronger or more directly to the point.

Colonel Livingston opened by saying with that he concurred Catchings, who had preceded him and had spoken in favor of unconditional repeal that, in considering this question, representatives should rise above party. On this subject there should be no republicans, no democrats, no populists. There was no reason why men should not rise above partisanship and discuss and dispose of the pending question as sensible men and patriots. He favored bimetallism and th plain question now presented was between a single gold standard and bimetallism. The Chicago platform had denounced the Sherman act a cowardly makeshift. A makeshift for what? A makeshift for a single gold standard? No; a makeshift for the free coinage of silver. The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sher man act did not place the democratic party where the Chicago platform proposed to

He denied that the purchasing clause was responsible for the present financial and business trouble. A few years ago the farmers had come to congress asking for relief and they had been greeted as "calamity howlers." He had then predicted to the present governor of New York that within two years the "calamity howlers' would come from another quarter. Who was now howling for relief? The farmers? They had ceased to be calamity howlers. They had been squeezed until there was nothing more to squeeze from them. howl now came from the banks and the bankers. It was now proposed by placing the United States on a single gold standard to put this country into the hands of a receiver and turn it over to England. The men and the business men of England were getting shaky, and they said now that this gold craze had taken deeper

root than they had expected. He made the prediction that, if the purchasing clause of the Sherman act were repealed, the price of products in this coun try would not be increased. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. McCreary, had spoken in favor of an international monetary con-ference. Why not have an interstate monference. Why not have an interstate mon-terence. "He that provideth not for his own household hath denied his faith and was worse than an infidel." He would hail with delight a proposition

He would hail with delight a proposition that the governor, the secretary and the treasurer of every state would be called together in Washington city, there to discuss what was good for the United States. The colonel's hits were telling and his speech called forth a great deal of applause from the friends of bimetallism. It

was an excellent speech. Tom to Be Heard This Week.

Ex-Speaker Reed is down for a speech on Wednesday. Of course he is for unconditional repeal. The principal portion of his speech will be devoted to criticisms of some of the arguments of the free coinage men. It is understood that he will pay particular attention to Mr. Bryan, and will have something to say about the Napoleon drummer boy incident which Mr. Bryan rung into his speech. Mr. Reed is loaded to the gunwales and will get off a characteristic speech which is sure to draw a big house. Indeed, the silver debate in the house after Monday promises to be exceedingly interesting. A Test Vote in the Senate.

Them silver men of the senate have devised a plan for a test vote upon free coinage. They want to know just how many silver men there are in the senate and the only way to ascertain this is by a test vote. In doing so, however, it must be without

vote will be taken on the bill permitting banks to issue currency to the full face value of bonds deposited in the treasury. This bill is to be disposed of by the ate according to its present programme, be-fore the repeal bill is taken up. While the bank bill is under consideration it is subject to amendments and it will be amended such a way as to develop it into a broad financial measure. Among the amendments to be offered, the silver men will propose one providing for free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1 or for any other proposition which may develop the greatest strength in the house on this amendment. The silver men of the senate can get a test vot without involving the can get a test vot without involving the consideration of the sherman repeal bill. If the amendment is carried it disposes of the repeal bill in itself and they are confident that this composite financial measure, silver and all, could be got through the bouse. If the silver men, however, prove not strong enough to adopt this amendment, the Sherman law will still be on the statute books and by preventing a vote on it, they can keep it there.

In the meanwhile, the calculations are that the bank bill, as a measure of relief, will become a law. This would relieve the simulation from one point of view and leave

the silver question fust where it is. In other words, they propose either to adopt such silver legislation as they are willing should take the place of the Sherman law in the form of an amendment to the bank bill or else to preserve the Sherman law itself. By this plan they avoid danger should they be in the minority, of being defeated in a vote on the repeal bill. They propose to get their test vote before the repeal bill is up for contract the Market Wattan for the Market

Waiting for the Money. The senate employes were giving vent o some very choice expletives upon President Cleveland Tuesday. They are paid off on the 15th and the 1st of each month. In order to make the appropriation for their payment at the extra session available it was necessary for congress to pass a joint resolution authorizing the use of a joint resolution authorizing the use of the appropriation for this purpose. Con-gress did its share of the work nobly and without delay. But the resolution could not be carried into effect without the presi-dent's signature. He was rusticating at Gray Gables and his signature not to be obtained. The employee are therefore yet obtained. The employes are therefore, yet waiting for their money.

New Buildings Necessary.

Within the next few years necessity will compel the erection of several new government buildings in Washington. As it is now nearly all the public buildings are overcrowded. Not less than a score of uildings in all parts of the city are now rented by the government to accommodate the overflow bureaux from the crowd-

ed departments.

The first building necessary to be erected will be a patent office. It is now crawded into the interior dapartment building, causing many of the bureaux of that department proper to be compelled to occupy some of the old and unsafe buildings like the Ford theater building which fell several weeks ago.

The new patent office building, for which a bill has already been introduced in the senate, will probably be erected on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue some where between the botanical gardens and the treasury department. The buildings on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue now are small and ancient structures which mar the beauty of the avenue. Many of them are small shops and barrooms. The idea of several of the leading senators is for the government to Tradually purchase all this property back to the mall, which runs from the capitol to the monument, and construct all the public buildings the government will need in the future upon it. This would make Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the white house the handsomest street perhaustic. handsomest street perhaps in the world.

The new patent office building is to cost
\$3,500,000.

Gresham an Interesting Figure Taken all in all Secretary of State Gresham is the most interesting member of Mr. Gleveland's cabinet. His past political career and his very presence in a democratic administration would be enough to make him intensely interesting, were there nothing else to recommend him to public at tention. But there is something else. Mr. Gresham has revolutionized matters in the state department as far as red tape methods are concerned. He knows no such thing as red tape, and the breezy way in which he is stirring up the dry bones of the state department invests him with a distinct charm. He is the first secretary of state who did not allow himself to become submerged in the peculiar atmosphere of the department as soon as he began to breather

Mr. Gresham is the first man to conceive that there is nothing vitally sacred about the place to make it radically different from any other department of the government. Blaine and his predecessors sur rounded it with an air of mystery and re garded it as the holy of holies of the United States.

The conception of Gresham is a very in teresting one and strictly original. For those who have been accustomed to tread softly and speak in whispers on entering the stately corridors it is certainly refreshing In matters of business Gresham is thoroughly practical man. He takes hold of the affairs of state in the same spirit that he might take hold of a big case at law, or that he might have grappled with a sizable contract while he was in charge of the postal service. He does not preach diplomatic questions with a feeling of awe and he does not regard the emissaries of foreign powers as invested with sacred at-

It is very easy to get at Mr. Gresham. and he isn't afraid to talk about the bus-iness of his department. He has never yet divulged anything that ought to have l kept secret, but he knows the things that can go to the public and doesn't wait to have it dragged out of him. With other secretaries there have been times access to their presence was as difficult as to obtain a personal interview with the queen of England. They have barricaded themselves behind closed doors in remote apartments, with a cordon of colored mes sengers and a complicated system of cards Even the other cabinet officers of this ad ministration think it is necessary to spend fifteen minutes in exchange of messages through doorkeepers to grant a five min-

utes' interview. Secretary Carlisle possibly has less red tape stretched around his big desk than any of the cabinet officers, with the exception of the secretary of state. Gresham despises all that sort of thing. He comes and goes as freely as if he were in his law office at home and wants others to do the same. It is much harder to secure an audience with

home and wants others to do the same. It is much harder to secure an audience with Mr. Quincy, the young Massachusetts assistant secretary, than it is to get into the presence of Mr. Gresham himself.

It is all due to the hospitable way that Mr. Gresham has about him. He is the same outside of the department that he is in it. He lives at the Arlington and he roams about in the lobby during the evening, sitting on the sofas under the electric lights and spinning Indiana yarns to his nearest neighbor. When he gets to his own room he throws himself at full length on the sofa, pulls off his coat, unbuttons his vest, flings his hands over his head and prepares to talk or listen to yarns. If anybody knocks at the door he sings out, "Come in," in true, hearty Indiana fashion, and if the new-comer happens to be a stranger it takes the secretary about three minutes to find out who he is, what part of the country he comes from and all about the people, the industries and the condition of the crops. He is eternally on the hunt for information and he levies tribute on every bit of intelligence that floats within his reach. His life rule is, he says, "there is no one so ignorant from whom I cannot learn something new."

Georgians and Georgia Matters.

Georgians and Georgia Matters. Comptroller Echols informed Congressman Russell today that the bank of Albany could issue clearing house certificates on certified checks which could pass as currency without violating the national banking laws. Mr. Russell has forwarded to the leading merchants and bankers of Albany Mr. Echols's

decision. Colonel R. W. Patterson, of Macon, and Mr. John Locke Martin, of Rome, will have charge of the land office in the Cherokee strip, which is to be opened by the presi-

IT IS A SECRET.

Minister Blount's Report to the President on Hawaiian Matters.

MR. BLOUNT INTERVIEWED IN DENVER

He Says He Is Hurrying Home to Attend to Business.

GIVES HIS REASON FOR RESIGNING.

Important Messages for Hawaii Reach San Francisco Too Late to Get Off on Yesterday's Steamer.

Denver, Col., August 19.—Speaking of his mission to Hawaii, Mr. Blount said to-

"I cannot talk to you about my report to the president. It is to be a matter to be held in strict secrecy by me, but I am willing to answer any question of a general nature. Business matters are somewhat stringent on the islands, but are growing easier all the time. If certain matters go through that are now in there will be a boom in the islands which will enliven all branches of busine In regard to his resignation, Mr. Blount

said that was inevitable.
"I accepted the commissionership with the express understanding that I could not permanently remain at the islands. When my appointment as minister came. I could thing else but forward my resignation at once. I am hurrying home now because my private affairs need my immediate attention.

Important Messages Delayed. San Francisco, August 19.—Important government dispatches for Honolulu failto be taken on the steamer Monowa yesterday. They were received here shortly before the steamer left the warf, but be fore the naval pay-office messenger reached the dock, the steamer was already out in the harbor. He had no instructions to signal and stop her, so the messages will remain here till the 26th. What the nature of the dispatches was could not be learned, but they were evidently important.

AN ARMY OF IDLE MEN.

The Great Strike of Miners in Great August 19.-The struggle between miners and mine owners is no nearer settle ment than three weeks ago when the strike began. In the midiand counties alone fully 500,000 colliers are idle. In South Wales the situation is so critical that more than 2,000 infantry, besides cavairy and a mule bat tery, have been collected from Plymouth and other military centers since Thursday in

tery, have been collected from Plymouth and other military centers since Thursday in anticipation of miners' riots. The whole district is in a state of feverish unrest and apprehension. Watchmen, spies and sentinels are everywhere looking for signs of approaching mob violence.

A dispatch from Ponty Pridd tonight says that troops have been sent to Merchyvale, as more trouble is threatened there.

Tomorrow night much more serious things are likely to happen, for 30,000 strikers plan to begin tomorrow afternoon or evening their march from the Rhonda vailey over the mountains to Ebbvale, where, despite the threats of strikers to punish scabs, many miners are still at work. Troops occupy a position near threatened by the 30,000 men, and will, advance to stop the invaders.

The scarcity of coal is causing great inconvenience among the tinplaters and Scotch iron masters. Several meetings have been held by the mine owners and the men in the last two days, but to no purpose. A conference will be convened in London on Tuesdays for the purpose of agreeing on terms of settiement.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Fife-

At a meeting of the delegates of the Fife shire miners today it was decided that the masters' offer of 121-2 per cent advance it wages be declined and that the men leave the pits. This means that 11,000 Fifeshire miners will go out on Monday.

BRANHAM IS STILL ALIVE,

But Death Is Expected at Any Honr-Wor

derful Vitality of the Man. Brunswick, Ga., August 19 .- (Special.)-At 10:30 o'clock tonight, Surgeon Branham was officially reported still alive. He has been unconscious since 9 o'clock last night. Though his pulse has been 140, he

The board of health today issued the following bulletin:

The health board reports upon authority of Dr. John Guiteras, who has visited every case of sickness with the local physicians, that there is no infection of the city and not

even a suspicious case. Surgeon Branham's death has been hourly expected since 9 o'clock last night and only his wonderful vitality and extraordinarily strong constitution have pulled him through. This morning every preparation was completed for his final end, but the patient has pulled through. His brother is now on the way, but will be arrested if he tries to pass the quarantine guards. Dr. Branham's wife wired Surgeon Carter a pathetic message to John, her husband, ask ing him for God's sake to live for her sake unconscious man may never know o

his loving wife's message.

The Brunswick and Western railroad shops closed temporarily today. THE PENSACOLA QUARANTINE RAISED. Governor Jones Issues the Order and Now

All Trains Are Running Pensacola, Fla., August 19.—At an early hour today Mayor Chipley received an offi-cial communication from Governor Jones, of Alabama, that Alabama's quarantine pro-

clamation had been revoked.

The railroad schedules were immediately placed in force and both night and day trains are now running just as they were pefore the yellow fever scare upset matters.

Still Quarantine Against Brunswick. Montgomery, Ala., August 19.—Although quarantine was raised today against Pen-sacola, both by the state of Alabama and the city of Montgomery, the governor and mayor issuing proclamations to that effect, the quarantine is still in force against Brunswick, and all infected places.

THEY WHIPPED TWO WOMEN,

And Not a Hand Was Raised in Defense of the Creatures.

Tazewell, Tenn., August 19.—(Special.)—White caps took the town of New Tazewell last night, whipping two women named Russell until they were almost unconscious.

The town was in the stillness of death with the exception of a few stray pistol
hots. About 10:30 o'clock everyhting sudshots. About 10:30 octobe everyhting sud-denly was lighted with the blaze from pistols and cries of help from the women were heard. Not a citizen went to the aid of the women and they were given an unmerciful beating, the whips bringing blood wherever they struck.

struck.

It was one of the most dastardly outrages ever perpetrated here.

The women have been running a disreputable house here for some time, and hence they were made to leave the town by the angry citizens whose sons had fallen into their ways. Everything is quiet here tonight.

White Caps in Virgiola.

Lexington, Va., August 19.—George Cameron, of Rockbridge county, bired Henry Smith, a young white man, to take care of his residence during the former's absence at the Richmond state convention. Annie Smith, a domestic, was also in the house. During the night whitecaps visited the house, took Smith out and whipped him with a belt. Smith, however, recognized his disguised assailants and had four of them arrested today. Two were white men and two were negroes. The others are still at large.



YOU GAN'T RIDE BOTH HORSES, NEIGHBOR!

GOVERNOR TILLMAN AT THE FAIR. He Is Introduced to the National Commission and Makes a Speech.

Chicago, August 19.-Two receptions were held in the rooms of the national com-mission in the administration building at the world's fair yesterday. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who accompanied the Augusta exposition delegatio, was recognized officially by the recognized officially by the commission. He was introduced by State Commissioner Roach and presented by Vive President Penn and was greeted with applause. Governor Tillman congratulated the com-mission and officers upon the grandeur of the exhibits and regretted South Caro-

lina's absence. "Crossing a thousand miles of this grand country of ours from the south Atlantic to the shores of the northern lakes, on must feel that we have a grand country grand in its size, grand in everything, and it makes anybody, let him come from where he may in the United States, feel proud to say 'I am an American.' I do not hesto say I am an American. I do not hes-itate to say without flattering you in the least, that God appears to have picked this spot out to be in the future the hub of North America, the center of thought, wealth, progression, pluck and energy, and I make the prediction today that in less than twenty five

ty-five saars you will have more people in Chicago than any city on the American conthent, if not in the world."

In closing, Governor Tillman expressed his conviction that great good would grow

his conviction that great good would grow out of the fair.

There had gathered in the room while Governor Tillman was speaking, a very large delegation from the Augusta expo-sition. Fully seventy-five representative

large delegation from the Augusta exposition. Fully seventy-five representative ladies and gentlemen from Augusta were there and it was probably a novel scene to have so many ladies gathered in this room during a sitting of the body.

W. H. Barrett spoke in behalf of the Augusta exposition. He expressed the Augustans' appreciation of the stupendous success of the Columbian exposition and returned their thanks for the consideration shown them by the exposition.

"Taking this time from you which you have courteously extended reminds us that you have among you not only the great

have courteously extended reminds us that you have among you not only the great brain and the great energy which shows the great effort around us; but shows that your purpose is patriotic and that your intention is most kindly and generous to give us this time to encourage our efforts in Augusta, Ga."

Mr. Tousley, of Minnestota, responded to both addresses on behalf of the cimmission. He believed that one of the leading features that will grow out of this quardri-centennial anniversary will be the fact that the American people will be rebaptized and recreated to a higher and more useful citizenship.

baptized and recreated to a higher and more useful citizenship. "Here today, the youngest and oldest states in the union—the states of Washingtion and Iowa and the two Dakotas and Wyoming—clasp hands with Georgia and South Carolina on this occasion. There is a freemasonry of American citizenship into which we are born, from which we never lose the grip and which is omnipresent."

THE CHURCH WILL BOUNCE HIM Because He Is a Dispenser-A Fight Over the Case.

Columbia, S. C., August 19.—(Special.)— Dispenser Cartledge, of this city, who is a member of the Methodist church, is in trouble

on account of his office. Some days ago his pastor, Dr. Elwell, wrote him a letter telling him that charges had been made against him for selling whisky, which is contrary to the laws of the church, and calling upon him to resign his position and engage in a business that was not sin-ful. Cartledge was cited to appear before the congregation tomorrow and make any

defense he might see proper.

The correspondence between the pastor and layman has been extensive, but the latter refuses to resign his position, and tells the church to do its worst. He is conscientiously in favor of the dispensary, and, hence, does not intend to allow his pastor to govern As a result of the letters published be-

As a result of the letters published between the two men, their respective sons had a street fight this afternoon. Neither did any damage to the other before they were separated.

The probability is that Cartledge will be turned out of the church tomorrow. He will not attend, nor will he make any defense.

Zimmerman Did Not Show Up.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 19.—The crowd at the bicycle races was disappointed. It expected that Zimmerman would meet J. S. Johnson, but the New Jersey man fadled to appear and the promised nile race between the two falled to materialize. Summary: Quarter mile open—M. Dernberger, of Buffalo, won; George F. Taylor, of Boston second; W. A. Rhodes, of Chicago, third. Time, 28. Two mile 2:50 class—Collie Bell, Minacapolis, won; W. J. Martin, St. Paul, second; Anton Johnson, Minneapolis, third. Time, 5:30.

Mile handicap—H. B. Davidson, Minneapolis, sixteen yards, won; Collie Bell, Minneapolis, 150 yards, second; W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, fifty yards, third. Time, 2:33—4.

Mile consolation—Tom Birde, St. Paul, won; Frank Crawford, Minneapolis, second; C. J. Turnquist, Minneapolis, third. Time, 2:50.

Five mile international—George F. Taylor won; J. S. Johnson, second; M. Dernberger, third. Time, fifteen minutes. Zimmerman Did Not Show Up.

Ziegler Is a Hero.

Huntington, Pa., August 19.—Charles B. Ziegler, manager of the Western Union tele graph office in this city, made a thrilling res-cue of four young ladies from drowning to-day. Their boat was carried over the Juniata

day. Their boat was carried over the Juniata dam, and all occupants thrown into the river. Mr. Ziegler, who was fishing on the bank below, threw off his coat, plunged in and one by one brought the girls to shore. Ziegier is the hero of the hour:

They Surrender Exemption.

Raleigh, N. C., August 19.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the North Carolina railroad in session here today decided to surrender the exemption from taxes which that road has enjoyed. A meeting of the stockholders is called to meet October 12th to ratify the action of the board of directors. This places the last road in the state on the tax list. Governor Carr appointed this new board with this end in view.

Ri et oming in. Charleston, S. C., August 19.—The first carlond of rice, a thousand bushels from Hamilton Disston's muck lands near Kissimmee, Fla. arrived here this evening. The crop on the Disston lands is good, and the quality the best. The rice will be milled in Charleston.

NEW YORK FLOODED

A Heavy Storm Strikes the City and the Rainfall Was Tremendous.

THE STREETS ALMOST IMPASSABLE

Hailstones as Large as Walnuts Fall in Minnesota.

LIGHTNING AT DENNISON, TEXAS.

trikes a Number of Persons, One of Whom Is Thought to Be Fatally Injured-Other Casualties.

New York, August 19 .- A heavy storm broke over this region tonight. The rainfall was tremendous, the culverts in the three cities being inadequate to carry off the flood, which caused the streets to be practically impassable. The Storm South of Us.

Washington, August 19.-The hurricane near St. Thomas on Wednesday is now apparently central, about latitude 30 degree and longitude 72 degrees, having reached the point of curvature northward. therefore, not strike the south Atlantic coast with much severity.

Lightning in Texas.

Denison, Tex., August 19.—A terrific lightning storm passed over this city to-night. Many persons were struck by lightning. Among the most seriously injured are the following: Miss Eliza Ship-ler, Mollie Shipler, Miss Ray Penny, Miss Sholes and John Marshall. Miss Molli-

Shipler is not expected to live. Hail as Large as Walnuts. Crookston, Minn., August 19.—A heavy hailstorm twelve miles east of this city today swept over a strip three-quarters of a mile wide and extending from Beltram to Twin Valley, fifteen miles. Crops were about one-third cut. One-half of the balance is said to be destroyed. Hail fell the

size of walnuts. GOLD COIN SCATTERED.

Wreck of a Train with a Precious Whiting, Ind., August 19.-The Fort Wayne Mail and Express carrying 250,000 in gold coin consigned to Chicago, was wrecked here at Fourth street last night at wrecked here at Fourth street last night at 10:15 o'clock. The engine was thrown from the track at the crossing of the Chestnut Terminal Belt line. The third car, which contained the coin was burst open and the treasure partly thrown out and seattered in the middle of the highway. The wreck caught fire from the engine and but for the prompt action of the fire department, the train with its precious load would have been consumed. A posse was secured to guard the money, and at dawn this morning it was taken to Chicago by this morning it was taken to Chicago by another train. No one was injured, save two laborers who were working at the ruins and were struck by a heavy timber. They

NEGROES WILL LYNCH HIM.

He Killed His Wife Because She Got Religion. Tuskaloosa, Ala., August 19.—(Special.)— This morning at 4 o'clock a negro named Will Farmer, living bee, killed his wife by cutting her throat som ear to ear with

They attended a big revival last night and the woman went to the altar. Farmer objected. They went home, began to quarrel and the results were as above stated.

A posse of the colored people are in hot pursuit and if he is caught he will no doubt

swing till dead. DEATH PREFERABLE TO PAIN.

A Montgomery Man Commits Suicide on Account of Rheumatism.

Montgomery, Ala., August 19.—(Special.) W. A. Andrews, who has been a cripple from rheumatism for three years, committed suicide early this morning in his room He had been time-keeper for the Louisville and Nashville for years, but had for some months past been engaged in mercan-tile business.

He wrote a number of letters to his friends saying he could not stand the pain of his rheumatism any longer. Trial of Mrs. Shann.

Trial of Mrs. Shann.

Trenton, N. Y., August 19.—The case of Mrs. Mary Shann, who is charged with having murdered her son, John, by the administration of mercurial poison, for the purpose of obtaining insurance money, which has been on trial in this city for the past ten days, was given to the jury this morning. Owing to the fact that Satures afternoon is a half holiday in this state, the jury will be locked up until Monday morning.

Fort Wayne, Ind. August 19.—The great stallion Roy Wilkes, in the first heat in the free-for-all pace today, lowered the stallion record to 2.06 1-2. Mascot was the favorite in the betting, and came in second, going the mile in 2.07 1-4. He was afterward withdrawn on account of filness.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Press Review of the Speeches Yesterday on Ali Sides of the Question.

Washington, August 19.—The silver debate was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal and Mctreary, democrat, or Kentucky, took the floor in advocacy of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. An extraordinary financial situation, he said, had induced the president to convene congress in extraordinary seasion. It mattered not how gentlemen might differ in opinion as to what had brought on the trouble was widespread, far reaching and full of peril to the whole country. They agreed, also, that it was their duty as representations.

sentatives to find a remedy. It might be that the Sherman act, so called, was the prime cause of the trouble. It might be that the fluctuation of silver in Europe, the shrinkage of value in many parts of the world, the falure of the Baring Bros. had helped to bring about the serious monetary condition which now existed. He had voted against the passage of the Sherman act. That act had been a fallure and a colossal curse. The purchasing clause of the bill should be immediately repealed. It should be repealed unconditionally. Let the free coinage bill stand on its own merits. He was not in £vor of holding the Sherman act as a hostage for the free coinage of silver. He was heartily in favor of the Wilson bill. Let the purchasing clause be repealed and then other legislation could follow. If a man's house was on fire he would not stop to decide whether he would use the cistern water to extinguish it. Or wait to call upon the fire department. He would hasten to extinguish the figmes. Let congress repeal the purchasing clause and then enact other legislation. The Wilson bill did not demonetize silver or strike down the double standard. He' Mr. McCrearry, was here as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He was in favor of international bimetallism. He was in favor of international bimetallism. He was in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, because such action would be the best thing that could be done to help on an international agreement. Today England hoped that the United States would adopt a free coinage bill and would come to a silver basis, because then she would get our \$650,000,000 of gold. The United States could not afford to adopt a free coinage policy now. No country alone could maintain such a coinage. The only path to free coinage was through international agreement, and the only way to reach that path was to reneal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetallist, he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis.

path was to receal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetaillist, he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis.

To an inquiry from Mr. Bland why the international mengiary conference had postponed its meeting from May until November Mr. McCreary replied that it had been postponed in the interest of bimetailism to grow in England. It had been postponed in the interest of bimetailism.

Mr. McCreary expressed his regret that the question of a change of ratio between gold and silver had been injected into this discussion. He had no sympathy with those who now desired to change the ratio would be to strike down and desiroy every prospect of international agreement. To change the ratio would be to discredit every dollar of silver in the United States. The first duty of congress was to act without delay, repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; the second duty was to let free coinage alone for the present: its third duty was to stand by a patriotic president in his efforts to advance the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the nation.

Mr. Catchings, democrat, of Mississippi, said he would vote against the proposition, directly or indirectly, looking to the free coinage of silver in this country at this time at any ratio that could be suggested. He had come to this determination after careful consideration, and after a careful study of the Chicago platform. It had been said that no democrat could vote against the proposition, directly or indirectly, looking to the free coinage of silver in this country at this time at any ratio that could be suggested. He had come to this determination after careful consideration, and after a careful study of the Chicago platform, but that platform nowhere demanded the free colaage of silver at this time. He reviewed the silver legislation of the country and expressed his opinion that the act of 1873, miscailed a demonetization act, had not demonetized one doliar in the demanded the free collage of sliver at this time. He reviewed the sliver legislation of the country and expressed his opinion that the act of 1873, miscailed a demonetization act, had not demonetized one dollar in the whole globe. If we threw our mints open to the free collage of sliver would not the experience of India be repeated in this country and would not there be repeated here a falin the value of the sliver dollar. The United States is the greatest nation on the face of the globe and contained the proudest people. Every man who took a sliver dollar today knew that this great and proud people did not intend to have it depressed in value. Every man who took a sliver dollar knew that it would be redeemed even if the government had to issue bonds to draw gold from other countries. The sliver dollars were obligations of the government just as were the greenbacks. The reason that the world did not take sliver was that the world did pot want it except in limited quantities. He was in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act because it would tend to restore confidence. He would go further and say that it would restore confidence and until the money that had been hoarded up. To the Sherman act be attributed the present depression. He did not be lieve that the failure of the Baring Bros. wai responsible for the panic in this country. There was no panic in England, which would naturally be first affected. He did not believe that the panic was attributable to the failure of Australian banks. There was no panic in Australia or in Great Britain. He, therefore, disregarded both these events as being the cause of the situation in which the United States found itself. He contended that it was absolutely impossible for this country, single-handed and aione, to drag down the price of gold and enhance the price of silver. He knew that his people—the people whom he represented—would credit him with honesty and sincerity of purpose and he knew that they would have for himself, if, after investigation o

(Applause).
He was followed by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia.

Mr. Richards, democrat, of Ohio, believed that President Grover Cleveland was right in attributing to the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill the present business de

that President Grover Cleveland was right in attributing to the purchasing clause of the Shorman bill the present business de pression.

The house then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session of the house there was a small attendance on the floor.

Mr. Curtis, republican, of Kansas, spoke in support of the Wilson bill, but in a conservative manner. He did not agree with the statement so frequently made that the act of 1873 was passed under a misapyrehension or by a trick. He believed that every man who voted for or against that bill knew what he was doing. The people would never be satisfied with free sliver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or with a single gold standard. He was in favor of a ratio of 20 to 1, and he would then establish a commission with authority to chance the ratio at any time it was found to be too large or too small.

Mr. Broderick, republican, of Kansas, spoke in favor of bimetailism and prosperity, which terms he regarded has synonymous.

Mr. Clark, democrat. of Missouri, addressed the house in favor of the free coluage of silver. To demonetize on not to femonetize allver was the question that confronted congress. There was no sense in whipping the devil around the stump. To demonetize allver was to confiscate one-half of the property of the United States. Quoting the language of Lincoln, he declared that "You can fool part of the people all the time," and the democratic party could not do so in its party platform. He then turned his attention to the speech of Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, and suggested that if that gentleman would take a trip through the Mississippi valley to Colorado, he would have an opportunity to change his opinion on the question, while he was wearing off his character of a tendericot. (Applanse.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech, the house adjourned.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK

ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1893.

The Clearing House Certificates. The Constitution is satisfied that it expresses what is practically the unanimous sentiment of the business men of Atlanta in asking the associated banks of the city to extend the issue of clearing house certificates so that they may be made available for current circulation. We believe that it is the purpose of the banks to do this as soon as possible, and we do not urge them to be precipitate in the matter. They have done much toward relieving the strain by issuing certificates for the settlement of the daily balances between themselves. Ninety thousand dollars has already been issued for this purpose, each bank in the association taking \$10,000.

The plan, which has been so eminently successful in other cities, will be not less so in Atlanta, where the merchants and manufacturers have, with wonderful unanimity, agreed to accept certificates in payment for any debt or purchase.

The certificates of the Atlanta Clearing House Association are as good as bills of the Bank of England, or notes of the treasury of the United States, every certificate being backed by the combined assets of the associated banks of the city, amounting to nearly \$7,000,000.

It is far better to issue certificates for general circulation and thus give the banks the unencumbered benefit of their cash, at a time when there is really no pressing need for it, than to wait for an emergency to do so. We believe the worst is over, and Atlanta has unquestionably made a magnificent showing in comparison with other cities. There is therefore, all the more reason why everything possible should be done to relieve the strain under which the business houses of the city have labored, and to supplement the currency already in circulation, by enough more certificates to start the wheels of commerce again running on full time, and make Atlanta forget what a hard summer she has passed through.

The banks of the clearing house meet tomorrow night, and we hope to announce the next morning that they have authorized the issue of certificates for local circulation.

England's Standard-England's Wages. In another place we print a letter from Colonel James W. Robertson. Colonel Robertson needs no introduction to any Georgia democrat. In his own section he has been and is a tower of strength to the organization, unyielding and inflexible in his opposition to any and all efforts to weaken the party by division. He has earned the right a hundred times over to write such a letter as he has written. It is a powerful plea for the platform, a plea for the organization, a

plea for the people. It is a letter that does not need the emphasis that editorial reference may give It, but it contains one statement that goes to the bottom of the whole financial issue. It is this: "The adoption of England's standard of money will inevitably lead to the adoption of England's standard of wages." Here is the vital truth at the core of the whole contention.

Our people are tolerably familiar with the condition of the masses in England and in continental Europe. This condition has been brought about by the bondholders and those who lend, but do not produce. It is the policy of England to cheapen the food products of the world of which she is a purchaser, and it is no matter to her that in doing this she has sacrificed the interests of her own producing classes. It is her policy not only to cheapen the world's staple products, but, as she is a creditor nation, to enhance the value of the money which her debtors are compelled to pay her. She has brought all Europe to her terms, with one exception, and now her agents and coparceners—the bondholders and money-lenders of the east-have brought all their power and influence to bear to compel the people of the United States

to set up the single gold standard. That the policy of a single gold standard is a good one for the bondholders and money-lenders no one can doubt. That it means low prices, low wages and general business depression every sensiperson must perceive. This is the condition of all European countries except France, where silver forms nearly one-half the money of final payment, and

where the per capita circulation an to what our own financiers call "infla-

We are told by pretended bimtallists every day that it is only necessary for the United States to surrender to dislocate England's currency system and bring her to her knees. On the other hand The London Times and all the representative British papers are clamoring for the gold standard as loudly as any goldbug organ in New York or Boston Why? Why? Because under its operations England and Europe will get our cotton and wheat at even lower prices than they are getting them now.

We repeat, therefore, that the people cannot do better than to reflect over the truism which Colonel Robertson embodes in his admirable letter. "The adoption of England's standard of money will inevitably lead to the adoption of England's standard of wages." English standard of wages is the European standard, and under it the most industrious workingman is little better than a pauper, and millions of these sturdy and honest workers have been driven to take refuge in this country. All talk of an international conference is idle and futile. It is simply a trick and subterfuge of the money power. Never in the history of the world did any nation permit an international conference to enact and adjust its currency system.

In countries where the money power

controls the rulers the single gold stand-

ard has been adopted. In this republic

where the people rule, the people have

the right to be as jealous of their in-

terests as the foreign bondholders and

money-lenders are of theirs. If foreign interests are to dominate in our finances and to dictate the character of our currency, then let the whole system be made complete by inviting England to appoint a governor general to take charge of our political affairs.

A Matter of Duty.

Our contemporary, The Journal, lacks neither imagination nor invention. It now declares that The Constitution cannot "forget or forgive the fact that Mr. Hoke Smith has been appointed secretary of the interior."

If The Journal finds its inspiration in such an idea it is unnecessary to say that there is no common ground on which we can meet in discussion or controversy. We stand on a higher plane and propose to remain there. Secretary Smith's abilities and the high office he holds entitle him to fair and candid treatment, and he shall have it at our hands. We have dealt with him as a public man and we have discussed his public policy. No shadow of personality has been obtruded from our side of the house.

Naturally, we desire to see Secretary Smith plant himself squarely on the democratic platform. For his own sake and on account of the people of Georgia we are anxious to see him put in his best work to redeem the pledges and recommendations of our platform and the measures which he so heartily endorsed when he was advocating the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. When he shows a disposition to support to the letter the pledges of his party platform we shall extend the right hand of fellowship and stand with him shoulder to shoulder.

But if Secretary Smith allows himself to be enticed into the support of what is practically a republican policy, utterly antagonistic to the democracy, and wholly subversive of the platform of our party, then our voice will swell the emphatic and overwhelming protest that will be heard from Georgia and every democratic state in the union.

Stand by the principles and pledges of the national democracy! The platform is the standard, the guide, the supreme law of the party. The democrat who, after accepting it, attempts to destroy it shall receive our condemnation, whether he is a cabinet officer or a constablewhether he is a stranger or our own brother. Loyalty to the party means loyalty to its platform. The people did not elect a democratic administration to perpetuate the rejected policy of the republicans.

It is in this spirit that we propose to comment on Secretary Smith and other members of the administration, still in dulging the hope that before it is too late they will be standing side by side with us on the platform to which we owe our victory-the platform which our peo ple hailed as their political salvation!

For Secretary Smith, personally, we have but the kindest feelings. It grieves us deeply to be forced to differ with so distinguished a fellow citizen on a matter of such grave import to the democratic party. We have no possible desire to misrepresent him, and if at any time he thinks that we have done so our columns are cheerfully open to him. But in the matter of supporting the democratic platform we believe that our duty is clear, and we will stand by our convictions so long as party honesty is at par in this neighborhood.

Better Times Coming.

The continued flow of gold from Euope to this country is a sign of promise. The yellow metal will come this way for many months yet. Nearly every country in Europe has very scanty food crops this year, and the only way to avert a famine is to purchase largely from the United States. The Financial Chronicle says:

Chronicle says:

The long-continued drought in England and upon the continent is exciting the gravest apprehensions. Scotland and Ireland have not suffered much, but in England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium the state of things is very serious. Respecting Russia, as usual there are conflicting reports. There has been an improvement of late both in Austria-Hungary and Roumania. Throughout western Europe generally the late both in Austria-Hungary and Roumania. Throughout western Europe generally the grain crops are very bad. Hay is almost a complete failure, and grass is in a very bad way. It is feared, foo, that the root crops will be destroyed. It is reported that in France, Germany and Holland oats and rye are being cut to feed cattle. The smaller agriculturists are selling their beasts for whatever they will fetch, and there are grave fears of a water famine in some districts. There has been some welcome rain, but as yet nothing like enough materially to improve the situation. The general be-lief now is that the imports of food, both for men and for animals, will be on an enormous scale, and that consequently there will be very large shipments of gold especially to the United States, later in the

In the south the farmers have paid unusual attention to their food crops. They have lived economically, kept out of debt, and they have raised their cotton crop at less expense than was ever known before. If they get a fair price for their cotton this will be a good year for them.

So, without reference to any action of congress, it is safe to say that we are entering an era of better times, and, if the pledges of the democratic platform are redeemed, general prosperity will prevail throughout the land.

Voorhees and His Vote.

The senate finance committee's report was carried by a majority of one in the committee, Senator Voorhees giving the casting vote, with Senator McPherson and four republicans, while four demo-

crats of the committee disagreed. We cannot endorse the severe and intemperate criticisms indulged in by those who were disappointed in the senator's course. It has been said for some time that when the decisive moment came Mr. Voorhees would array himself on the side of the gold standard.

It is needless to say that there is nothing in this to justify any one calling Mr. Voorhees a traitor-nothing to provoke unpleasant personalities from the silver senators, and we are glad to see that the sensational story to that effect in a New York paper has been promptly de-

The senator from Indiana has long been a conspicuous figure in democratic councils, and when he was in his prime his services to the party were of such a nature that they should not now be for gotten. It is true that he has many times modified and changed his views, but it has been said that wise men change often. He has supported a revenue tariff, and then advocated protection, only to return to his original position. His recent vote does not preclude the possibility of his getting on the right line when his vote is needed to finally defeat the movement of the goldbugs to establish a single standard.

The eloquent Indianian deserves fairer treatment than some of his opponents seem disposed to give him. Some great minds pass through many remarkable and inconsistent evolutionary stages before they reach final conclusions, and yet they are honest in their entire circuit of the problems which disturb and unsettle their convictions. Senator Voorhees belongs to this class of continuously growing intellects, and nothing could be more unjust than to intimate that he is either a trimmer or a traitor. In our study of economic questions we must sometimes pass through night to

Equally unjust are the insinuations thrown out concerning the influence of the presidential patronage, which seems to have focused its dazzling and alluring blessings upon the Voorhees family and its connections. It is regarded as phenomenal thing for the lightning to strike the same spot many times and in rapid succession, but when we say that it is phenomenal we have said all that can be said. Why should we not deal as fairly with a phenomenon in the political world as with one in the world of nature?

It was said of a great statesman, whose changes of opinion excited remark, that he was like the mariner's needle and trembled into place. So with Mr. Voorhees. His exceedingly conservative judgment during the latter years of his life keep him in a state of gentle oscillation, but those who know m best feel assured that he is reserved for a better fate than to be swallowed up in the quicksands of doubt and uncertainty. We feel confident that the finish of life's race will find Senator Voorhees, as at the start, on the side of the people, as in the days of 1878, when from his seat in congress he pictured the Sherman conspiracy against silver in these brave and ringing words:

Throughout all the financial panics that have assailed this country no man has ever been bold enough to raise his hand to strike been bold enough to raise his hand to strike in down: no man has ever dared to whisper of a contemplated assault upon it, and when the hour of its danger and destruction drew nigh, when the 12th day of February, 1873, approached, the day of doom to the American dollar, the dollar of our fathers, how silent was the work of the enemy. Not a sound, pot a word, no note of warning to can dollar, the dollar of our fathers, now silent was the work of the enemy. Not a sound, not a word, no note of warning to the American people that their favorite coin was about to be destroyed as money; that the greatest financial revolution of modern times was in contemplation and about to be accomplished against their highest and dearest rights. The taxpayers of the United States were no more notified or consulted on this momentous measure than the slaves on a southern plantation before the war, when their master made up his mind to increase their task, or to change them from orn to a cotton field. Never since the dation of this government has a law of ch vital and tremendous import, or ind such vital and tremendous import, or indeed, of any importance at all, crawled into our statute books so furtively and noiselessly as this. Its enactment there was as completely unknown to the people, and, indeed, to four-fifths of congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in the house at midnight is to its sleeping inmates.

Atlanta's Wage-Earners. Atlanta has good reason to be proud of

her wage-earners. A more industrious. thrifty and public-spirited set of toilers cannot be found anywhere on the continent, and their conservatism and love of law and order at all times is especially to be commended.

At the recent meetings of our workingmen the speeches and resolutions urging patronage of Atlanta manufacturing institutions were in the main just what the situation demanded, and they showed that our wage-earners are close students of the economic problems of the day.

Our manufacturers and working per ple are in thorough sympathy with each other, and if their effort to solidify public sentiment in favor of patronizing our home industries meets with a satisfac tory response it will do more to bring prosperity to the city and furnish em ployment than anything else that could be suggested. This movement deserves the heart est encouragement. our consumers make it a point to give the home product the preference they take a long stride in the direction of independence and self-support. This is the way to help business, extend our manufactures, increase the demand for labor and keep our money at home.

Atlanta upon the stand they have taken. Their conservative and sensible course will accomplish a hundred fold more than will ever result from the rash and reckless utterances of irresponsible la bor agitators in other parts of the coun-

The average Atlanta toiler is a good citizen and a home-owner, or a prospect ive home-owner, and he knows that the way to benefit himself and the community is to build up and never to pull down. Construction, not destruction, is his motto.

Holding Its Own.

Some time ago The Constitution called attention to the fact that the condition of affairs at the south seemed to be less threatening and less serious in every way than that of any other section of the country. We do not, of course, intend to make any comparison of the situation here with that of the silver producing states, where the silver industry is the source and mainspring of trade and business there, as cotton is of the trade and business of the south. We are simply comparing the situation in the south with that in the north, the east and the middle west.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration it is doubtful if any section of the country ever made a better showing during a period of stress and stringency than the south has made and is making now. There have been fewer failures here and the attitude of the people to ward each other and toward the local financial institutions has been more helpful and encouraging than in any other part of the country.

We have the authority of prominent business men for saying that the apparent ease with which southern interests have weathered the financial stringency will be of immense benefit to this section hereafter; that as an advertisement of the solidity of our business houses, banks and enterprises it will prove to be of inestimable value, and that already northern and eastern firms are more willing to extend their trade in this direction

than in any other at this time. Therefore, even in the midst of the depression that covers all interests, The Constitution can afford to congratulate itself that the south has met the crisis in better shape than any other section. This is because our business men are conservative in their dealings, because our trade does not run along the line of speculation, and because our industrial enterprises, both old and new, are on a sure foundation.

Atlanta as an Industrial Center.

President Woodson has done the right thing at the right time in calling a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow for the purpose of holding a conference between our merchants and manufacturers to stimulate the support of our home industries, thus benefiting the merchants, manufacturers, workingmen and the city generally.

This is exactly on the right line, and should be a big success. The Chamber of Commerce very properly takes this step, as it is an organized body representing the industrial and commercial interests of the city. It has recently shown what good work it can do. Only the other day it recommended the issue of clearing house certificates. The clearing house lost no time in adopting this recommendation so far as it applied to certificates to be used in settling the balances between the associated banks, and it is probable that in a few days the small certified checks will be issued, thus furnishing Atlanta with an abundant supply of a sound local currency. The Chamber of Commerce never did better day's work, and we feel confident that the meeting on Monday will score as big a success on the line indicated in the call.

The advantages that will follow our patronage of home industries are patent to all. As Judge Hoyt and ex-Mayor Cooper remark in their communications. printed in another column, commerce alone never built a large city; mills and factories are needed to bring wealth and population. Mr. Cooper also calls attention to the fact that the progress of Atlanta has built up and developed the surrounding country. This is true, and the farmers, merchants and towns people within a radius of many miles will find it to their interest to foin hands with us in this movement to extend our great industries, thereby giving employment to wage-earners and keeping our money from drifting to the east.

The prosperity of Atlanta will help her neighbors by giving them a good home market.

Let Monday's meeting be a rousing one!

Two Great Speeches.

The Constitution presents elsewhere luminous extracts from the great speeches delivered by Congressman Bryan and Senator Vest-one in the house and the other in the senate. Mr. Bryan's speech is the more eloquent of the two. It joins facts to the beauties of rhetoric, and, taken altogether, the time and the occasion, it is the most eloquent, and, therefore, the most foreible speech that has been delivered in the house in many a day, and it is not surpassed in felicity of diction, in aptness of statement, and in beauty of thought by any speech the house has ever heard. It is the effort of a man who is born to be a leader.

On the other hand, the speech of Senator Vest is strong, solid, logical, brist ling with facts that need no arguments to support them, and with arguments that are unanswerable.

We thus present to our readers the most vital portions of two great speeches. Those who do not understand the ques tion cannot fail to grasp its salient features when they have carefully read the extracts which we present for their information.

The Cause of the Bombay Riots. The bloody riots in Bombay have been attributed to religious hatred, but a Bombay merchant in New York gives

the true explanation. It seems that the suspension of silver coinage caused many mills in India to suspend and others to run on short time. This left thousands of tollers idle, and with their wages cut down or stopped, they got fighting mad. They wanted a pretext for a row and in a short time the Hindus were cleaning up the folowers of Mahome

The people, merchants and manufac-turers of India, want silver. When its coinage was suspended in the interests of the British traders money disappeared and there was trouble. Out of this grew the slaughter in Bombay.

The Elbert County Bond Contention The people of Elbert county are agitated over the building of a new courthouse. The county commissioners removed the old house and there is no alternative left but to build a new one. Considerable division exists as whether or not the new building should be paid for by direct taxation or by bonds. Each side has its hearty advocates and the people of the county are

deeply interested in the result. Without appearing to interfere in the matter, it seems to The Constitution that as between direct taxation, particularly at such a time as this, and the issue of bonds, there should be no question as to which course the people will choose.

An extra direct tax is hard enough at any time, but when money is as scarce as it is now, and when every dollar counts, there appears to be more reason than ordinarily why Elbert county should follow the usual course and build its courthouse by the issue of bonds, to be paid for gradually and at long time, and in such manner that the people will scarcely feel the cost.

Those who want to get all the news on any and all subjects would do well to sub-scribe to The Constitution, which, now as heretofore, is making a specialty of all he information there is going, and throwing in a good deal of democratic doctrine

The Washington Post is afraid that if this country tries bimetallism alone it wil "the dumping ground of Europe's become silver." In the language of the party, let her dump! Freely and often! Every and every hour!

England knows that there is but one way to get our cotton and wheat at her own price, and that is to set up the single gold standard here. Hence British papers like The London Times are anxiou Sherman law of 1890 should be repealed without substitute legislation.

Some of the Washington correspondents would do well to station themselves behind the door in the office of The Post. They could get all the news there.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Several distinguished northerners have recently contributed articles to The Charleston News and Courier defending what they call the constitutional right of secession.

Some of the goldbug organs have discovered a plan for the relief of the poor.
They advise our workingmen to live on rice.
But the workingmen to live on rice. They advise our workingmen to live on rice But the workingmen prefer silver dollars and beef.

Mrs. Blanche Bradley, of 917 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, was saved from being killed on Monday last by a brass case of relics which she wore suspended to her throat. She had occasion to go into a cellar where a Siberian bloodhound had been lar where a Siberian bloodnound had been fastened by its owner. An account says; "Mrs. Bradley, seeing the dog lying upon the floor, called him by name, and patted him on the head as she passed. The conciliating advances did not meet the approval of the bloodhound, who showed his resentment by flying at the woman's throat. His teath caught in her breast and lacerated. teeth caught in her breast and lacerated her flesh badly. She screamed for help, and dog sprang again at her throat. teeth closed around a case of relics which she wore about her neck, and to this fact she attributes her salvation. The relies were of St, Samuel, St, Christina and St

Some very malicious newspapers charge that a portion of Mr. Cleveland's message was cribbed from a speech made by Daniel Webster in 1834, and that another part was

Says The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche: Belkoiwitz, a Russian tailor, in addressing a crowd of unemployed countrymen in New York, advised them "to appeal to the govern-ment for work, and if there was no work, the government should make work" for them. It is wonderful how soon these foreigners learn the "pure American policy" of appealing to the government and sponging off the government. The tarm barons appeal to government, the republican vote-seller or Grand Army man appeals to the government, the whisky trust appeals to the government. Wall street appeals to the government, and so on. When it comes to seeking a support from the government, the Russian is up with McKinley.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

A correspondent of The Athens Banner suggests the name of Hon. George Dudley Thomas, of Athens, for judge of the western

It is said that the contest for the legisla ture in Whitfield is a three-cornered fight, Head, of Tunnel Hill, and Longley, of Dalton, are the democratic candidates, whill Giddings will run on the third party ticket.

Richmond county returns more negro polls than any other county in the state.

Lee county has fewer candidates for office than any other county in the state. It is thought, however, that legislative politics will be quite lively in that section later on. A story, begun in a joke, to the effect that Editor Revill, of The Meriwether Vin-

dicator, would be a candidate for governo seems to be taken seriously by the state press. It is, therefore, probable that he may The friends of Editor Ryals, of The Tel-

fair Enterprise, will not consent for him to withdraw from the legislative race. He may be in it, in spite of his native modesty.

STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.

Rome Tribune: At times during the past three months some of our business men have thought the local banks were over cautious on loans, but it appears now that their resources have been handled in such a manner as to keep the wheels turning in every than the step was instance except one, and there the stop

Athens Banner: If national bank notes are Attens Banner: If national pans notes are worth par, why not state banks notes, issued under similar provisions? They would be backed up by just as much property and would be just as solvent. They would be less apt to drift into money centers and would furnish a circulating medium far more soultably and wisely distributed among more equitably and wisely distributed as the people. It is true that the removal of the 10 per cent tax would be a heavy blow at national banks, but national banks are cer-tainly no pets of democracy. The records show an unbroken opposition to them by the democratic party from the very day of their inception to the present hour. To keen that prohibition tay on state banks of issue national banks, but national banks are cer that prohibitor tax on state banks of iss is protection in the vilest form.

\$2,000 in a Jug. From The Charlotte News.

The tight times bring out many odd things. A banker who had an acquaintance in Alamance county went to him to borrow money. The collaterals offered were of such money. The collaterals offered were of such a character that the countryman couldn't resist, and taking the banker to the attic, rolled out an old jug. The handle was broken off, and there was a corn-cob stopper in its mouth. Below a pile of dyled apples, the countryman brought out \$2,000 in bills and coin, that he had boarded up for years past. He got 18 per cent for the loan. A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Little Love Song. ld, my dear, hath million Its gold climbs to the skies; But one there is hath trillions. The light of thy dear eves! Dear eyes! that are so tender. No riches can replace One gleam of their bright splendor-

The sunshine of thy face! The world, my dear, with wonders May wake thy wild surprise: But shine above its thunders The raintows of thine eves! Dear eyes! that are so tender-That light the years to be; One ray of their rare splender Makes earth a heaven for mel

The world, my dear? * * Tis dreaming Lo! Love the dream denies: wake: the light is streaming Bright from thy beauteous event Dear eves! the kind-the splendid! Far over land and sea, Shine soft, till life is ended-Shine sweet, dear eyes, for me! FRANK B. STANTON.

The motto of the extra session is no milike that of the weekly editors: "We an here, and here to stay.'

A Georgia editor at Pensacola telegraph his paper as follows: "Quarantined than the Lord! Free bland for an unlimited to-riod!" The Elberton Star bas some new as cellent departments and is doing splendid work for its town and county.

Forewarned Is Forearmed. Vague hints of autumn in the air, And songs where readers reap: Green leaves with tints of gold appe "Buy now, while coal is cheap!"

George Francis Train went to Chicago save the world's fair, and he is accor ing his task by writing a column of pos about it every day.

Another Georgia editor has been made pos master of his fown; but no fourth-class postoffice can keep a weekly newspaper to ing.

Signs of the Season. Now, lovelier far the landscape looks, And sing the whippoorwills:

The Billville Banner, Cash is scarce in Billville; a silver dollar looks as big as the setting sun, and a tenece is thirteen times larger than the

The Billville clearing house success; the cashier not only cleared the house, but the country, too. we learn from The Congressional Record that "the congressman from Billville has the floor." This is too bud; he promised his constituents that he would sober up

and take a chair.

We rejoice now that Cleveland did not ap point us consul to Cholera. Long sickness at home is better than sudden death in a

foreign language.
We fell off the train asst week and had our leg cut off; but as misfortune world have it, it was our woolen leg, and we can't get one cent of damages.

We returned from the world's fair in good spirits, but no shoes; the railroad only as lowed us one pair, instead of the free passions of the grant of the free passions.

we had asked for. ECHOES OF THE MESSAGE,

Warrenton Clipper: That Mr. Cleveland h conscientious in his views we haven't a doubt, but we are fully impressed that he has not studied the situation at the south as he should have—hence his recent message.

Buena Vista Patriot: President Cleveland s a brainy, far-seeing man, and his ideas on the money question may prove, if they are carried out, to be the best for the county in the long run, but the democratic parq in their platform don't think so.

"THE BAD WHITE BOYS,"

They were sented on the big pine box which lay under the shade of the chinaberty which lay under the snade of the chinabery trees in front of the grocery store, and the old man with the long shaggy beard pulled a long splinter from the box, and, whitting leisurely on it with his single-bladed Barlow,

boys? Peers at somebody sed tha all went tu the bad?"

other shook his head solemnly and said: "Tha hain't dun no good 'ceptia' Ellick, an' he's doin' purty fair." "Gawge peered purty sharp onct; whar's

he at?"
"Yas, Clabe, that er mighty lot o' Gawge, an' tried hard ez enny man cud tu maks suthin' outen o' him. But thet boy never would worruk. He went off at fust an' teeched skule, 'nen he move to town an'

"Hain't no lawyer, air 'e?"

"Naw; he wuz so blasted trifin' he wuden't studdy none, but fooled away all o' his time writen fur newspapers an' sich. 'Nen he went off tu Fliidelefer, ur sum 'o them furzin' places back thar an' tha say he is a editin' o' a news. An' wy how Sers sed he seed his o' a paper. An' my boy Sam sed he seed his pictur in one o' these 'ere magizines, an' it wuz printed in the magizine thet Gawge White wur some punkins, but tha don't know thet boy like we do."

"Whar's Tom at?" "He never 'ud worruk nuther. He fooled er round an' run off tu the railroad, an' las' week he cum up here in one o' these 'ers private kyars. He wuz so orful biggety ha week he cum up here in one o' these 'ers private kyars. He wuz so orful biggety he wouldn't sleep nowhar 'ceptin' in thet kyar, an' the men whut wur with him called him 'Kernul White,' an' sed he wur the superintendunt o' the system. He wur so nation biggety, he jest sot thar in his kyar, an' writ, an' 'zamined the ground out thar whar the new depow air a-goin' to be built at. Why cud'nt he cum up in sown an' tell urs fellers howdy? Shaw, dident we know thet boy whin he wuz jest ez pore ez enny o' urs an' wore ez sorry clothes?"

"Whut's Bob dun?"

"Don't know so much about Bob. I heered he hed bin 'lected tu kougriss up in Tennyss. an' thet he owns a big coal mine. Swindled somebody outen hit, I'll warrant, an' got 'lected by fraud, I guess' Now Ellick, he duz purty fair. He lives over thar on the old place, an' made er good crop o' clover an' oats this year. He's er chip offen the ole block; he worruks like er race hoss, an' hez got ez good team o' mules ez ennybody's; but Ellick is the only one o' ole Sam's boy! 'at's wuth a cuss."

That's the Fashionsble Style, Isn't It'

That's the Fashionable Style, Isn't It? From The New York Weekly.

Jimson-I see that ladles are beginning to take their hats off at theaters. Bilson-Yes, some bright genius state the theory that women kept their hatr secause their hair was frowsy.

DUTY. Have you done your duty, brother,
To your God and fellow man?
Been no laggard in life's battle,
But a leader in the ran?
Have you borne yourself with honor,
Like a true and valiant knight,
Risking fortune, life, if need be,
In defense of truth and right?

Do you love your neighbor; are you Swift to praise him, slow to blame? Have you given a cup of water To the thirsty in Christ's name, Fed the hungry, clad the naked, Helped a brother in distress. Dried the tears of weeping orphans, Cheered the widow's loneliness?

If you have, then in life's battle
You have triumphed gloriously.
And the peace of God, my brother
Your reward for aye will be;
Life is only then worth living
When we live it as we should.
In the spirit of the Master
Serving God by doing good.

If you have not done your duty,
Do it, and no more delay—
Lo; the night is surely coming.
Brother! work while it is day;
In the might of noble manhood.
Sword in hand, and visor down.
Forward into battle, brother,
Fight, and win the victor's crown!

THAT IS

gh the time the atmospl ated condi us the Colon the middle of ilk handkere he Major was al

r Passenger. The sat down an of his head wi "Why do we have omething the suggested the this time the on a young baby's grand young, very re d to getting Colonel water and then fell What surprises silver question

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want to get al Il themselves b they don't "Does anybody 1 "I don't mean

n, but the gr Major. "Wh rstand these?" d the Grocery "I see," replie engage in bu understand all

"I would hang aid the Grocery ! "Precisely so," roke of busines At this junctur equall and cie payments. e grandmother aring house cer ace of any kno oungster refused nk had to open door of the b baby walked d got its draft "Isn't that a in?" asked the "No," replied to niled and blush en say they know specially do the the financial

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our currency

upply. Why ca erstand this?"

"I think you are he Lawyer, pla ore the jury is, The baby turne desk with a sma were kissing som waily at the "I know one," is enger. "He ser louse. My wife orth a dollar ouldn't give a ever sawdeliveryma nd inquire ab noon my e dealer abo rth 90 cents and that the cents and

rds. There

s capital was

"Well, said th dinary affairs d picayunish much better business m one who Mairs without his neighbo "And is in f dver," sugges "Naturally," ophnsis. ough to pract duces prices

"Well," said Is the pale We get yourked the Re

ll sell you slight advan The car slo ed to alle to get

the skies; bright splendorwith wond ild surprise; hine eyes! ears to be: re splendor eaven for mell · · · Tis dreaming eam denies: enuteous eyes

d-the splendid is endedeyes, for me! ANK B. STANTON.

Pensacola telegraphs "Quarantined, thank for an unlimited to-

is some new and ex-

went to Chicago to and he is accomplish-a column of poetry has been made post but no fourth-class weekly newspaper go

landscape looks, poorwills: vering books,

lville; a silver dollar ting sun, and a ten-imes larger than the house was not s

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Congressional Record
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Develand did not ap olera. Long sickness sudden death in a est week and had as misfortune world soolen leg, and we

he railroad only are ad of the free pass

E MESSAGE.

nat Mr. Cleveland is t the south as he recent message. President Cleveland prove, if they are

ITE BOYS."

de of the chinaberry ocery store, and the shaggy beard pulled box, and, whittling ingle-bladed Barlow,

head solemnly and no good 'ceptin' o' rty fair."

ighty lot o' Gawge, man cud tu make tut thet boy never off at fust an' move to town an'

'e?"
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water 's name, naked, tress, g orphans, eliness?

duty,

THAT IS A BUSINESS MAN?

sened to be a closed car and, the time was early in the mornthe atmosphere was already in an cheated condition. Not far from the minus the Colonel signaled it by standing he middle of the track and waving his silk handkerchief in a dignified way. Major was already on the car, having ared over night at the house of the Regr Passenger. The Colonel took off his hat he sat down and wiped his face and the of his head with his handkerchief. Why do we have an incubator this morn-

something the matter with the open s" suggested the Regular Passenger. By this time the car was slowing up to non a young mother and her baby and baby's grandmother. The baby was young, very red and all its efforts were d to getting something in its month. Colonel watched for a moment curiand then fell to talking about the situa-

What surprises me," he remarked, "is queer attitude of our business men on silver question." Colonel," said, the Major, "what is a

I was just about to ask that question."

was just about to ask that question,"
relaimed the Lawyer.

A business man," said the Colonel, placthe both hands on top of his cane and
sping forward a little, "is—er—well, by
core!" In spite of the incessant ringing
the motorman's gong the car had nartermised the hind wheels of a missed the hind wheels of a buggy business man," the Colonel went on the fact is, Major, when you and I were ing the only genuine business man we had a knowledge of was the man who could resefully manage a big cotton planta-n and come out ahead at the end of the The man who housed our cotton and us such supplies as we needed was

rely an employe, whose wages took the age of commissions."
That is so," the Major assented. "The wan I put the question to you is because want to get all the information I can fore I die. I meet people every day who themselves business men and they all they don't understand the financial Does anybody understand it?" asked the

"I don't mean the details that darken men, but the great principles," explained to Major. "Why shouldn't business men

obstand these?" he asked.

Oh, we leave all that to the financiers,"
of the Grocery Merchant.

I see," replied the Major, "but when engage in business so far as to hang ample codfish out in the sun do you have

understand all about the fisheries ques-

"I would hang the codfish in the shade," id the Grocery Merchant.
"Precisely so," responded the Major, "and would think you had made a great

roke of business policy.

At this juncture the baby began to kick d squall and demand a resumption of scie payments. Both the mother and grandmother tried to put it off with ring house certificates in the shape of ms and parasol handles, but, in the ab-mce of any knowledge of a crisis, the ingster refused to accept them. ink had to open. A veil was spread over the door of the bank and behind this screen

he door or the bank and behind this screen he baby walked up to the castier's desk ad got its draft cashed.

"Isn't that a fair type of the business an?" asked the Regular Passenger.

"No," replied the Major, as the mother niled and blushed. "That chap knows hat it wants and gets it. The business en say they know nothing about anything. specially do they disclaim all knowledge the financial question. But what are siness men for if not to understand bus-

ss questions?" They haven't time," remarked the Regu-Passenger. When our friend over there hung out his codfish and tied out a uch of spoilt bananas and marked up dozen passbooks he's exhausted." "If there were a proposition to destroy

nealf of the working capital of those who all themselves business men," said the lajor, resuming the thread of his discourse, would they understand it?"

"Why, of course they would," cried the "Tocery Merchant.
"I doubt it," snapped the Major, "for here

a proposition that is not essentially dif-ment—a proposition to take silver out our currency as a standard money and are all credits on the contracted gold only. Why can't the business men unstand this?"

"I think you are going too fast," remarked

Lawyer, placidly. "The question behat does he do? Where does he live?" The baby turned away from the cashier's with a smack that sounded as if he issing something goodby, and smiled

Those one in goodby, and since will at the Colonel.
Those one," remarked the Regular Pasager. "He sent a sack of bran to my sac. My wife asked the price and the treyman told her he thought it was with a dollar. My wife declared she with tigive a dollar for any sack of bran ever saw-you know how women are. inquire about it at the store. That enoon my wife went down and asked dealer about it. He said the bran was and 90 cents and that satisfied her. I united the passbook afterwards and und that the bran had been charged at cents and changed to 90 cents afteruds. There's your true business man,
he wouldn't care a continental whether
capital was cut in two or not, or whethme had any primary money in the coun-

Well, said the Colonel, "it is difficult to a type of business man. There is so much sing and scuffling and scrambling, and inary affairs are so pinched and narrow picayunish that the theory of business and better than the practice. We are business men more or less, but I think will find that the genuine business man one who looks dealer than the genuine scramble.

one who looks closely after his own his without detriment to the interests his neighbors—who is charitable, kindly

And is in favor of the free coinage of the, suggested the Major.

Naturally," the Colonel responded with the coinage of the co

heads met with a dull thud. Before they could recover themselves the grandmother had marched out of the car with an air that plainly denoted that she was unused to such proceedings. The Colonel and the Major smoothed their wrinkled hats and regarded each other sheenishly

each other sheepishly.

"By George," exclaimed the Colonel, "if we had been business men this collision would have been avoided." Then they got off the car and walked along Whitehall with locked arms in the J. C. H.

WALKS AND TALKS.

WALKS AND TAIKS.

Dr. W. A. Candier, of Emory college, is in the city. He has just been making a tour of the northern part of the state in the interest of the North Georgia conference of the Methodist church. He says the people out in the country are all happy despite the hard times. They have lived at home this year, the doctor has observed, and have but few store accounts. He says the financial depletsion will have nothing to do with the opening of the colleges on time and with full atterdance. It is his opinion that boys go to college and will continue to go to college no matter whether the times be bright or whether they be gloomy. The doctor says it is the sons of the poor mcn who seem to be most anxioas these days to get an education, not the sons of rich men. "And, one thirg is certain," said he, "the young Georgian these days who makes up his mind to get a collegiate education mannges to do it some way or another. There is not one of them the heavether of them. some way or another. There is not one them if he has the right kind of material his make-up but can borrow the money neces-sary and pry it back with light interest af-ter he has graduated."

Dr. J. H. Branham, brother of the physician who has yellow fever at Brunswick, came down from Baltimore yesterday on the Richmond and Danville's vestibule. He was going to Brunswick to see his brother, but was stopped here by a telegram from Drs. Button and Carter, who wired him that it was inadvisable and useless for him to go there. He is awaiting further information at the home of his cousin, Rev. Dr. I. R. at the home of his cousin, Rev. Dr. I. R.
Brauham, at Kirkwood. Dr. J. H. Branham and his sick brother are native Georgians. Both were graduated at Baltimore and the one who is here is a lecturer in one of the medical colleges there. For years he was a physician in the city hospital of Baltimore. They are cousins of Professor A. I. Brankan, superitendent of the public schools of Glynn county, who is here on his way back from Chicago.

"Did you ever observe the different evidences of cordiality among the bon vivants of the southern states when they come to drink one's health in a barroom or at a dinner table?" asked a well-known Georgia poli-tician yesterday as he puffed away at a good cigar, and leaned himself against the post

cigar, and leaned himself against the post lazily.

Nobody had observed them.

"Well, the Kentuckian says as he lifts the straight whisky to his lips: 'Here's at you, my boy!' and his companion nodding replies, 'Drink hearty,' and the drinks go down. The Texan pours out his 'liquor' and says carelessly, but politely withal, 'My kindest,' and the other fellow says, 'Same here,' and they driak. The Georgian stands and talks a moment before taking up the bottle, and talks all the time, scarcely noticing his action as he pours out the rye and calls for 'Polinaris. Then he stands and talks a moment longer, for Georgians, you know, are never in a hurry. When finally he comes to think about the drinks he lifts his glass and says, 'Well, here goes, chap!' The other fellow replies, 'Let'er go,' and she goes on the spot. The man from Louisiana, particularly if he comes from New Orleans, says in a nervous little spasm of cordiality, 'Long life to you,' and his companion, from Louisiana too, answers with characteristic wit, 'Send it south, send it south,' and south she goes. The Virginian calls for 'mint juleps, and while you are making them give us a little whisky ginian calls for 'mint juleps, and while you are making them give us a little whisky straight. Taking up the glass he bows his head after the olden style and says. Happy days, and the other fellow answers, 'And yours happier,' and thus they all take their drinks with wondrous graciousness and with becoming cordiality. Of course, there are some changes to these phrases from lip to some changes to these phrases from pro-lip, but as a rule they are the sentiments of the fellows from the states as I have named them when it comes to taking a drink.) ought to know, for I reckon I have taken drinks with about as many of them as the

Professor A. I. Branham, of Brunswick, Professor A. I. Branham, of Brunswick, reached Atlanta yesterday from a trip to Chicago and the world's fair. He has been away several weeks, but learning of the outbreak of yellow fever at Brunswick, he is hastening back to his home. His wife is in Atlanta and he has his children refugeed at the home of relatives in Stewart county. He says he doesn't see how the schools of Rrnnswick can be started on time unless the scare proves unwarranted and things get straight.

Mr. Carpenter, of The Elberton Gazette, was in the city yesterday. He says the people of the Granite City are not complaining of the hard times, and declares that the farmers of that section never had brighter prospects before them in the shape of time crops than they have this year. He says the corp than they have this year. He, says the corn along the bottom lands of the Savannah river is glorious in its growth and fruitage.

Captain John P. Shannon, of Elberton, after spending several days in Atlanta, returned yesterday. He is of the opinion that th south will yet raise up and save the nation in this hour of hard times. "We have it here, the finest country on the face of the globe," said he, "and as sure as the Bible is true just as once will our resources find their true just so sure will our resources find their rightful development and save the country

Mr. David G. Bailey, of Griffin, was in the city last night. He is one of the pluckiest and most enterprising young men in middle Georgia, and is one of Griffin's most public spirited citizens.

A group if Savannah men were discussing yellow fever yesterday. Savannah used to be visited by the scourge, but for sixteen years has been free from it.

In 1854, and again in 1876, the city was swept by the pestilence.

"In 1854 the epidemic was very fatal. One day fifty-four victims were buried. They were all white, too, for the fever did not attack the negroes then. They nursed the sick and buried the dead, and were exempt. But in the last epidemic of 1876 they took the fever and died as rapidly as the whites, almost," said Mr. H. P. Smart.

"The deaths in 1876 from fever were estimated at from 1,300 to 1,900," said Mr. Gazaway Hartridge. "The people did not leave on the first case, though, as they have done in Brunswick and Pensacoia. It is very likely that the prompt steps taken by the authorities of those two towns have stamped out the disease. Savannah dom not propose

likely that the prompt steps taken by the authorities of those two towns have stamped out the disease. Savannah don not propose to take any chances, and has a strict quarantine against those cities."

Professor Otis Ashmore stated that he had occasion, recently, to look up the statistics on the morality in 1856, and found that a few negroes died.

The opinion of these gentlemen was that Brunswick will not have any more fever, and they considered the case of Dr. Branham as a sort of sporadic case.

Persons who have lived all their lives in the lower coast cities and seen epidemics do not fear the fever as much as they would many another desease. Mr. Smart said that he had seen numerous cases of hemmorrhagic fever which could hardly be told from yellow fever by an expert. The hemmorrhagic fever to contracted by persons who work in the Well," said the Lawyer, "my idea of miness man is that he is a person who to the pale-faced collector \$7 a month collect \$2.50."

We get your idea in our heads," redied the Regular Passenger. "My idea of mainess man is that he is a chap who had been not been as the collect of the redied to a coop of sick chickens at the car slowed up at a crossing and to allow the baby and its companion to get off. The grandmother had have at the major both leaned forward the major both leaned forw COLONEL J. W. ROBERTSON.

Cornella, Hebarsham County, Ga., August 16.

-Editor Constitution: In a crisis such as we are now passing through individual opinions are valuable only in making up a consessing of opinion which results in public opinion usually correct.

To those who, like myself, are looked to

by hundreds of operatives, omstly women and children, for work in order that they may be fed, clothed and housed during the coming winter, the present financial situation is so serious as to produce great anxiety to both employer and em-ploye. The employer of labor, however, though greatly and anxiously concerned, possibly more for his employes than for himself. is consoled by the knowledge, gained from experience, that most financial panics are caused by unbridled speculation or imaginary fears which end sooner or later in estab-lishing a fluancial equilibrium in values and confidence which results in a season of healthy prosperity. Not so with the wage earners. The majority of them cannot bridge over nature's demands for the present with hope for the future. Hope may feed the soul but cannot satisfy the cravings of hunger; an empty stomach cannot be reasoned with and has no "bowels of compassion." From this standpoint the situation financially bor ders on the alarming.

The private financial situation is so "Slam-

esed" with the political situation that sep-aration is impossible. To the federal administration all eyes turn for relief, for the whole of what may be properly styled our do-mestic currency is directly under the control of the federal government. Under our present financial system sovereign states are ut-terly powerless, though fully able, to aid their citizens and we find the only local re-lief to be had is by an agreement of banks to give to the public the benefit of their credit through "clearing house certificates," thus creating a local, temporary currency to be used until the storm blows over.

Is not this condition a commentary on a financial system born in the convulsions of war? Is it not an unanswerable argument in favor of a safe, well-guarded local currency? Does it not show that the anti-federalist of 1791 was right in resisting the demands of Alexander Hamilton and that their fears of the future effects of his policy were inspired

by something bordering on prophetic vision? But in the face of the condition which confronts us we find a congress pledged by soremn promises to the people to give financial relief, to maintain gold and silver on a parity as our money standard, dallying over the demands of an inordinate individualism which, no doubt, conscientiously desires to blot out one-half the people's money by adopting the standard of a purely commercial people whose dealings with all other peoples of the world, civilized or uncivilized, for hundreds of years, have proven them to be the most selfish in demands of any other people on the globe.

Mr. Editor, our farmers and laboring classes are not fools. They read the "handwriting on the wall." The interpretations to them is this: The adoption of England's standard of money will inevitably lead to the adoption of England's standard of wages. It has been my privilege during the past four weeks to have come in contact with many large gatherings of what we call "the bone and sinew" of our state, those whom Mr. Lincoln styled the plain common people, and whom he said "God must love very much because he made so many of them." I have mingled with them, and let me tell you, my friends in congress, those people are thinking and watching—thinking deeply and watching keenly, and while they cannot probably weave fine spun theories on financial questions, or debate or bedevil over the question of ratio, they know what they want; they remember what they were promised and they are fully determined that the pledges made when they sected you to represent them in congress shall be redeemed. Our people fully endorse the language used by Mr. Cleveland in his address to the notifying committee, "that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have intrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent, and to the party which they lead." They have not forgotten that Mr. Cleveland, in his formal letter of acceptance told them that "public officials are the agents of the people" and that "the administration and management of our governmen: depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master." . . "At all times and in all places we trust the people." • • • And also from the same source "that the wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circu-

lation ought to be fully and honorably recognized and efficiently remedied." Our people also know that there never was a policy so unanimously adopted by all parties as that which demands both silver and gold on a parity as the money standard of our country. Both the two great parties during the canvass clearly recognized and insisted on this policy. There are some things, however, our people do not understand. One is that during the canvass they were told over and over again by every democratic speaker, candidate and journal, that in tariff reform would be found the full measure of relief from their heavy burdens, and that now, by some "hocus pocus," this question of first consideration during the canvass has been ordered to the rear during the first months of the administration and the financial policy on which all parties agreed has been pushed to the front and made, under the pretext of a silver flood, a "bone of contention," creating a widespread distrust which has taken the daily wages from thousands. Another thing they do not understand is how it can possibly injure the credit of a nation or an individual to pay their obligations in just what they promised to pay; and yet another, why this great nation of 65,000,000 of people, a large majority of them agriculturalists, the most energetic and inventive people on earth, blessed by God with boundless resources, should be dictated to by a slow, selfish commercial people as to their financial policy. Our people heartly endorse this sentiment so well expressed by Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance: "We have undertaken, however, to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own;" and they are of the opinion that we have succeeded in our undertaking, and that while the rights of the people is the corner-stone of this great nation, a financial policy "especially our own" is, or should be, a part of the foundation.

Mr. Editor, the people are in earnest, terri-bly in earnest, in this matter of demanding a redemption of solemn pledges. They do not regard these pledges as simply the jingle of "a sounding brass and a tinking symbal," and they will do just what Mr. Gleveland said they would do when he uttered the following deliberate words taken from his in-

augural address of March 4, 1893.

"Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been specially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious, and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our

we may be sure the people will hold us to strict and exacting accountability."

Mr. Cleveland himself, in his reply to the committee of notification of his nomination and in his formal letter of acceptance, inscribed upon the battle flag of the demo

"Vox populi vox Dei!" (the voice of the people is the voice of God).

And the masses under the inspiration of this alogan swept him into the executive

chair of the nation, and those who won this splendid victory will never consent to be marshaled under a banner on which is bla-"The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will.

they now demand a strict enforcement of the JAMES W. ROBERTSON. HON. H. P. BELL.

Federal power is the instrument of that will, not the master." So said Mr. Cleveland in

September, 1892; so the people believe, and

The Distinguished Ex-Congressman On the Financial Situation.

Editor Constitution: For the first time in thirty-two years the democratic party is in full and absolute control of the legislative and executive departments of the government, the departments that make and enforce isw. The democratic congress assembles under the The democratic congress assembles under circumstances of peculiar interest and gravity to the American people, who look to its action with an anxiety unequaled in our history. This saniety arises from existing mancial conditions. Banks are daily breaking; milis closed, mining suspended, forges stoppell, merchants fai.ing, laborers idle, property depreciating, magnificent railroads wrecked and innecent stocknolders robbed, tusiness parsiyzed, commerce stagnated and run regnant. To relieve us from the state of affairs, two renacties are suggested, one in the form of gentle, a sore of paternal, advice, towit: "Raise more supplies and less heli," the other in the form of law, "repeat the Sherman act." The arist remedy lies with the people, the second is in the control of congress. It is the last one I propose to discuss. Is it this dot. The arist remedy lies with the people, the second is in the control of congress. It is the last one I propose to discuss. Is it this dot. It is the second is in the control of congress. It is the last one I propose to discuss. Is it this dot. It is the second is in the control of congress. It is the last one I propose to discuss. Is it this dot. It is the second is in the control of congress. It is the last one I propose to discuss. In the public that it is scarcely necessary of the content of the public that it is scarcely necessary of the public of

of the bondholders, domestic and creeking, lunder, the pretext of revising and coloring laws, congress surrentitionally the coloring allers, and eliminated it from existencial debt-paying currency, thus transmuting this enormous debt from a currency to a colon obligation, and then destroying one-half of the colo in the country, leaving them payable in gold alone, and practically duplicating both the value and amount of the public debt. The national bank act secured to the bondholders a monopoly of banking privileges by the country. And the labor and property of the country. And the labor and property of the country. And the labor and property of the sweet and blood, laren he debt, coloned in sweet and blood, laren he debt, coloned in from the poor, through tariff and been wrung from the poor through tariff and been wrung from the poor. Through tariff and been wrung from the poor through the poor through tariff and been wrung from the poor through the poor through tariff and been wrung from the poor through the p

This is simply a mistake, a fraud. It is not an honest dollar they want. It is a dishonest one. It is the gold dollar is the dishonest one. It is the gold dollar is the dishonest one. It is the gold dollar is the dishonest one. It is the gold dollar that increases the burden of debt; that diminishes the value of property; that reduces the wages of labor; destroys the prosperity of the masses, and eniarges the list of millionaires. The silver dollar is the honest dollar. It is the unit of value, fixed upon the suggestion of the founder and genius of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson. It is the dollar of the federal constitution and the American people. Their history, inheritage and associations, all conspire to increase their interest and intensify their affection for the silver dollar. "Repeal the Sherman act and go home," say the plutocrats and their claqueurs to congress. Well, I venture the prediction that the southern congressmen who vote to destroy silver will go home, and they will "go to stag."

Suppose silver is eliminated, leaving gold the sole legal tender in the payment of debt, what is to become of the debtor class of the country? The coutry is overwhelmingly in debt. The debt—national, state, county, municipal, corporation and individual—would fatigue mathematics to compute. Take the amount of this debt, make gold coin the sole money in which it could be paid, and take the world's supply of gold and that portion of this supply available to the United States, and tell the country when and how this stupenduous sum is ever to be paid in gold. It seems to me the simplest proposition in political economy that wise statesmanship would utilize the immense resources of wealth with which a beneficent providence has blessed the country in its silver, especially since that metal has been recognized as a legal tender for debts by all the nations in all the ages, from the time Abraham bought his cemetery lot until this hour, and is so expressly recognized in the federal constitution, the superme law of this

Cumming, Ga., August 14th. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Plea for Harmony.

Allow me to say that amongst all the individual utterances on the monetary question, whether upon the floor of congress or through the columns of the press, I have yet to see a more satisfactory statement than that furnished by Hon. W. C. Adamson in The Constitution of August 12th, instant. Judge Adamson has evidently mastered the question in all its details and exhibited a breadth of sentiment which if generally adopted would both conserve the harmony of the party and bring speedy financial relief to all sections of the country. Of course he favors the A Plea for Harmony.

not as a condition precedent to that repeal, he urges the free mintage of silver at the ra-tio of twenty to one, if that be necessary to preserve the parity between the two money

Judge Adamson, who is careful to avoid exremes in this discussion, expresses the belief that the best use for silver is as a subsidiary coin for which purpose it is being largely employed in European countries. He thinks it would be wise to discontinue the colnage of the silver dollar because of its weight and bulk, \$1,000 kicking the beam at sixty pounds of the sliver dollar because of its weight and bulk, \$1,000 kicking the beam at sixty pounds avoirdupois. He thinks justly that the national bank system has failed in its mission of providing an adequate volume of currency for commercial purposes. While in parts of the north and east the per capita supply has been abnormal, in the south and west it has been quite meager. In the country at sarge the supply faus below France and England.

He argues with singular ability for the removal of the restrictions on state banks, insisting that the latter can be rendered as safe as the national banks. And yet, if the latter would even approximate the legal limit in the issuance of a paper currency of \$5 and upwards we should be spared the present stringency in the money market.

The drift of his whole argument goes to show that there is need of a conciliatory spirit between the two sections of the democratic party. With this the problem can be solved to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men who stand on the democratic platform in its entirety. As for the impracticables, like Jerry Simpson and his gang, and the opposite class that urge the downright demanetization of silver, they are not to be reckoned in the count of the democratic host. Once rid of this vexatious issue the democratic majority may proceed to rectify the various wrongs of thirty years of republican misrule. We venture furthermore to suggest that the views of Judge Adamson deserve to be reproduced by the democratic press throughout the length and breadth of the country.

LOCATES IN ATLANTA-The medical pro-LOCATES IN ATLANTA—The medical pro-fession is to be congratulated upon the en-trance into its ranks of Dr. W. J. Bialock, who, having recently completed his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, has settled in At-lanta and secured an office in the new In-Surgeons, in New York, has settled in At-lanta and secured an office in the new In-man building on Broad street. Dr. Blaiock is a son of Colonel L. F. Blaiock, of Fayette-ville, is a gentleman of pleasing address, and, having spent several years in prepara-tion for his life work, comes among us to make Atlanta his permanent home. We wish him success.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE—The following change of schedules will take place today on the Consolidated Street Railway Company's itnes: Until further notice, the cars on Jones avenue and the cars on Smith street will be discontinued. On Highland avenue, beyond the Boulevard, hour schedules will be run.

the Boulevard, hour schedules will be run.

COMING TO ATLANTA.—Dr. I. W. Bard, for eighteen years a regular practitioner of medicine in Cleveland, O., and physician to the Women and Children's hospital of that cify, has been secured by the Keeley lighted, been secured by the Keeley lighted department of that institute.

Dr. Bard has for the past two years been engaged in administering the Keeley remedies, a part of this time on Dr. Keeley's personal staff, for the cure of alcoholism, opium, chioral, cocaine and tobacco habits, and neurasthenia or nerve exhaustion, and is peculiarly adapted for the work.

The patrons of this institute cannot only feel assured of having the remedies of Dr. Keeley carefully and properly administered by a physician of skill and experience, but also from the fact that Dr. Bard was a former patient of Dr. Keeley's and "he knows how it is himself," thus establishing a bond of sympathy between patient and physician which would be impossible by a physician who had never taken the treatment.

The doctor will remove his family from Cleveland to Atlanta next week, when he The doctor will remove his family from Gleveland to Atlanta next week, when he expects to become a permanent resident of

BACK HOME.—One of the most popular young men about town at the present moment is Mr. Richard D. McAllister, a stadent of distinguished honor from the Uni-

versity of Virginia. Mr. McAllister has just returned from Tate Springs, where he are been rusticating, and his many friends are greeting him heartily.

PROFESSOR BASS WILL LEAD .- Professor Bass will lead the young people's meeting at the First Methodist church Monday evening, August 21st, at 8 o'clock. The young people of the congregation are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Asheville Citizen: The Citizen is perfectly willing that President Cleveland shall prove that the democratic party has been a financial fool all these years, just so the prosperous time coming comes quickly. But will it?

Nashville American: If state bank circu hashville american: It state bank circulation was given to the country just now the effect upon business affairs of every kind would be shaply marvelous. The people would feel independent. They would then know that they themselves were in unfettered control of this most vital matter, and they control of this most vital matter, and they could act with firmness and confidence in forming and carrying out business plans. This currency could not be locked up effectively as new banks could be established when necessary. The eyes of the people should be steadily fixed upon their servants at Washington in connection with this matter of deep and far-reaching importance, the influence of which will come to every door. Let the subject be pressed without ceasing in the legislative halls.

New York Recorder: Contraction of the

ceasing in the legislative halls.

New York Recorder: Contraction of the currency carries all prices down. President Cleveland is trying to force a stupendous contraction of the currency. The total suspension of silver coinage and the absolute exclusion of silver from the mints is his policy. It would apply to this country the thumbscrews of contraction as they never were before. Millions of our people would be crushed into bankruptcy and utterly beggared by this enormous contraction which Mr. Cleveland proposes. Congress must not assent to it. The plain people, the men and women who are engaged in honest business, deriving their incomes by running stores og following tradgs or as weekly wage-earners, demand that the president's ruinous programme, which will turn them all into paupers and sentence them to penury and starvation, shall be overthrown.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONS AND THINGS,

A prominent New Englander in Mexico writes to The Springfield Republican: "Here we are as contented as possible; we have hard silver dollars, no failures, corn ripening in the fields, and public and private frugality, and no disposition to speculate in anything. There is no mania to get rich over fast. If costs about a fifth part of the American army, which is, after all, our country road guard and general police force—not a force for the sappression of popular liberty, as is too often Defieved. In the states you are as mad as hares (March ones), and have a twenty-two-story house resting on promises to pay! No wonder you are periodically rocked by financial storms. If the states had had two years of bad harvests and a sharp decline in the value of its chief exportable article, such as silver is here, you would have a ten times worse panic. Mexico is on a financially sounder basis than the states." Mexico has the single silver standard, and yet, despite bad crops, she is moving along without a financial depression, and the only objection urged against her silver money is the inconvenience of carrying large sums.

A picturesque ceremony takes place every A prominent New Englander in Mexico

A picturesque ceremony takes place every A picturesque ceremony takes place every year in Haute-Vienne. All the girls in the place on the day of St. Eutropius file in procession to Saint Junienies-Gombes to the cross which is erected near the church to the saint. Each girl hangs her left garter on the cross and prays that she may have a good husband, and then gives way to the next girl. The cross is so smothered in case. next girl. The cross is so smothered in gar-ters of different colors that at a short dis-tance it looks as though it was covered with flowers.

Dr. Emily Rancker says that the most unhappy period of marriage is that extending from the fifth to the tenth year. Only, 28 per cent seek divorce between their tenth and twentleth years, and only one pair in a hundred seek to cut the knot after the period of thirty and under forty years,

It is to Dr. Von Bulow that is debited the fashion of the ambitious maiden aspirant and asked the great master what he would advise her to do. "Go and get married," he answered, as he turned away and left her.

The People's Money.

From The New York Recorder.

The only dishonest money advocates are the champions of the gold standard. They are the money lenders' special pleaders, and what do they plead for? Why, that the foreign usurer, and his American fellow please, who leaved his debtors or whose the standard his debtors. what do they plead for? Why, that the foreign usurer, and his American fellow pirate—who loaned his debtors so much money when sliver, as well as gold, and greenbacks, too, with nothing but the government's promise behind them, were all legal tender—shall be paid back only in gold. The American people are to be made pay in increased principal and increased interest on all the debts they owe, public and private, and in the diminished value of all their products measured by England's gold-tape measure, millions upon millions more than they borrowed or owed. That's the "honest money" which Wall street wants. Blot out half the lawful money of the country, make the other half scarcer and dearer, and tell the debtor classes, nineteen-twentieths of all the people, that they are dishonest if they object to paying back to Shylock 30 per cent more than they ever received from him. "Honest money" is the most dishonest ery ever heard in the politics of this country.

in the politics of this country.

Does congress hear the cry of the unemployed?

Washington is a quiet little city, a long ways off from New York and Chicago and the other big cities. But the newspapers reach Washington every day, and the cry of the unemployed is echoed in every day's newspapers.

Does congress hear that cry?

It is the cry of men starved out by contraction of the currency.

It is the cry of honest men, able, willing, eager to work.

It is a cry for bread.

Will congress give them the stone of another and more ruinous contraction of the currency?

The Carpenters at work on our building are sufficiently out of the way to enable us to serve our patrons promptly and efficiently without the confusion of the past few weeks. Unusual attractions for this week to make up for lost time.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison:

THE CRAZE FOR BIG SHOULDERS.

THIS FEATURE OF THE 'THIRTY STYLES

Hangs on, Although the Crinolines Have Been Modified.

HOW TWO BRAVE WOMEN SAW THE FAIR

The Money Scare and Its Effect on Society-August Weddings and Some Gossip About Others to Come. Notes and News About People You Know.

A writer on summer fashions declares that a woman's smartness is adjudged these days entirely by the width of her shoulders, it being the aim just now of the entire female sex to broaden these portions of her body into absolute grotesqueness. The craze for shoulder frills, sleeve frills, ruffled kerchiefs and collars and enormous revers were part of the 1830 fashion that reached their zenith about Easter. crinoline skirts have been modified since then, but the shoulder ruffles have held their own all summer. They are certainly extremely pretty upon organdies and all light materials, but they are heavy and ungraceful when made of the same stuff as one's autumn gowns, and in such thick stuffs they are becoming to very few people. They certainly hide the graces of a fine bgure and accentuate the faults of a poor one, and they have been worn to such an extent as to disgust the fastidious woman of fashion. There is one of the smartest dressed women of Atlanta's smart set, who has never been a convert to shoulder ruffles or revers and the elegant and tasteful simplicity of her gowns during this era, has been a delightful and restful change from the usual styles. She is wearing black and white now, that Frenchiest of all combinations, and her bodices are simply and artistically made In a way to show to perfect advantage the outline of her lovely figure. Her sleeves, too, are particularly pretty and inconspicnous, most of them being made with a soft shoulder puff above the elbow and from thence a plain tight-fitting sleeve to the wrist. Your distinctly stylish weman never goes to the extremes of fashion in order to make her costumes noticeable. She rather avoids these things, chooses elegant, conventional designs, has them carried out by a celebrated tailor or modiste and then puts the frocks on and wears them in a way to make them noticed with admiration. I am almost inclined to believe that everything anyway depends on the way a woman wears her clothes, and the sort of figure she has to wear them on.

If frills are tiresome and objectionable upon frocks how much more undesirable they have proved by experience to the senwoman upon her lingerie. A frilled skirt is all right, and I am glad the white ones are coming back into fashion, but it is to the frills of night gowns and chemises that any woman who knows about them must object. It all looks very pretty in the fashion papers, these pictures of night robes, where yokes are encircled with deep frills, but these garments are reality an abomination. The ruffles add a great deal of heat to the garment in warm weather, and they are constantly disturbing one's slumbers by flapping about the ears and making little bat-like flutters into mouth and eyes. Chemises, too, with deep, ruffled necks, have own discomforts. They crush own discomforts. They crush up and make little ridges beneath one's bodice and in consequence never look fresh and sweet more than five minutes after they are put on.

The nicest, most comfortable, and refined undergarments are, by all odds the simplest. The dainty night robes of nainsook and fine cambric of French make are quite the sweetest a woman can wear.

They have full, soft sleeves and vokes of fine tucks and insertion, and about the neck and wrists a dainty lace edge and beading with ribbons run through. loveliest and most comfortable chemises a woman can wear is made of nainsook or Jones cambric, with the necks cut round and finished with a single or double inch wide ruffle of fine lace or embroidery, stitched in the middle with finishing braid. a tucked ruffle with a few tucks above is the approved fashion of trimming the skirts of these daintiest of all the garments a woman wears.

Some wonderful stories are being told concerning the small amounts with which some people are bravely going to the world's I say bravely because only courageous, sensible people would undertake a trip under frugal conditions rather than not go at all. Two women started out recently with \$50 in their pockets and the intention of seeing as much of the world's fair as this amount would allow. \$24 of this \$50 they bought their round trip tickets, leaving them \$26 for board near the fair, entrance into the grounds, etc. They secured a room near the grounds for one week at \$1 a day, which amounted to \$3.50 a piece. Their daily admission into the grounds cost the same price, and they carried lunch from home in their trunks and

too it with them so they could see the fair all day for 50 cents. Their other food, with the exception of a cup of coffee every morning came from these same well-stored trunks, and, thus they were left with about \$15 to spend in the grounds upon the Plaisance, etc. They couldn't see everything they wanted to, of course, but nobody can do that with a tack of money in a week's time; and they couldn't live on a Delmonico plan, but they saw enough to keep them busy and ecstatic for seven days, and they home with a feeling of thorough satisfaction and gratitude to the. \$50 that had

given them so much pleasure. They were sensible women and if there were more like them there wouldn't be much discontent and cross looks about hard times.

It takes the Parisian to make the matter of living a fine art, and one is constantly hearing of some new household innovation or invention which adds to the grace and refinement of life. The latest thing now in Parisian households is a dinner taster. A woman she is of refinement and culture who goes from house to house and tastes the dinners in their kitchen before they are put upon the table. She gives her criticisms to the king of the kitchen just as a drawing master does to his pupils, tell-ing him the faults in his original creations and proposing amendments and improve-ments. The dinner tatser is well paid for her services and she rides in a cab and ses smartly, but her lot cannot, after all, be a very rosy one, for fancy the drinks and viands that compose the menu of not only one but several dozen Parisian dinners. It seems to me that such a person would finally go mad on the subject of pistache, fillets, and so forth.

The week has been one of almost com plete quiet. The smart people in town have grown to regard the hard times in the light of a sort of personal affliction that must be treated something like a death in one's family. It is true that they don't wear mourning except in their faces, but their lugubirous countenances make a combination quite as cheerful as a funeral. It has grown to be a sort of fad to wail over hard times and fashionable women have taken to it with the emotional

enthusiasm characteristic of the sex. If a woman of wealth goes a-shopping these days, she seeks not the big stores but betakes herself to those small places where bargains are supposed to al She reads all the advertisements and goes to the big places when special bargains are offered. It never occurs to the average woman that the best thing to do just now is not to shop at all. She must shop and if she can't do it lavishly she can at least indulge her natural proclivities for bargaining and nspecing. After this scare is over will give many of these inexpensive purchases to the maid or to the needy wom who ask aid at her doors and she will

congratulate herself on her

The oddest feature of the promenades just now is the people riding that one doesn't know and the people walking that one does know. The number of smart new equipages filled with strangers is simply astonish ing, and these strangers, many of them, are very smart looking themselves and no doubt will mingle in the gay set next season and add a great deal to its pleasure and

ping as if it had really done her some per

clever shop-

The people temporarily on foot will resume their equipages as soon as the panic is over and will forget that money was

Even, however, with an outlook for better times in the autumn. I cannot see very much of a prospect for a gay winter season. So much has happened in so many prominent families to bring sorrow and dis tress that there is sure to be a much smaller number of entertainments than during any season heretofore. The debutantes also will be very scarce, but the few who will enter society this season are sure to be prominent and popular. Miss Inman will, no doubt, be the leading belle among the buds. She is a remarkably clever, charming girl, as quaint and sweet as a spice pink and so universally courteous and cordial that she will make not only warm admirers, but true friends among all the people with whom she is thrown. Miss Katie Cox, who has been spending the summer vacation here, will not make her debut this season, but when she does enter society, she is sure to make a social stir, for she is beautiful and attractive in a rare exquisite way. She is tall and distinctly blonde, with the face of a Cececilia, and she is slim and graceful as a young willow.

MAUDE ANDREWS. THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

An engagement that will be of universal Interest to Atlanta society is that of Mr. A. P. Carter and Miss Pauline Gray. The wedding will be solemnized in September at St. Luke's cathedral, and the happy pa will leave shortly after for a month's tr There will be a number of attendants and the wedding party will be en-tertained at the home of the bride's mother after the ceremony. Miss Pauline Gray is a beautiful young girl, and she was to have made her debut this winter had not Cupid proved more fascinating than the gay allure ments of a belieship that would certainly have been hers had she so chosen. Miss Gray is the daughter of the late Mr.

Frank Grav and her mother is Mrs. Cora M. Gray, one of the loveliest women in Atlanta The young bride-elect is rather petite with

a lovely rounded figure, dazzing white skin, the flaxen white hair of a child and lips like pomegranate blosoms. She is splendidly educated and has a lovely disposition and will be sure to make a happy life for the man she has chosen. Mr. Carter is a Ten nesseean by birth, but has lived in Atlanta a number of years, where made a splendid reputation as a man and has made hosts of friends.

autumn in north Atlanta. The prospective brides are sisters and are extremely pretty and attractive young ladies. The young gen-tlemen are both well known in society and are engaged in the railroad business, in which have won prominent positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and Miss Rebie Lowe will leave for New York Tuesday to take passage for Europe. They will be gone some time and their absence will be sincerely regretted here by the smart set of which they have formed so prominent a part. Miss Lowe has been a leader among the young un-married set since her debut last season, and she is such a bright, cordial, charming girl that everybody will miss her and she will certainly leave her many admirers in a most melancholy state.

Mrs. Henry W. Grady and Miss Gussie Grady came down from Sewanes on Friday, where they have been spending the summer, and will remain for some time. Mr. Henry Grady, Jr., who accompanied them, returned on Saturday to resume his duties as a member of the law class at the University of the

Miss Louise Bigby is out of her room after her recent attack of fever, and her friends are rejoicing that she is able once more to be among them, for she adds so much with her wit and gay spirits to every company sh

The only diversion of the week has been in The only diversion of the week has been in the shape of several club bowling parties given at the Piedmont Club. Upon Friday evening Mr. Frank Mobley, of New York, entertained a bowling party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meador, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Mr. Wilmer Moode and Mr. Frank Mobley. After the game was finished the party was tendered an elegant supper at the Aragon by their charming host.

A cable from Bremen yesterday told of the marriage there of an Atlanta young lady to a lover whom she had crossed the sea to

e time ago, young Herr Otto Kreuser of Bopfingen, Germany, came over to this country, and, while on a visit to Atlanta, met Miss Helene S. W. Schumann, daughter mer aliss heene S. W. Schmann, dadgher of Dr. Schumann. It was very much like love at first sight. He returned to his home in Germany. Letters crossed from that country to this and from this to his with ken regularity. The young lady finally ated to make that country her home, re days ago, she left her here and made the voyage unhome here and made the voyage un-left her home here and made the voyage un-attended. She was met at Bremen by her betrothed and they repaired to St. Martin's church, where they were married by 11r.

After the ceremony, they left for their future home, which will be at Bopfingen. Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins will leave for Chicago Wednesday, where she will be the guest of friends in the city until late in the autumn.

Miss Minnie Cabaniss, Miss Julia Wilkins and Mrs. Smyth will return from Rock bridge, Ala., this week.

Miss Lucy Peel entertained a nun friends at a lovely tea last Thursday

in honor of Miss Lewis Butt, of Augusta. The guests were Miss Butt, Miss Lilian Goldsmith, Miss Lowe, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Miss Jennie Eniglish; Lieutenant Kenneth Morton, Mr. J. W. English, Jr., Mr. Otis Smith, Mr. Frank Orme, Mr. Wilmer Moore, and Mr. W. B. Lowe, Jr.

Miss Mary Marsh returned yesterday from Tallulah, accompanied by Miss Mannie Moore, who will spend several weeks with her.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Miss Emily English, and Miss Josephine Inman will sail for America the latter part of this month.

The many friends of Mr. McAllen B. Marsh will be delighted to learn that he has com-pletely recovered from his recent illness.

General McLaws, of Savannah, and Miss Elizabeth McLaws are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Oimsted on Washington street. Mr. and Mrs. Marion W. Spence, of Atlan-ta, are visiting the world's fair and are stop-

ping at Hotel Windermere. Miss Joan Clarke and Miss Addie Maude have returned from Flat Shoals, Mrs. Free-man's country home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant and Mrs. Sara Grant Jackson are spending some weeks at

Mrs. Will Montgomery is in Chicago.

Mr. Ciarence Knowles has returned from the world's fair. Mrs. Cora M. Gray has returned from a

visit to Fort Valley.

Mrs. Iverson and Miss Virginia Arnold will

Miss Minnie Fontaine has as her grest her cousin. Miss Rebecca Flournoy, of Columbus. Miss Flournoy is a very pretty and charming young lady and has many admirers acre in

... Miss Leonora Beck, of Atlanta, Mrs. D. Crawley, of Milledgeville and Miss Williams are spending some weeks in New York, and from there they will go to Chicago for

Miss Lewis Butt, of Augusta, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis Gholstin, is having a great deal of attention during her She is a charming and attractive lady and has very many friends here. Miss Belle Boyd is visiting Miss Grace

Chestnut, of Tennessee. Miss Anna Bennett has returned from

pleasant visit to Griffin. Mr. U. S. Atkinson has returned from two weeks' trip to Chicago.

Mrs. C. C. Bass, of Rome, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bennett. Miss Evelyn Cargill. of Columbus, Ga., is

visiting relatives at 242 Washington street. Miss Erskine Richmond will assist Mr. O'Donnelly at his recital Monday

Miss Sallie Cox. of Jug Tayern, is the guest of the Misses Cheshire at their home. Miss Minnie Ozburn has been quite sick at her home, 62 Crew street, but is much

better. Miss Sophia Lynch, after a most delightful visit to friends in Asheville, N. C., has re-

Mr. Henderson Hallman, accompanied by Miss Ruthie Hallman, will leave today for Chicago.

Mrs. J. F. Wood, nee Miss Claudie Griffin is visiting friends and relatives at Chattano ga, Tenn.

Misses Joe and Rosa Beman have turned from a visit to Chicago and the world's fair. Miss Pearl Hadaway, a charming young lady of Athens, will visit Mrs. C. D. McKle

at an early date. Miss Lee, of Columbus, was pleasantly en tertained by the Miss Bradwells, of Inman

Park on Tuesday4 Mrs. G. G. Maner, nee Miss Pearlie Griffin, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. N. W. Smith, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Humphreys Castleman, on Peachtree. Miss Claude Vickers and Miss Emmle Fuller

have returned from Chicago and a trip through the northwest. Mrs. Heard Respess has just returned from

Chicago and Louisville, having spent two weeks most pleasantly. Mrs E D Crane and little boy are now

visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Houston, in Clarkesville. Mr. A. Clarence Langston, of this city, left last night for an extended trip to

and the great exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coates, formerly

Macon, have secured rooms at Mrs. A. J Lowe's, 258 Peachtree street. Mrs. M. E. Stafford, of Jacksonville, Fla. who has spent the summer in Chicago and Waukesha, Wis., is in the city.

Mrs. S. C. Miller and daughter, of Milledgeville, are in the city, the guest of Miss Lizzie Macaulay, 83 Martin street. Mr. W. H. Brittain, of this city, ha

turned home after a most delightful visit to the world's fair and other northern cities. Dr. Chan Jones and family are at Caw

lon, their lovely country home, for a few weeks before going to Chicago and easter *** Mrs. C. M. Curran and her lovely little daughter, Alma, of Memphis, Tenn., are the guests of Mrs. J. M. Curran, 110 Rawson

Captain and Mrs. L. R. May, and their

daughter, Miss Ruby, have returned to the city, after having spent several weeks at the Mrs. M. M. Mauck, Miss Sallie Morrison and Miss Jennie Mauck have been spending

some time at Roxbury Springs and will return Monday. Miss Rose Smith, of Alblon, Mich., who has been the guest of Miss Edna House, on Woodward avenue, has returned home, accompanied by Miss House, who will spend some time at her old home. Mrs. Smith made many friends during her stay here.

Mss Lela Hornsby, of Newnan, Ga., who has been visiting Mrs. C. W. Wynne, at 339 Whitehail street, was, to the regret of her many admirers, called home last Tuesday morning to the bedside of her sister, who is very low with fever.

Mr. James Barnes, Jr., who has been spending the past few days with friends in Hogans-ville, returned home yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Frank ward, Jr. Mr Ward is quite a brilliant young man. He intends entering Vanderbilt university this fall and will doubt-less make a fine record at that noted insti-

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thigpen, of S. vannah, are spending some time in Newnan, en route to Chicago. Georgia is proud of en route to Chicago. Georgia is proud of Mr. Thigpen as one of her leaders in the edu-cational field. Mrs. Thigpen is one of the handsomest women in the south. Her intel-lectual attainments and her sunshiny nature together with her lofty Christian character, make her a favorite work.

Mademoiselle Camille Joly, after spending a delightful vacation visiting Chicago and the world's fair, has returned to her home, 141 Ivy street, and will resume her French teach-Coppee, the youngest member of the French academy, whose compositions in prose and poetry are so universally admired.

Says The Cartersville Courant-Americ "Mr. Mark Goldsmith and family, of Atla who have been spending several mouth

this city, left for their home in Atlanta. During their stay here they have made numerous friends who will gladly welcome their return at any time.

"Miss Annie Stovall, of Augusta, after enjoying a brief visit to relatives in this city,

left a few days ago for Atlanta, where she will be for swhile the guest of Miss Belle Abbott, on Peachtree street."

Misses Inman and Ella Bullen, two bright and attractive young ladles of Sherman, Tex., are in the city visiting Misses Sailie and An-nie Long, 26 Crin street.

Miss Clyde Melton, of Conyers, Ga., is stopping with Misses Vallie and Delia Jones, at 27 Garner steret, West End, where she will be pleased to see her many friends. After a month at Tate and one at Indian

mineral springs, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barnard will enjoy the grand scenery of Manitou and Colorado Springs for several weeks. Miss Clio Smith has returned from Stock ton, Cal., accompanied by her cousin, Miss Blanch England, of that city, and are now visiting relatives at 279 Whitehall street.

The many friends of Mrs. R. H. Huzza will be pleased to know that she is rapidly conva-lescing from her recent attack of sickness and under her son's care will soon be able to

be out again. Miss Willie Chieves, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Christian, No. 60 Gartrell street, has returned to her home at Macon, much to the regret of her many friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cobb gave a lawn party to their niece, Miss Williams, of Green-ville, S. C., and Miss Lee, of Columbus, Ga. Quite a large number of guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Myrtle Zierbert, who has been visiting Miss Beulah Feuld, has returned to he in Nashville, Tenn., to the regret of her many friends and admirers.

The reception given Mrs. Kate Donovan and her two four-months-old boys, Wiley and Howard, twins, by W. D. Luckie Lodge F. and her two four-months-old boys, Wiley and Howard, twins, by W. D. Luckie Lodge F. A. M., last Friday evening, was a brilliant event. Mrs. (Donovan and the boys, accompanied by Mrs. I. C. Howard, was escorted to the lodge room by Messrs. G. W. Howard and J. C. Daniel, committee. They were seated facing the worshipful master, Mr. J. D. Frazier, who arose and introduced Mrs. Donovan and chilrdren, after which he delivered a few touching remarks in regard to Mrs. Donovan's Geceased father. Captain A. G. Howard, recounting what he had done for Masonry and for the W. D. Luckie lodge as its founder, the esteem in which he was held as a citizen and as a Mason. He also called attention to his picture that adorns the wall of the lodge room over the worshipful master's station in the east, stating that, though dead, his memory would forever live in the hearts of his brethren of the W. D. Luckie lodge. After that a batch of resolutions, which had been adopted eulogistic of Captain A. G. Howard, the former worshipful master, and also embodying many kind expressions for the success and happiness of his daughter—"the adopted daughter of the W. D. Luckie lodge"—and her boys, were read by Mr. G. A. Howell, followed by a general handshaking.

The twins are two fine healthy boys, and were greatly admired by all present, even the old men. Dr. Sid Holland expressed a wish for thirty-two just like them.

Then the ladies and bables were escorted home by the committee, ending a pleasant chapter in the history of the W. D. Luckie lodge.

Mrs. Donovan is visiting here; her home is at Wadley Ge

Mrs. Donovan is visiting here; her home is at Wadley, Ga. AUGUST WEDDINGS.

On the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Methodist church, Powder Springs, Ga., Mr. Samuel Pierce Lindley and Miss Catherine Minane Cochrane were united in marriage. The church was most handsomey decorated in ferns, lvy, evergreens and many choice and beautiful flowers. Over the many choice and beautiful flowers. Over the alsies leading to the altar were arches of ivy and white hydrangias, and clusters of snowy blossoms gleamed 'mid the rich, green foliage of luxuriant vines covering the chancel rail. The bride and groom plighted their marriage yows beneath the wedding bell fashioned from snowy camelias and maidens' hair fern, while graceful, flowery festors and

from showy camenas and maltens nair fern, while graceful, flowery festoons and many banks of green foliage added beauty and fragrance to the surroundings.

The wedding march from Lohengrin was rendered by Miss Bessie Anderson, a highly clan of Cleveland, Tenn. The ushers were Colonel James Lindley and Mr. Charles Camp, Mr. Henry Ward and Mr. Edward Scott, of Powder Springs.

Powder Springs.
The attendants were Mr. John Butner, of The attendants were Mr. John Butner, of Powder Springs, with Miss Lizzle Gann, of Atlanta; Mr. Esca Lindley, of Powder Springs, and Miss Eva Hilburn, of Atlanta. Misses Loudie Lindley and Emma Florence were pictures of loveliness as the little flower girls, dressed in exquisite white frocks with clouds of snowy lace.

The bridgsmaids were gowned in white search and the statement of the statemen

The brides gandles over white silk and carried ocquets of water lilles tied with long loops of white satin ribbon.

Miss Cochrane was faultlessly attired in a

lovely creation of white albatross, with white satin and duchess lace, and looked wondrously fair and lovely in her classic, highbred beauty. Her bouquet was very large and comp of white carnation and Marschel Neil roses, neld together with many loops of white satin

The low, soft notes of the march filled the church as Rev. Mr. Reynolds read the solemn marriage service in a most impressive

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley left on the 6:25 o'clock train on a bridal tour, after which they will return to Powder Springs, their future home. Mr. Lindley is a gentleman of high stand-ing, well connected, an influential citizen and of fine business qualifications.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cochrane, formerly of Atlanta, where she is exceedingly popular, claiming the admiration and love of many friends. She is a oung lady of rare attainments, of brilliant ntellect and high culture.

The bridal presents were numerous and very

elegant. Too great commendation cannot be stowed upon the ladies of Powder Springs who so beautifully and artistically decorated

the church for the occasion. On the evening of the 16th Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sims, relatives of the bride, entertained the bridal party and a few intimate friends at their residence. Those present were Mr. S. P. Lindley and Miss Callie Cochrane, Misses Eva Hilburn, Lizzie Gann, Flora Jour-dan, and Mrs. G. W. Humphries and Mrs. P. G. Gann, of Atlanta; Misses Julia Sharp, Lydia Anderson, of Forsyth; Misses Mamie Pinkard, Dona Bailey, of Americus; Miss Bes sie Anderson, of Cleveland, Tenn.; Dr. and Mrs. Cotton, Colonel and Mrs. Lindley, Misses Emma Florence, Loudle Lindley, Mr. Camp, Mr. Garnett Hardage and Mr. P. B. Henry Ward, Mr. Edward Scott, Mr. Charles Florence, of Powder Springs; Mrs. D. A. Cochrane, Mr. Claude Cochrane, Misses Susie Kellner and Anne Cochrane, of Austell.

Cobb-Williams

Mr. James F. Cobb and Miss Mary Lou Mr. James F. Coop and answer Mary Lou Williams were married in the Methodist church at Cordele on Wednesday, Rev. J. P. Mack, D. D., officiating. The church was beautifully decorated. A large congregation witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. R. M. Brown witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. R. M. Brown played the wedding march. The following were the attendants: Mr. Lee B. Jones and Miss Eliza Williams, Mr. Had Graves and Miss Mary Thomson, Mr. W. D. Webster and Miss Lula Beaman, Mr. Albert Beaman and Miss Irene Davis, Mr. Briggs Carson and Miss Irena Colwell, Dr. G. W. Shipp and Miss Ella Pate.
Mr. D. L. Cawley and Mr. W. T. Daughtry

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb left at 2:15 o'clock

Mr. and Mrs. Cook left at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon for Lookout mountain upon their bridal tour.

The bride was one of Cordele's loveliest young ladies. Mr. Cobb is a popular insur-ance man, who is well-known throughout the Rutton-McKinney At Blue Ridge, on Thursday evening, Mr. E. W. Butt and Miss Saille McKinney were married by Rev. Enoch Cox, at the residence of Colonel Mike McKinney, the bride's father. The attendants were: Mr. T. A. Terrell with Paralee Cutcher, and Mr. J. P. Witzel with Miss Idlie Sharp. Miss McKinney has long been noted for, her aweet disposition and

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,



: :: Our Motto is to give the best value for the least money. Note prices below and give us a call and be convinced ::

29 pieces China Silk, in colors, 33 inches wide, at 55c per yard. These silks sell elsewhere at \$1.

63 pieces Figured China Silks at per yard. 27 pieces Surrah Silks at 57c per yard. They are worth 75c anywhere. Changeable Taffeta Silk, 24 inches wide,

at 98c per yard. 35 pieces Bengaline Silks, black and col-

ored, at \$1.19 per yard. All of our stock of black Peau de Soie Amures Failes, Grosgrain and Surah Silks at New York cost.

85c black Satin at 69c per yard. \$1.25 black Satin at 89c per yard. \$1.50 black Satin at \$1.09 per yard. \$1.75 black Satin at \$1.29 per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

10 pieces Hopsacking at 52c per yard. 13 pieces Silk Warp Henrietta, 44 inches wide, at 98c per yard. 11 pieces English Serge, 46 inches wide,

at 75c per yard. 7 pieces Storm Serge at 48c per yard.

Colored Dress Goods. We have a few novelty suits. will sell them at your price.

23 pieces Serge, 46 inches wide, at 660 per yard. 25 pieces Hopsacking, in all colors, at

48c per yard. All wool Challles, 36 inches wide, we now

offer at 40c per yard. 13 pieces English Serge, all wool, 44 inches wide, at 48c per yard. 17 pieces Poplin, in all colors, at 66c per yard.

Ladies' Suits and Shirt Waists.

Now is your time to buy these goods, if

you wish a bargain.

50c Shirt Waist we sell at 25c. 75c Shirt Waist we sell at 40c. 85c Shirt Waist we sell at 50c. \$1 Shirt Waist we sell at 75c. \$1.50 Shirt Waist we sell at \$1. \$6.50 Silk Waist we sell at \$4.50. \$12.50 Eton Suit we sell at \$9. \$18.50 Eton Suit we sell at \$11. \$4.50 Bolera Jacket we sell at 113 \$4.50 Blazer Jacket we sell at 51.8

Domestics.

2,700 yards Bleach Domestic, 38 h wide, real good quality, at 7c per part. 3,195 yards Sea Island Domestic 36 inches wide, at 5c per yard.

2.360 yards Figured Mulls, Batiste p ities and Pongees, both light and ground, at 8 1-2c per yard. 5,000 yards Figured Challies, for 1 day only, at 3 1-2c per yard.

1,190 yards Scotch Cambric, light at dark grounds, plaid and striped Gines at 5c per yard. 1,350 plaid and striped Ginghams

per yard. 1,675 yards Figured Percales at \$1

per yard. 2.100 yards Ginghams, beantiful ties and patterns, at 10 per yard. All of our French Ginghams in the most handsome styles and the qualities, at 15c per yard.

India Linen, former price 12 1-2 yard, now only 7 1-2c. Ask to see our 50c unlaundered

1,600 yards, beautiful quality,

No question about it being the best in a city for the money. 100 dozen unlaundered Shirts (Was muslin, reinforced back and 37 1-2c. These shirts are worth do

money.

37 Whitehall and 30 S. Broad Streets. since her entrance into society has been the belle of Blue Ridge. Mr. Butt is a young man of fine business qualifications, holding an

important position at his home.

Gray-Smith. At Mneral Bluff on Wednesday Mr. Robert Gray, of Blue Ridge, and Mss Minnie Smith, of Mineral Bluff, were united in marriage. They were given an elegant reception and linner at the home of the groom's father

upon their arrival at their new home. Harrell-Subers.

Bainbridge had a marriage in high life on Thursday. One of the most popular and suc-cessful young merchants of that place, Mr. Harrell, was made the joyful husband of one of the belies of society, Miss Josie Su-bers, the daughter of Mr. W. C. Subers. The wedding was at the Presbyterian church at half past 10 o'clock a. m. The church was a mass of garlands, flowers and paim branches, the decorations surpassing anything flower girls, pretty misses, age elever years, and the ring bearer, a handsome six, with the maid of honor, the bride years, and the ring bearer, a handsome boy or six, with the maid of honor, the bride's sister, aged twelve years, attracted much attention and seemed to enjoy the occasion quite as much as did the older attendants. The following were the sitendants: Mr. John Laing was the groom's best man; Mr. W. C. Subers, the bride's father, gave the bride away; Miss Zfilah Goff, of Macon, Ga., Dr. S. J. Chestnut; Miss Bessie Stewart with Mr. A. C. Subers, Miss Bessie Stewart with Mr. A. C. Subers; Miss Mattle oMorehouse, of Thomasville, Ga., with Mr. B. Nussbaun; Miss Bennie Jackson with Mr. B. Nussbaun; Miss Bennie Jackson with Mr. B. Onnald Boozer; Miss Daisy Subers with Mr. G. G. Woodhull; Miss Helen Williams with Mr. E. J. Perry. Mald of honor Miss Olga Subers; flower girls, Misses Rosalie Kurlecki and May Griffin; riug bearer Master Marion Townsend. Silver wedding bells were rung during the ceremony from various parts of the garlands. The happy couple have gone on a tour of the northern and eastern resorts. They were the recipients of many handsome presents.

DEATH'S SHADOWS

DEATH'S SHADOWS.

The news comes from Charleston that Mrs. Douschka Dugas, wife of Dr. George C. Dugas, of Augusta, and only child of ex-Governor Pickens, died at the Pickens homestead, Edge-field county, Friday night. This will be sad news indeed to very many people in Atlanta and Georgia who knew and loved Mrs. Dugas. and Georgia who knew and loved Mrs. Dagas. Born in a palace when her distinguished father was minister to Russia, she was a regal woman in all that term implies. From her mother—who was and is one of the most famous beauties the south has ever known—she inherited a form divine and as a young lady she was considered the handsomest horse-woman in South Carolina and one of the most daring. She has lived most of her life at the magnificent Pickens homestead, which is an ideal ante-bellum mansion; and she has on a number of occasions been the guest has on a number of occasions been the guest of Atlanta friends, the last time being this summer, when she was the guest of Mrs.
A. J. Haltiwanger and Mrs. Austell. Mrs.
Dugas was possessed of a nature replete with
all the finest traits of ideal womanhood and deep and sincere will be the regrets of all who knew her at the sad news which comes

On Tuesday at Rome the funeral of Mrs. R. A. Denny occurred, and it can be truly said that all Rome is mourning the untimely death of this spiendid woman. Her death came suddenly and was a great shock to the drew all to her. Mrs. Denny was a sister of Miss Mamie Scott, of Atlanta, and a cousin of Mrs. Dr. W. S. Kendrick. Mrs. Denny and her husband, Hon. R. A. Denny, have hosts of friends in Atlanta.

Many Atlanta people will regret to learn of the death of Hon. Richard Chute, who resided with bis daughter, Mrs. Captain Jarobs, some year or so ago in West End. Mr. Chute died at Chicago a few days since, Mr. Chute died at Chicago a few days since, and was buried at Minneapolis, Minn.—a city with which he has been identified for over fifty years. He was its ploneer settler in 1842 and was largely interested with the development of the great water power which has done so much towards the growth of both Minneapolis and St. Paul. The action of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis places on record the city's tribute to him as one of her most honored citzens.

Grady hospital was a peculiarly Grady hospital was a peculiarly He was in the city on a visit and with fill and passed away in ten days after attacked with typhoid fever. He had a friends here to regret his loss, for he will man of rare refinement and culture. He only twenty years old with a life of the ness and ambition before him. His wand brother reached the city two hoppiter he passed away, and the grief that theirs is far beyond sympathy or comfort. theirs is far beyond sympathy or

THROUGH THE STATE. Tate Springs, Tenn., August 19.—(Special Colonel W. P. Inman, of Atlanta, gra Colonel W. P. Inman, of Tuesday for a month's stay.

Mrs. G. W. McElvara, of Atlanta, return to Tate after a stay of two weeks at An ville, N. C. Mrs. J. W. Rankin gave a taliyho Mrs. J. W. Rankin gave a unit Tuesday afternoon which was highly at by her guests. Those invited were: Ravner, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Fowler, Mis Ravner, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Fowler, Miss. Ravner, Airs. Wright, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Battle, Joe Renfo, lanta; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Condon, ville; Mrs. Hilman, Mr. R. F. Logas, Montgomery, the Misses Clarke, Mr. E. Magill. Rome, Ga.; Miss Jones, Selma, Mr. Townes Galnes, Knoxville; Misseson, Tate Springs.

Mr. Townes Gaines, Knoxville; Miss I Tomlinson, Dr. O. R. Tomlinson, C. Toson. Tate Springs.

Miss Battle gave a progressive enchre pron the lawn Thursday afternoon.

Major O. T. Miller, clerk at the Kinhouse, Affanta; Mrs. Miller and Misses Formand Hopkins are here direct from the Use of Sposition. The major says a man actual needs a vacation after taking in the fair.

Among the more recent arrivals are: Mn. T. Simmons, Joe Renfro, W. A. Hastler, Simmons, Joe Renfro, W. A. Hastler, Conday Br. Atlanta; E. E. M. J., Kome; Mrs. D. I. Young, Miss Young, Clinton Tenn.; Miss aguerite Chapman, Miss Fearl Stein, B. Stein, Mrs. John P. Beach, P. C. Hastler, Chunt and family, D. Briscoe, I. Briscoe, M. Peyton, W. C. Tatom, H. Waugh, Jr., Z. H. Spillman, J. McDail Knoxville; Miss Jorason, Miss Sadle Jeson, Miss May Johnson, C. D. Blanton, Javille, N. C.; Baxter Shurnwell, North Chapman, J. McDail Miss Kate Lyons, Miss Hannah Lyon, Miss Brown, Miss Brown, Proctor Born Miss Brown, Morristown, Tenn.; J. Man Rogers, Marlon, S. C.; Miss Jewett, Magomery, Ala; General Frank A. Bait, M. Blair, R. W. Blair, Wytheville, Va; Lablar, R. W. Blair, Wytheville, Va; Lablar, R. W. Blair, Wytheville, Va; Lablar, Springs.

Lithia Springs. Ga., August 19.—(Special-The long established precedent that the fail ionable season at summer resorts shall as with the month of August has always be-Park hotel is concerned. The present as is no exception to this rule, there being also two bundred guests here now with indicate for about twenty-five new arrivals daily some time, and still there is room at the street of the some time, and still there is room at Sweetwater Park for many more. There an excellent prospect that many guests come to the Sweetwater Park on their turn from the northern resorts, and speak week or two here before returning to the southern homes, so as to avoid the southern homes, so as to avoid the southern homes, so as to avoid the southern homes, so do avoid the southern undo all the good done by the sumsouting. outing.

Among recent arrivals at the Sweeten

Among recent arrivals at the Sweet and Park are Mr. and Mrs. Ollinger and four attractive daughters from Miton, Miss Greene, one of the most popular ladies of Washington, Ga., Mrs. Willam Miss Collier, of Washington, Ga., and quie party from Pensacola. This evening the will be held a progressive euchre party in the elegant parlors of the hotel, and it is said prizes will be very handsome.

Athens.

Athens.

Athens, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)—Atherwill have an abundance of social events are month that will be of great interest to the people of Georgia. There will be at least four weddings among the best known yons people in the city. All of these will not cur in September, but certainly before the end of October. Nearly everybody here an idea that they know who the contractisparties will be although no official announcements have yet been made.

Mr. Charley Pfanizy has joined the house party at Tallulah Falls, that is being first by the Misses Thomas, of that place.

Messrs. Ned Hodgson and Fred Orr swertuned from the world's fair.

Miss Jessie Hopkins, of Atlanta, is the long Miss Mamie Lou Hinton, at her long pleasure trip to Savannah.

REAT ARGUMENT

TTER THAN NO PR President's Messa What It Failed

ne of the most no ment congress—a spe int and pure logic; a able-was that of werable—was that of red in the senate a re time of the deliverablished quite length seech, but so notable

feature of the press ress that a fuller sy Ir. Vest began by l he platforms of the cratic parties. Then Mr. President, I as reading of the platfor political organizations intimate that the he joint resolut United States

of the United States endy by many of the Political parties are rotes, without sincert life. It is time that united States should a juggle and a fine great political pontrol the destinies in council and make sonddence of a free Mr. President, we a fit he so-called Sherm in clause of it, is a the present juncture a be immediately lifted maneful horison and again beam on overy. Never a Friend

I was never the fri d it to be the for bimetallism of placed upon the sanse responsible in the malignant, distout a land staggering of bankrupter, we bastardized it an her now in a vigo at they never favor

nat they never favo ponsible for its exist Like a Ho That act today is like a legislative dog. I even a bone, and it which to hide its resident, if the issu

financial by which

best value ices below rvinced:: 7

aist we sell at 25c. aist we sell at 40c. aist we sell at 50c. Waist we sell at \$4.50. Suit we sell at \$9. Suit we sell at \$11. Jacket we sell at \$1.5

quality, at 7c per pare at 5c per yard. Figured Mulls, Batiste 1-2c per yard. Scotch Cambrie, light plaid and striped Gi

5c per yard.

eed back and front,

oad Streets.

a progressive each side of the Kimbal sider, clerk at the Kimbal s. Miller and Misses Power here direct from the Chice major says a man actually after taking in the fair e recent arrivals are Mrs. Hannel

t arrivals at the Sweetwater and Mrs. Ollinger and thely daughters from Milton, Flance of the most popular young ngton, Ga., Mrs. Willard and Washington, Ga., and quite a sacola. This evening there rogressive euchre party in the of the hotel, and it is said the gry handsome.

August 19.—(Special.)—Athenoundance of social events nextly be of great interest to the da. There will be at least among the best known your ly. . All of these will not oc. but certainly before the Nearly everybody here has

SILVER'S SLOGAN

ator Vest, of Missouri, Sounds It in the Senate.

GREAT ARGUMENT FOR BIMETALLISM the Sherman Act Characterized as a Homeless Dog, Yet It Is

ETTER THAN NO PROVISION FOR SILVER

the President's Message Most Significant in What It Failed to Say-Facts Forcibly Presented.

One of the most notable speeches of the ent congress—a speech rich in sound argu ent and pure logic; a speech that is unan-werable—was that of Senator Vest delivred in the senate a few days ago. At the time of the delivery The Constitution blished quite lengthy extracts from the peech, but so notable is it and so important feature of the prestent debate before conress that a fuller synopsis is given here. Ir. Vest began by having the clerk read the platforms of the republican and demo-eratic parties. Then he began:

fir. President, I assume that after the ding of the platforms of the two great itical organizations of the country no one can infinate that there is anything partisan in the joint resolution which I have offered. To vote against this resolution, whether that vote comes from one side of the chamber or the other, is to declare to the people of the United States what is believed althat vote comes from one since of the people of the United States what is believed already by many of them, that the planforms of political parties are mere traps to catch wors, without sincerity and without honsety. It is time that the people of the United States should know whether politics is juggle and a fraud, or whether when the great political parties which seek to control the destinies of a free people meet is council and make solemn declaration of policy and principle they are worthy of the confidence of a free people.

Mr. President, we are told that the repeal of the so-called Sherman act or the purchasing clause of it, is all that is necessary at the present juncture and that the clouds will be immediately lifted from the business and fancial horizon and the sun of prosperity again beam on every portion of our land.

Never a Friend of the Makeshift.

I was never the friend of the so-called hiser-

Figured Percales at \$12.

Figured Percales at \$12.

Ginghams, beautiful corrections at 10 per yard.

French Ginghams included for bimetallism that could be invented and placed upon the statute books. I am in sense responsible for its enactment. The per yard.

The per yard is to be the worst measure for silver and for bimetallism that could be invented and placed upon the statute books. I am in sense responsible for its enactment. The per yard is malignant, distorted features look out you is land staggering and reeling upon the worst land staggering and reeling upon the region of bankruptcy. Its putative fathers have bastardized it and are falling over each they never favored it and are not responsible for its existence.

Like a Homeless Dog.

That act today is like a houseless and hometess legislative dog. There is no one to give
it even a bone, and it cannot find a kennel in
which to hide its dishonored head. Mr.
President, if the issue presented now to the
congress of the United States and the people was simply the repeal of the Sherman
act, I take it that there would be very little
debate and singular unanimity in our action,
but the issue has gone beyond the repeal of
the Sherman act. It is no longer a question
of eliminating that statute, but it has grown
into a question so grave and momentous that
the congress of the United States must of
necessity earnestly consider it before going
any further in the direction which has been
indicated to us.

The question now before congress and the
American people is one of bimetallism. Every
intelligent man knows it. There is no citizen
of the United States today who has given
any strention to public affairs, who has given
any strention to public affairs, who has read
the message of the president of the United
States, who has seen the utterances of his
cabinet and the men who enjoy his especial
confidence whic does not know that we stand
now face to face with the great question
of bimetallism or a single gold standard.

The time for makeshiffs and evasions and
subterfuges has passed.

Means a Gold Standard.

No man in this country is so ignorant tolay the deep not know that under the Like a Homeless Dog.

Means a Gold Standard.

No man in this country is so ignorant to day that he does not know that under the dircumstances and with the declarations made by its advocates, the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act stamps forever upon our financial policy the single gold standard. Not one single silver dollar will ever be coined in this country again if we permit the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to be repealed without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessities of the people that silver shall continue to exist in the United States as a money metal.

Me. President, without making anything like a personal statement, I have been known as a steadfast and unfinching friend of the president. I defended him when assailed in the canvass for nomination: I defended him the canvass for nomination: I defended him the canvass for momination: I defended him the canvass for momination in the canvass for momination in the which was highly enjoyness that the campaign and in every declared that the people of Missouri, I declared that the people of

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Most Significant in What It Failed to

The President's Message.

The major says a man actually thon after taking in the fair.

More recent arrivals are: Mrs.

Joe Renfro, W. A. Hansall,

J. J. M. Cutler, Conday Ris.

E. M. J., Rome; Mrs. D. E.

Young, Clinton Tenn.; Miss Mrman. Miss Pearl Stein. B. W.

John P. Beach, P. C. Hans, and family, D. Briscoe, I. E.

Peyton, W. C. Tatom. H. P.

Z. H. Spillman, J. McDonald, Miss Johnson, C. D. Blauton, Asserbance of the Mrs.

Baxter Shurnwell, North Carow, Morrislown, Tenn.; J. Marison, Miss Hannah Lyons, Moay C. Brown. Proctor Brows, Morrislown, Tenn.; J. Marison. S. C.; Miss Jewett, Morrislown, Tenn.; Miss Jewett, Morrislown, Tenn.; Miss Jewett, Morrislown

the financial question to make this decision, by which I stand now:

Opposed to Class Legislation.

I have supported the free coinage of silver rincipally upon the ground that I oppose all lass legislation. I have never been (perhaps has been by obtuseness) able to see the latter of permitting a man who owns a gold line to go to the mints, the common property of the people, and coin his gold without exists and deny the same privilege to the ware of a silver mine, who is an equal ware in the mints of the country, and who consesses a product, which, under the mastitution, is a money metal. If it is proposed now, and we are rapidly nearing hat issue, to strike down silver as a money netal in this country, I distinctly gate that shall be found in favor of bimetallism as ablished by the constitution of the United lates and by the traditions of the American latter. It am auxious to avoid the

ople.

Tresident, I am anxious to avoid the fatest misstatement or to make any unterstation on the present administration my own party. I do not feel myself at ty from any other feeling than that a sincere desire to meet the responsibilities of the myself of the mysel

standard as presented to us by the president.

In addition to what I have said in regard to his message, what intelligent man believes that, without the knowledge that the sentiments expressed therein were in consonance with the opinions of the chief executive, the head of the great banking department of this government would have come out in a magazine article, which I have before me, declaring for the single gold standard and announcing to the American people that silver was doomed and must cease to be a money metal in the United States? I have the right as a public man and as a private citizen to assume that when an officer of this government, in control of its banks, near to the secretary of the treasury and in daily intercorrse with him, appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the senate when the president himself knew that there was a difference of opinion in regard to that appointment, when the democratic party by a large majority and many republicans deferred to his opinion and voted for that confirmation; I say that I have a right to assume that, with these relations, the comptroller of the currency knew the online of the president and this administration upon this great issue.

A DESPERATE CONTEST.

The Money Power of the World Arrayed

The Money Power of the World Arrayed Against Silver.

Mr. President, I do not conceal from myself the desperate character of the contest which has come on us. I recognize the fact that the money power of the civilized world through its authorized exponents is against silver today as a standard metal. I do not attempt to delude myself into the opinion or impression that we are not entering upon a doubtful issue. It has been the history of finance in all ages of the world that centralization and consolidation managed in one way or another to impress itself upon the destinies of all peoples. Is is known as well as the names of the different countries upon the map of the globe that a few men, not exceeding perhaps one dozen, can today influence the finances of the whole world and can make and unmake even kings and emperors, obliterate frontiers and change the destinies of the human race.

Engiand, in 1815, overthrew Napoleon I and the younger Pitt plunged the English people into a vortex as was supposed them by intelligent men of absolute bankruptcy in order to hurl from power the wher of the French people. Scarcely had the battle smoke cleared away from the field of Waterloo and the shattered columns of the Old Guard been broken in flight when England, in 1816, went to the gold standard and an enormous debt had been created. Today the consols of Great Britain govern the Ampire: all investment, all trust money, all the financial interests of the country are represented by the consols, and the condition of the body politic ebbs and flows with the rise and the fall of the consolidated debt of Great Britain.

England went to the gold basis because deeply indebted to the Rothschilds and others for money which had been employed against the great emperor. In order to float that debt, in order to consolidate it, in order to money which had been employed against the great emperor. In order to float that debt, in order to consolidate it, in order to money which had been employed against the great emperor. But only the conso

standard in order to please the money changers of the world.

The English Policy.

The policy of the English empire, aggressive and distinct in all its features, can be easily understood by the ordinary student of history, not to say of finance. It is the policy of Great Britain to centralize. Her vast colonial system is built upon tributaries that pour their wealth into the great lake of England. The home country is first to be considered, and the colonies that are held by British arms are made tributary to the commercial and financial interest of the English people proper at home.

Some years ago the semator from Pennsylvania (Cameron), not present now, and myself happened to be on a return trip from Alaska at Victoria, the capital of Vancouver in British Columbia. It happened that we landed there upon the four hundredth anniversary of the Hudson Bay Company, and the superintendent of that company at Victoria very politely requested us to go through the immense warehouse and inspect the pelities which had been stored there by the hunters and trappers of that country. My friend from Pennsylvania saw some beautiful pelities that he desired to purchase and bring back to his home, and he said to the superintendent:

"I should like to pay you any price for these pelities in order to carry them back as a present."

The Englishman expressed the greatest re-

"I should like to pay you any price for these peltries in order to carry them back as a present."

The Englishman expressed the greatest regret, and said there could be no limit but absolute necessity to his courtesy toward so distinguished a visitor, but he said: "Mr. Senator, if I should sell or give you a single con or mink skin in this warehouse it would forfeit the charter of our company."

Since the Hudson Bay Company was organized 400 vears ago all those peltries must go back to England to be dressed, and they can neither be given away nor sold nor put into any process of manufacture except in Great Britain.

An Apt Illustration.

An Apt Illustration.

This is an illustration of the policy of the English government. All its colonies are simply provinces and the great salient and objective point of all its legislation and policy is to concentrate wealth and power in the home government and with the home people. Is it any wonder, then, that England is today and has been since 1816 for the gold standard? It enables her to command the commerce of the world because gold is the money of commerce. Mr. Jefferson declared in his wonderful researches upon this and every other question that the money of the American people should be gold and silver. Gold, he said is the money of commerce-foreign other question that the money of the American people should be gold and sliver. Gold, he said, is the money of commerce-foreign commerce, intercourse between nations and bankers. The fact that a large value can be put in a small compass, the facility of transportation, the ease of storage, all give to gold attributes which no other metal can possibly have, but is it to be said that sliver has not its uses? Sliver has always been the money of the people, not of the bankers and capitalists and usurers, but of the common, plain people, as Lincoln termed them, who, in their domestic barter and their everyday business at home do not need this red despot of gold, but the money sliver with which they and their fathers have always been familiar.

We are told, Mr. President, that over-production is the cause of the fall of sliver in price today; that it has not-been legislation, but that natural causes, the law of supply and demand, have brought sliver down to its present value in the markets of the world.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Legislation of Which Many Explanations Have Been Made.

Let me ask my friends, the monometallists, one question: Was there an over-production of silver in 1873 when it was demonetized in this country by striking the silver dollar from the coinage of the United States? Had there been over-coinage of silver so as to glut the markets and bring down its price under natural rule? We have the authority of the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), of the secretary of the treasury today, Mr. Carlisle, and of the reports of the treasury department, that but \$,000,000 of standard dollars had been coined in the United States from 1792 to 1873. We put but \$8,000,000 in circulation, and not so many, because the reports of the director of the mint from year to year show that the coin of the country goes into industrial pursuits and is used by the jewelers and artificers in precious metals, and a portion of that eight millions must have been so used.

One Plausible Excuse.

and a portion of that eight millions must have been so used.

One Plausible Excuse.

Therefore, I come to the discussion of this question with no idea of induiging in personality. It makes no difference who demonetized silver in 1873. We have had many explanations. The most plausible was that the standard dollar as it then existed was inconvenient. No other reason which has everbeen given, in my opinion, afforded one shadow of excuss for that action. My point made here now to be answered is if overproduction and over-coinage of silver has caused its present depreciated value, show did the coinage of 8,000,000 standard dollars in 1873 justify or cause the action of congress at that time?

I have here, and will ask to insedt it in the Record, as from its nature it is impossible to read it, a most authentic statement of the gold production of the world from the discovery of America down to 1802. Down to the year 1885 this table comes from Dr. Soetheer, the most eminent atatistician known to history. After 1885 it comes from the reports of the directors of the mint of the United States, it must be received then as absolutely accurate if the words "absolutely accurate that the over-production of silver has caused its fall, as we hear so often from all the organs of that opinion in the United States and from its speakers. (The table has been sent to the government printing office to be printed as a document).

This table shows that the two precious metalls have fluctuated, as they necessarily must, in all ages of the world first all very produced in excess of gold and then gold in excess of aliver.

How is it possible that it could be otherwise? What intelligent man for a moment could advance the idea that two metals, depondent upon the quantity discovered in the bowles of the earth, should be beatherwise?

which he had taken from Montewan and his anccessors and from the provinces of Mexico, even robhing their temple in order to satisfy Spanish gread, all this treasure which we are accustomed to look upon as fabulous, but which in reality amounted in the pressure enumeration to an insignificant sum, falled to affect the markets of the precious metals in the old world. It was not until a pensant who was herding a flock of llamas at Potosi happened to discover a silver mine of fabulous richness that the ratio between the two metals was seriously disturbed in the markets of Europe. For many fears, as shown by this table, gold was produced in the most insignificant amount, while silver was produced twenty-five, thirty-five and forty times in excess annually of the production of gold, yet the price of silver was not affected, and it maintained its place as a money metal.

Comparative Production.

In order to show that my statement is

tained its place as a money metal.

Comparative Production.

In order to show that my statement is absolutely correct, I have taken the trouble to make a calculation based upon the Soetbeer table. From 1883 to 1840 there was produced thirty-two times as much silver as gold in the world; from 1841 to 1850, fifteen times as much; from 1855 to 1850, four times as much; from 1866 to 1865, six times as much; from 1866 to 1871, three times as much; from 1871 to 1875, twelve times as much; from 1876 to 1880, sixteen times as much; from 1876 to 1880, sixteen times as much; from 1881 to 1880, leighteen to twenty-five times as much.

Now I assert that these tables show, if they are worth the paper they are printed on, that the relative proportion of sliver to gold has never been as great as it was in the era I have named here—from 1833 to 1840.

We hear on every side the assertion that the overproduction of gold amounted to over \$74,000,000, according to the report of the director of the mint, when in 1892 in the United States there was \$3300,000 of gold produced in this country, the overproduction of silver being about two to one, and it is said that this accounts for the attack upon silver as a money metal, and the attempt now to destroy it throughout the world.

THE LOGIC OF IT.

Why Did Not Over Production Destroy Sil-

rer Fijty Years Ago?

From 1833 to 1840, thirty-two times as much silver was produced as gold. If it be a logical proposition that the overproduction now has destroyed silver, why was it then not blotted out from the face of the earth as a medium of exchange and of standard vale?

now has destroyed silver, why was it then not blotted out from the face of the earth as a medium of exchange and of standard vale?

Mr. Stewart—Will the senator allow me?

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Faulkner in the chair)—Does the senator from Missouri yield to the senator from Nevada?

Mr. Vest—Grainly.

Mr. Stewart—Von Humboldt records that from the discovery of America to 1803 there were forty-four ounces of silver produced to one ounce of gold.

Mr. Vest—I call the attention of the senate to the price of silver, which, it is said, is affected by overproduction. From 1833 to 1840, when there were thirty-three times as much silver as gold produced in the world. silver was worth in this country\$1.29 and \$1.32 an ounce under this enormous production, this disproportion beyond any assertion which has been made in debute heretofore in regard to those metals. From 1841 to 1850, when there were fifteen times as much silver as gold produced, silver was still worth \$1.20 to \$1.31 an ounce. I quote from the report of the director of the mint. From 1851 to 1853, when there were five times as much silver propended as gold. Silver sold in the United States from \$1.32 to \$1.35 an ounce. being an increase of from 3 to 5 cents on the ounce. From 1855 to 1860, when there were four times as much produced, it sold from \$1.34 to \$1.36 an ounce.

The decrease in the mining production of the discovery in California and Australia and the reworking of the mines in Siberia. It is absolutely impossible, under the rules of logic, if our friends be correct, that over-production should have existed in the eras I have named, and yet not have brought about the same result which they allege has been occasioned today.

A SPECTACLE TO CONTEMPLATE.

A SPECTACLE TO CONTEMPLATE.

What Would the Great Jefferson Say of Present Conditions? Present Conditions?

If Jefferson could today revisit the earth, or if the dead can take notice of the affairs of the living, what must he think of this country that he helped to establish and whose tradescapears he with the letters of living the country. country that he helped to establish and whose independence he put in letters of living fire upon the pages of history if he should find 67,000,000 of free men with a continent for an inheritance, with the rain and sunshine and dew, the mountains and rivers, with almost illimitable resources, in the hands financially of a dozen men in New York who make and unmake and who can in an hour so heard the currency of the whole country as to produce a money famine, and then exact from the people their own terms in regard to their products and commodities?

ANOTHER ARGUMENT.

These Who Would Bend the Knee to England

Now, Mr. President, another argument is proposed daily and hourly, and, if we read the metropolitan journals, it is the great issue. It is said that we cannot maintain a different standard from Furone. sue. It is said that we cannot maintain a different standard from Europe. We must not put the country in a position of isolation. We must not to use a much-abused term, put a wall around the people of the United tates. I am not disposed to be prejudiced against England. They are a great people. They undestand the chief end of commercial life better than any people who have ever existed, even the Venetians. They can take care of themselves better than the same collection of humanity in all the history of the States. I am not disposed to be prejudiced on the part of the people of the United States against those of Great Britain. We come from the same lineage and they simply exercise the right that we exercise to take care of themselves. I can understand how an Englishman would be for the gold standard. The gold standard makes England financially the mistress of the world. In 1844, after they had demonetized silver in 1816, the British parliament passed the bank act, in which they made it mandatory on the Bank of England to buy every ounce of gold that came from any portion of the world for all time to come at the fixed valuation of 3 pounds 17 shillings and 8 pence an ounce, a fraction under \$20. What was the inevitable result? All the world except England was on a silver or a bimetallic standard.

Every country of any importance in the world, was championing silver, and yet our ancestors deliberately took up the gage of battle and said to the whole world, "You shall have gold," as my predecessor here, Mr. Benton, said, "red gold," and aithough their first step was challenged to the death, they said: "Every ounce of gold produced anywhere in the world shall be bought by the Bank of England" at the price of gold and chain it upon the people of the whole world, and they have almost succeeded in that giantic endeavor.

If this country should now surrender sliver it becomes like iron or lead or any other metallic commodity, and its facilities as money are destroyed forever. I repeat, if I looked at this subject from

"The Lunney of Silver."

It is a blessing to have a favored few to determine these questions for you; it is a great boon of providence that a few gentlemen in New York are to determine this question for the American people, and all of us who decline to follow them and abandon the traditions and policy of the government and the manifest dictates of common justice are either guilty of a crime intentionally or else we are put in the role of harmless innatics. It is a favorite expression now to talk of "the lunacy of silver."

Mr. President, I am ready to follow that great lunatic, Thomas Jefferson, on this question. I am willing to follow the men who made the constitution of 1789 and say that no state should make anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts. If they did not mean that silver was a money metal by that expression, then the English language has become so nebulous as not to be understood. The Bhak of France has \$30,000,000 of gold and \$225,000,000 of silver. The Bussian state bank has \$480,000,000 of cold. Mr. President, we are told that it is impossible to sustain silver in this country unless we have a conference with other nations of the work and all agrees to it. France these silver and it is ready to the payment of the work and all agrees to it. France these of the work and all agrees to it. France the second so the work and all agrees to it. France the second so the work and all agrees to it. France the second so the work and all agrees to it. France the second so the work and all agrees to it. Transcitutes of the work and all agrees to it. Transcitutes of the work and all agrees to it. Transcitutes of the work and all agrees to it. Transcitutes of the work and all agrees to it.

THE CLAMOR IN THE SOUTH.

Now, look at the south. There are 4,000,000 peasants anxious to get silver. All of us who know them know that they prefer silver to any metal in the world. Why can we not float \$500,000,000 silver in this country instead of being told that we are shipwrecked if we continue the process another day? Why are we to demonetize it? A friend near me says we can do it. Why, Mr. President, if I have heard anything, it was that to go along with the increase of silver metal, even to buy the builton and issue the builton notes under the Sherman act, would bring us to bankruptcy, and we would be absolutely destroyed even if we were to stop now and undertake simply to float the amount of silver we have already authorized in certificates and in coin that the time must come when the supply would cease and we must come to the single gold standard.

Not Due to Over-Production.

I say now here today that it is not the

must come to the single gold standard.

Not Due to Over-Production.

I say now here today that it is not the overproduction of silver which has brought down its value. The reports of our director of the mint show that the legislation of 1873 of this country and in Germany caused the phenomenal and abnormal fall in the price of silver. How could we expect this metal to hold its own in gold when we had taken away from it its chief value, that of money?

Could Give No Longer.

I have letters now in my committee room from friends who went from my state to Colorado, stating that they had given all that they could give to the homeless and the hungry, and they could give no longer. Suppose we today were called upon to pass a law stopping the factories of New England. Sir, language fails to describe the torrents of eloquence we would hear from that section in protest of that course. Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat country of the Dakotas and the Red river of the north, would we not then expect to hear from every man in that section who was able to utter a sentence in protest against this destruction of property, and even of life?

Mr. President, I know how a senator feels in fighting against a proposed law that he honestly believes will destroy the government. When the force bill was here, with my convictions, I would have sacrificed life to defeat it, and if I were here from these silver-producing states in the west I would fight demonetization of silver as I fought the force bill, for it involves all that those people can hold dear in the way of property rights and the comforts of life.

A PLEA FOR THE WEST. Adverse Action on Silver Would Be a Dis

Adverse Action on Silver Would Be a Disaster to That Section.

I say arguments must be brought here stronger than proofs of holy writ to make me do this. If I can by any possibility, by legislation, tentative or otherwise, keep this great disaster from the people, citizens of the republic, of the same blood and lineage with ourselves, I will take the responsibility of even a mistake on my part rather than perpetrate what I consider such an outrage on them. I know those western states, not from theory, but experience. I know what those people have endured—leaving the comforts of what was then civilization in the eastern and the middle states, and going there, with rifle in one hand and pick in the other, blazing the pathway of civilization in the canyons of the Rocky mountans. They have built up this industry upon the faith pledged to them by the people of the United States in its constitution and laws, that the product of those mines should be considered as money metal, and we are now asked, because the financial 400 in New York and the commercial classes in England thruk they alone intellectually are to dispose of this question, to beggar these people and say to them: "Find something else to do. We want gold, gold,"

No, Mr. President, I will not do it. If the time comes when I find I have made a mistake, I can at least have the consolation of knowing that both my heart and my head have approved the action I have proposed to take in regard to this measure.

Need for International Agreement.

Need for International Agreement.

A single word about the necessity for an international agreement. I have endeavored as best I could to study this question, and I have come to this conclusion: Every civilized country in the world has considered its own self-interest and established its own basis of money. Take the report of the Herschells,

Take the report of the Herschells.

Parting of the Ways.

We have come to the parting of the ways.

We are now at that particular point when one road leads to the gold standard and the other to the bimetallism which our fathers established and, which the policy and tradition of this country have always favored. That we may consider it with a deep sense of that responsibility resting upon us for ourselves, and our posterity is, of course, the duty of every legislator. If a democrat cannot be a democrat in the largest sense of the term, he should not approach it; if a republican cannot be a republican without looking to his party standing and the narrow signification of nomenciature, let him not approach it; if our friends, the populists, cannot consider this question now without antagonism to both the old parties of the country they have forgotten essentially and forever the meaning of the name of their party, the people's party of the country.

HOME-MADE GOODS.

The People Appreciate the Work of Mesers
Leibman & Kauffman and Buy
from Them.

You can hardly go on the streets these
days without having the first man that
meets you say.

neets you say:
"Did you ever see such hard times? The

meets you say:

"Did you ever see such hard times? The money stringency is awful. I just don't know where the country is going to."

The man talks that way for the simple reason he is scared. There is plenty of money in the country and plenty of work. Liebman & Kauffman, the great White ball strent trunk manufacturers, are making more trunks than ever before, and they make better trunks, and they make trunks that they sell at a cheap price.

They buy the material cheaper, and hence they are able to sell their goods at a lower price.

This is one of Atlanta's large manufacturing concerns, and one of which the people are justly proud. A large number of skilled workman are employed. The goods are sold throughout the southern states and it is becoming so that when a customer wants a trunk, the first question asked is:
"Was it made made by Léibman & Kauffman? If so, I will take it." Experience, skill, ample capital, conservative, upright men, are behind this enterprise. At last the people at home have learned to appreciate Atlanta made goods.

MERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

Mr. C. W. Motes Takes Into Consideration the Hard Times and Sets His Prices
Accordingly.

C. W. Motes, the photographic artist, has returned and is now at his post ready to supply his customers with all the new styles. He has during his absence attended the annual convention of the Photographers of America, and the photographic congress of the world's fair. He is full of new ideas and fully up with the latest styles and improvements in his art. He purchased at headquarters the latest style in back grounds and accessories. His gallery has been repainted and refurnished, and he has now the handsomest and best equipped gallery in the state. One thing more which will please the public, he has, on account of the cry of hard times, reduced the prices of all photographs and portraits 33 1-3 per cent for the next thirty days. Read his advertisement in another column. Now is the time to secure his superior photographs at the price usually charged for inferior work.

MR. C. H. SMITH

Is Now Ready to Repair and Tune Your

While your piano is idle and your folks are away at the mountains or sea shore, now is the time to have it repaired, overhauled and tuned. Mr. C. H. Smith, whose office is at 98 Spring street, is said to be an expert in this line of business, having been in the employ of Messrs Phillipps & Crew for the past seven years. Orders left at Stilson's jewelry store on Whitehall street, or at the cigar store of A. L. Cuesta, Jacobs Pharmacy, will be promptly attended to. His telephone number is 1852. Kindly give this young and energetic man an opportunity to do you

BRILLIANT BRYAN

The Ringing Words That Pell from the Lips of the Eloquent Nebraskan

IN HIS GREAT APPEAL FOR SILVER Honest Money the People Want and

WHERE THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST LIES

Bimetallism Means Honesty,

ust What Bimetallism Means-The Trou ble in the Present Situation-Full Extracts from a Great Speech. There has been a general demand or

The Constitution to publish in full the speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the brilliant young congressman whose magnificent oration in the house in favor of bimetallism has won the admiration of the country. We regret that it is impossible to pub lish the speech in full, as its length in

such as to make it impossible for us to gratify our own desire and that of the people to do so. He spoke for more than two hours, and held the undivided attention of every member of the house during his renarks. We publish herewith liberal extracts

from the speech, taken from The Congressional Record, and in doing so announce that every line is worth reading.

Those who are sufficiently interested in the question to wish to see a full copy of the speech can no doubt be gratified by writing either to Mr. Bryan or their representative in congress, asking for a copy of The Congressional Record containing the speech.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Speaker, I shall accomplish my full purpose if I am able to im-

press upon the members of the house the far reaching consequences which may fol-low our action and quicken their appreciation of the grave responsibility which presses upon us. Historians tell us that the victory of Charles Martel at Tours determined the history of all Europe for centuries. It was a contest "between the Crescent and the Cross," and when, on that fateful day, the Frankish prince drove back the followers of Abberrahman he rescued the west from "the all destroying gras of Islam," and saved to Europe its Christian civilization A greater than Tours is here! In my humble judgment the vote of this house on the subject under consideration may bring to the people of the west and south, to the people of the United States, and to all mankind, weal or woe beyond the power of language to describe or imagination to con-

ceive.

In the princely palace and in the humblest hamlet; by the financier and by the poorest toiler; here, in Europe, and everywhere, the proceedings of this congress upon this problem will be read and studied; and as our actions bless or blight we shall be commended or condemned. The president of the United States, in the discharge of his duty as he sees it has sent to conof his duty as he sees it, has sent to con-gress a message calling attention to the present financial situation, and recommend ing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law as the only means of securing immediate relief. Some outside of this hall have insisted that the president's recommendative invested that the president is recommendative. have insisted that the president's recommendation imposes upon democratic members an obligation, as it were, to carry out his wishes, and overzealous friends have even suggested that opposition to his views might subject the hardy dissenter to administrative displeasure. They do the president great injustice who presume that he would forget for a moment the independence of the two branches of congress. He would not be worthy of our admiration or even respect if he demanded a homeage which would violate the primary principles of free representative government.

of free representative government To Whom Are We Responsible?

Let his own language rebuke those who would disregard their pledges to their own people in order to display a false fealty. In the message which he sent to congress in December, 1885, he said, in words which may well be our guide in this great crisis: "The zealous watchfulness of our constitutions of the constitution of the nencies, great and small, supplements their anfirages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged." Among the many grand truths expressed felicitously by the president during his public career none show a truer conception of official duty or describe with more clearness the body from which the member receives his authority and to which he owes his responsibility.

The Message.

I have read with care the message sent to us last week, and have considered it in the light of every reasonable construction of which it is capable. If I am able to understand its language it points to the burial of silver, with no promise of resurrection. Its reasoning is in the direction of a single standard. It leads irresistibly to universal gold monometallismic a realm over whose door is written; "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here!" Before that door I stop, appalled. Have gentlemen considered the effect of a single gold standard universally adopted? Let us not discard aliver for gold, and that other nations will take it up and keep it as a part of the world's currency. When all the silver available for coinage could gain admission to some mints and all the gold available for coinage would find a place for mintage, and some nation like France maintained the particular nation used silver or gold or both.

Exchange did not fluctuate and trade could be carried on without inconvenience. But times have changed. One nation after another has closed its mints to silver until the white metal has in European countries been made amoutcast by legislation and has shown a buillion value different from its coinage value. India, at last, guided by the misrepresentations of the metropolitan press, which proclaimed as certain what was never probable, has suspended free coinage, fearing that this country would stop the purchase of silver. If the United States, the greatest silver producing nation, which now utilizes more than one-third of the total annual product of the world, closes its mints to the coinage of silver, what assurance have we that it can retain its place as primary money in the commercial world?

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that a further fall in the builtion value of silver what assurance have we shat it can retain its place as primary money in the commercial world?

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that a further fall in the builtion of the silver and an inversal gold standard, as significant

tion to all other things.

Deliars Riss and Fall.

If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need for dollars—as it did after the gold discoveries of 1849—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise. If the demand for dollars increases faster than the number of dollars—as it did after 1800—the price of each dollar will rise and prices generally will fall. The relative value of the dollar may be changed by natural causes or by legislation. An increased supply—the demand remaining the same—or a decreased demand—the supply remaining the same—will reduce the exchangeable value of each dollar. Natural causes may act on both supply and demand; as, for instance, by increasing the product from the mines or increasing the amount consumed in the arts. Legislation acts directly on the demand, and thus affects the price, since the demand is one of the factors in fixing the price.

If by legislative action the demand for

arts. Legislation acts directly on the demand, and thus affects the price, since the demand is one of the factors in fixing the price.

If by legislative action the demand for silver is destroyed and the demand for gold is increased by making it the only standard, the exchangeable value of each unit of that standard, or dollar, as we call it, will be increased. If the exchangeable value of the dollar is increased by legislation the debt of the debtor is increased, to his injury and to the advantage of the creditor. And let me suggest here, in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Mc. Call who said hat the inoney loaner was entitled to the advantages derived from improved machinery and inventive genius, that he is mistaken. The laboring man and the producer are entitled to these benefits, and the money loaner by every law of justice ought to be content with a dollar equal in purchasing power to the dollar which he loaned, and any one desiring more than that desires a dishonest dollar, it matters not what name he may give to it. (Loud applause). Take an illustration: John Doe, of Nebraska, has a farm worth \$2,000 and mortgages it to Richard Roe, of Massachusetts, for \$1,000. Suppose the value of the monetary unit is increased by legislation which creates a greater demand for gold. The debt is increased. If the increase amounts to 100 per cent the Nebraska farmer finds the prices of his products have fallen one-half and his land loses one-half its value, unless the price is maintained by the increased population incident to a new country.

The mortgage remains nominally the same, though the c'ebt has actually become twice as great. Will he be decieved by the cry of "honest dollar?" If he sould loan a Nebraska neighbor a hog weighing 100 pounds and the next spring demand in return a hog weighing 200 pounds he would be called dishonest, even though he contended he was only demanding one hog—just the number he loaned. Society has become accustomed to some very nice distinctions. The poor man is called a soci

by which the pittance of the poor can be converted to his use. (Laughter and ap-plause.)

The poor man who takes property by converted to his use. (Laughter and applause.)

The poor man who takes property by force is called a thief, but the creditor who can, by legislation, make a debtor pay a dollar twice as large as he borrowed is lauded as the friend of a sound currency. (Laughter and applause.) The man who wants the people to destroy the government is an anarchist, but the man who wants the government to destroy the people is a patriot. (Applause.)

Confidence Must Be Restored.

The great desire now seems to be to re-

Confidence Must Be Restored.

The great desire now seems to be to restore confidence, and some have an idea that the only way to restore confidence is to coax the money loaner to led go of his hoard by making the profits too tempting to be resisted. Capital is represented as a shy and timid maiden who must be courted, if won. Let me suggest a plan for bringing money from Europe. If it be possible let us enact a law "Whereas confidence must be restored; and, whereas, money will always come from its hiding place if the inducement is sufficient. Therefore, be it enacted, that every man who borrows \$1 shall pay back \$2 and interest (the usury law not to be enforced."

What Does a Gold Standard Mean?

We have been called cranks and luna-

What Does a Gold Standard Mean?

We have been called cranks and lunatics and idiots because we have warned our fellowmen against the inevitable and intolerable consequences which would follow the adoption of a gold standard by all the world. But who, I ask, can be silent in the presence of such impending calamities? The United States, England, France, and Germany own today about \$2,600,000,000 of the world's supply of gold coin, or about five-sevenths of the total amount, and yet these four nation contain but a small fraction of the inhabitants of the globe. What will be the exchangeable value of a gold dollar when India's people, outnumbering alone the inhabitants of the four great nations named, reach out after their share of gold coin? What will be the final price of gold when all the nations of the occident and the orient join in the scramble?

A distinguished advocate of the gold trandard said precently, in substance:

of the occident and the orient join in the scramble?

A distinguished advocate of the gold standard said recently, in substance: "Wheat has now reached a point where the English can afford to buy it, and gold will soon return to relieve our financial embarrassment." How delighted the farmer will be when he realizes what an opportunity he has to save his country! A nation it distress; banks failing; mines closed; laborers unemployed; enterprise at a standstill, and behold, the farmer, bowed with unceasing, even if unremunerative, toil, steps forth to save his country—by selling his wheat below the cost of production! And I am afraid he will even now be censured for allowing the panic to go as far as it has before reducing his prices. * * The junior senator from Texas, Mr. Mills, never did the party greater service than when on the 3d of February, 1886, on this floor he denounced in language the force and enrestness of which cannot be surpressed, the attempted crime against silver. Let his words be an inspiration now:

But in all the wild, reckless and remorseless brutalities that have marked the footprints of resistiess power there is some extensing circumstance that mitigates the severity of the punishment due the crime. Some have been the product of the fierce passions of war, some have come from the autperstitions of opposing religions.

But the crime that is now sought to be perpetrated on more than fifty millious of people comes neither from the camp of a conquerer, the hand of a foreigner, nor the altar of an idolator. But it comes from those in whose veins runs the blood of the common ancestry, who were born under the same skies, speak the same language, reared in the same institutions and nurtured in the principles of the same religious faith. It comes from the cold, phlegmatic, marble heart of avarice—avarice that seeks to paralyze labor, increase the burden of debt, and fill the land with destitution and suffering to gratify the lust for that weath can command, and rich enough to satisfy every want sav

Language Could Not Be Stronger.

Language Could Net Be Stronger.

Can language be stronger or conclusion more conclusive? What expression can be more forcible than the "most gigantic crime of this or any other age?" What picture more vivid than that painted in the words, "The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world?" What more scathing rebuke could be administered to avarice than that contained in the words of Mr. Mills.

Bimetallism.

Let me call your attention briefly to the advantages of bimetallism. It is not claimed that by the use of two metals at a fixed ratio absolute stability can be secured. We only contend that thus the monetary unit will become more stable in relation to other property than under a single-standard. If a single standard were

and silver as a promise to pay gold is fittle, iff any, better than a paper promise to pay. If bimetallism is impossible, then we must make up our minds to a silver standard or to the abandonment of both gold and silver. (Applause.)

Let us suppose the worst that has been prophesied by our opponents, namely, that we would be upon a silver standard if we attempted the free coinage of both gold and silver at any ratio. Let us suppose that all our gold goes to Europe and we have only silver. Silver would not be inconvenient to use, because a silver certificate is just as convenient to handle as a gold certificate and the silver itself need not be handled except where it is necessary for change. Gold is not handled among the people. No one desires to necept any large amount in gold. The fact that the treasury has always on hand a large amount of gold coin deposited in exchange for gold certificates shows that the paper representative is more desirable than the metal itself. If, following out the supposition, our gold goes abroad, Europe will have more money with which to buy our exports—cotton and wheat, cattle and hogs.

If, on the other hand, we adopt gold, we must draw it from Europe and thus lessen their money and reduce the price of our exports and increase the amount of products which it would be abceessary to send abroad to pay the principal and interest which we owe to bondholders and stockholders residing in Enrope. Some have suggested the advisability of issuing gold bonds in order to maintain a gold standard. Let them remember that those bonds sold in this country will draw money from circulation and increase the stringency and sold abroad will affect injuriously the price of our products abroad, thus making a double tax upon the toilers of the United States, who must ultimately pay them.

Let them remember, too, that gold bonds held abroad must some time be paid in gold, and the exportation of that gold would probably raise a clamor for an extension of time in order to save this country from another str

again, we produce our silver and produce it in quantities which would to some extent satisfy our monetary needs.

The government does not try to fix the purchasing power of the dollar, either gold or silver. It simply says in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "The money unit shall stand upon the two metals," and then allows the exchangeable value of that money to rise or fall according as the total product of both metals decrease or increase in proportion to the demand for money. In attempting to maintain the parity between the two metals at a fixed ratio the government does not undertake the impossible. France for several years did maintain the parity approximately at 15 1-2 to 1 by offering unlimited coinage to both metals at that ratio. It is very common for some people to urge, "You cannot put value into anything by law," and I am sorry to see some proclaim this who know by rich experience how easy it is for the government to legislate prices up or down. * * *

The Dollar of Our Daddles.

The Dollar of Our Daddles.

I have here a silver coin (exhibiting it) which came from the mint in 1797. It has upon the edge the significant words: "Hundred Cents—One Dollar or Unit." It would seem, therefore, that the weight of the gold dollar was regulated by the silver dollar and the gold pieces provided for made multiples of it. In 1834 and in 1837 the alloy was changed and the gold dollar reduced in size in order to correspond to reduced in size in order to correspond to the newly established ratio of 16 to 1. The amount of pure silver in the standard dollar has never been changed since its adoption in 1792.

The ratio of 16 to 1 overvalued gold and pure silver went shroad. The cilver dellar and the silver della and the s

dollar has never been changed since its adoption in 1792.

The ratio of 16 to 1 overvalued gold and our silver went abroad. The silver dollar was worth about 3 cents more than the gold dollar because it could be coined in France at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1. Thus, during all the period prior to 1873 this country enjoyed bimetallism and, although at one time we used one metal and at another time another, no statesman arose to demand a single standard. We now have three kinds of bimetallism—those who favor double standard only by international agreement, those who favor independent action at achanged ratio and those who favor independent action at the present ratio. Those favoring an international agreement might be again divided into those who favor an agreement by a few nations, those who favor an agreement by any nations and those who favor it only on condition that all nations would join.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the liberty bell gave notice to a waiting and expectant people that independence had been declared. There may be doubting, trembling ones among us now, but, sirs, I do not overestimate it when I say that out of 12,000,000 of voters, more than 10,000,000 are waiting, anxiously waiting, for the signal which shall announce the financial independence of the United States. (Applause.) This congress cannot more surely win the approval of a grateful people than by declaring that this nation, the grandest which the world has ever seen, has the right and the ability to legislate for its own people on every subject, regardless of the wishes, the entreaties, or the threats of foreign powers. (Applause.)

gardless of the wisnes, the character the threats of foreign powers.

The Profits of Mining

But what is the mine owner's profit? Has any one told you the average cost of minious an ounce of silver? You have heard of some particular mine where silver of minion an ounce of silver? You have heard of some particular mine where silver can be produced at a low cost, but no one has attempted to give you any reliable data as to the average cost of production. I had a letter from Mr. Leech when he was director of the mint, saying that the government in possession of no data in regard to the cost of gold production and none of any value in regard to silver. No calculation can be made as to the profits of mining which does not include money spent in prospecting and in mines which have ceased to pay, as well as those which are profitably worked.

When we see a wheel of fortune with

when we see a wheel of fortune with twenty-four paddles, see those paddles sold for 10 cents apiece, and see the holder of the winning paddle draw \$2, we do not conclude that money can be profitably invested in a wheel of fortune. We know that those who bought expended altogether \$2.40 on the turn of the wheel, and that the man who won only received \$2; but our opponents insist upon estimating the profits of silver mining by the cost of the winning paddle. It is safe to say that taking the gold and silver of the world—and it is more true of silver than of gold—every dollar's worth of metal has cost a hollar. It is strange that those who watch so carefully lest the silver miner shall receive more for his product than the bare to the total paddles. Did you ever hear a monometallist complain because a man could produce 25.8 grains of gold. 9 fine, at any price what

Did you ever hear a monometallist complain because a man could produce 25.8 grains of gold, .9 fine, at any price whatever, and yet take it to our mint and have it stamped into a dollar with full legal tender qualities? I saw at the world's fair a few days ago a nugget of gold, just as it was found, worth over \$3,000. What an outrage that the finder should be allowed to convert that into money at such an enormous profit! And yet no advocate of honest money raises his hand to stop that crime.

The farmer labors under a double disadvantage. He not only suffers as a producer from all those causes which reduce the price of property, but he is thrown into competition with the products of India. Without Indian competition his lot would be hard enough, for if he is a land owner he finds his capital decreasing with an appreciating standard, and if he owes on the land he finds his equity of redemption extinguished. The last census shows a real estate mortgage indebtedness in the two great agricultural states—Illinois lows, Missouri, Kanasa and Nebraskapof more than a billion of dollars. A rising standard means a great deal to the

The trouble is now that depositors have withdrawn their deposits from the banks for fear of loss, and the banks are compelled to draw in their loans to protect their reserves, and thus men who do business upon borrowed capital are crippled. The people have not lost faith in the government or in the government's money. They do not refuse silver or silver certificates. They are glad enough to get any kind of money. We were told last spring that gold was going to be a premium, but recently in New York city men found a profitable business in the selling of silver certificates of small denominations at 2 per cent premium, and on the 5th of this month there appeared in The New York Herald and The New York Times this advertisement: WANTED-SILVER DOLLARS.—We desire to purchase at a premlum of 3-4 per cent, or \$7 per thousand, standard silver dollars, in sums of \$1,000 or more, in return for our certified checks payable through the clearing house. ZIMMERMAN & FORSHAY.

Bankers, 11, Wall street.

About the same time the New York police force was paid in \$20 gold pieces because of the scarcity of other kinds of morey. How many of the falling banks have obeyed the law in regard to reserve? How many have crippled themselves by loaning too much to their officers and directors? The situation can be stated in a few words; money cannot be secured to carry on business because the banks have no money to loan; banks have no money to loan because the depositors have with-

carry on business because the banks have no money to loan; banks have no money to loan because the depositors have withdrawn their money; depositors have withdrawn their money because they fear the solvency of the banks; enterprises are stagnant because money is not in circulation.

More Money Needed.

More Money Needed.

One of the benefits of the Sherman law, so far as the currency is concerned, is that it compels the issue of a large amount of money annually, and but for this issue the present financial panic would, in my judgment, be far more severe than it is. That we need an annual increase in the currency is urged by Mr. Sherman himself in a speech advocating the passage of the Sherman law. On the 5th day of June, 1890, he said in the senate:

Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of sliver buillon a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly \$3,000,000 per month for a period of tweive years, but this amount in view of the retirement of the bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population. If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000, and our present population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, it would require \$42,000,000 ber per annum, it would require \$42,000,000 berceased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver buillion to an amount sufficient to make good he requirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for buillion at the market price.

This amount, by the fall in the price of buillion silver, has been largely reduced.

notes in exchange for buildon at the market price.

This amount, by the fall in the price of buildon silver, has been largely reduced. Shall we wipe it out entirely? He insisted that the Sherman law gave to the people more money than the Bland law, and upon that ground its passage was defended before the people. Could it have been passed had it given less than the Bland law? Who would have dared to defend it if it had provided for no money at all? What provision shall be made for the future? Upon that question our opponents are silent. The bill which they have proposed leaves us with no increased curren-

ture? Upon that question our opponents are silent. The bill which they have proposed leaves us with no increased currency provided for. Some of the advocates of a gold standard, in the defense of their theory, find it necessary to dispute every well established principle of finance.

We are told that as civilization increases credit takes the place of money and that the volume of real money can be diminished without danger. If you will pardon me, I am reminded of the man who conceived the idea that a fish could be made to live without water. As the story goes, he put a herring, fresh from the sea, in a jar of salt water. By removing a little every morning and adding rainwater he gradually accustomed it to fresh water. Then by gradually removing the fresh water he accustomed it to air and finally kept it in a cage like a bird. One day, in his absence, his servant placed a cup of water in the cage in order that the fish might moisten its food; but. alas! when the master came home he found that the fish had thoughtlessly put ts head into the water and drowned!

From the arguments of some of our opponents we might be led to the conclusion that the time would come when money would not only be necessary but really dangerous. * **

Garbling.

Garbling.

They tell us that ourplatfo rm demands repeal, but does it demand repeal only? Shall we take away the "cowardly makeshift" before we restore the real thing for which that "temporary expedient" was substituted? As well denounce one kind of food because it lacks nourishment and then refuse all food to the patient. They shall not be permitted to thus mutilate the platform. No such inexcusable attempt at garbling has been witnessed since the minister took from the sentence "Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of his house" the words "topknot come down," and inveigled against the feminine habit of wearing the hair in a knot on the top of the head. (Laughter.) They demand of us unconditional repeal. They demand that we give up all that we have in the way of silver legislation before we know what we are to receive. Shall we surrender on these terms?

tion before we know what we are to receive. Shall we surrender on these terms?

Are We Carthagenlans?

Rollin tells us that the third Punic was 'was declared by the Romans and that a messenger was sent to Garthage to announce ithe declaration after the army had started on its way. The Carthagenians at once sent representatives to treat for peace. The Romans first demanded the delivery of 300 hostages before they would enter into negotiations. When 300 sons of the nobles had been 'given into their hands they demanded the surrender of all the arms and implements of war before announcing the terms of the treaty. The conditions were sorrowfully but promptly complied with, and the people who boasted of a Hannibal and a Hamilcar gave up to their ancient enemies every weapon of offense and defense. Then the Roman consul, rising up before the humilated representatives of Carthage, said:

"I cannot but commend you for the readiness with which you have obeyed every order. The decree of the Roman senate is that Carthage shall be destroyed:"

Sirs, what will be the answer of the people whom you represent, who are wedded to the "gold and silver coinage of the constitution," if you vote for unconditional repeal and return to tell them that you were commended for the readiness with which you beyed every order, but that congress has decreed that one-half of the people's metallic money shall be destroyed? (Applause.)

They demand unconditional surrender, do they? Why, sirs, we are the ones to grant terms. Standing by the pledges of all the parties in this country, backed by the history of a hundred years, sustained by the most sacred interests of humanity itself, we demand an unconditional surrender in the country of a hundred years, sustained by the most sacred interests of humanity itself, we demand an unconditional surrender is the first condition of peace. (Applause.) You demand surrender! Aye, sirs, you may cry "Peace, peace," but there is no peace. Just so long as there are people here who would chain this country to a si Are We Carthagenians?

Shall We Repudiate Our Pledges?

Does any one believe that Mr. Cleveland could have been elected president upon a platform declaring in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law?

Can we go back to our people and tell them that, after denouncing for twenty years

and in the very half where humareshis rows have been registered in its defense? What faith can be placed in platforms if their pledges can be violated with impunity? Is it right to rise above the power which created us? Is it patriotic to refuse that legislation in favor of gold and silver which a majority of the people have always demanded? Is it necessary to betray all parties in order to treat this subject in a "nonpartisan" way?

The president has recommended unconditional repeal. It is not sufficient to say that he is honest—so were the mothers who, with misguided zeal, threw their children into the Ganges. The question is not "Is he honest?" but "Is he right?" He won the confidence of the toilers of this country because he taught that "public office is a public trust," and because he convinced them of his courage and his sincerity. But are they willing to say, in the language of Job, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him?" Whence comes this irresistible demand for unconditional repeal? Are not the representatives here as near to the people and as apt to know their wishes? Whence comes the demand? Not from the workingmen of this country, who create its wealth in time of peace and protect its fing in time of war, but from the middlemen, from what are termed the "business interests," and largely from that class which can force congress to let it issue money at a pecuniary profit to itself if silver is abandoned. The president has been deceived. He can no more judge the wishes of the great mass of our people by the expressions of these men than he can measure the ocean's silent depths by the foam upon its waves.

The Masses Oppose Unconditional Repeal. The Masses Oppose Unconditional Repeal.

Mr. Powderly, who spoke at Chicago a few days ago in favor of the free colnage of silver at the present ratio and against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, voiced the sentiment of more laboring men than have ever addressed the president or his house in favor of repeal. Go among the agricultural classes: go among the present

or his house in favor of repeal. Go among the agricultural classes; go among the poor, whose family is dear, and you will not find the haste to destroy the issue of money or the unfriendliness sto silver which is manifested in money centers.

This question cannot be settled by typewritten recommendations and suggestions made by boards of trade and sent broadcast over the Uunited States. It can only be settled by the great mass of the voters of this country who stand like the rock of Gibraltar for the use of both gold and silver. (Applause.)

Gibraltar for the use of both gold and silver. (Applause.)

There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, aye, even millions, who have not yet "bowed the knee to Baal." Let the president take courage. Muchlbach relates an incident in the life of the great military hero of France. At Marengo, the Man of Destiny, sad and disheartened thought the battle lost. He called to a drummer boy and ordered him to beat a retreat. The lad replied:

the battle lost. He called to a drummer boy and ordered him to beat a retreat. The lad replied:

"Sire. I do not know how. Dessaix has never taught me to retreat, but I can beat a charge. Oh, I can beat a charge. Oh I can beat a charge is the would make the dead fall into line! I beat that chage at the bridge of Lodi; I beat it at Mount Tabor; I beat it at the pyramids; Oh, may I beat it here?"

The charge was ordered, the battle won, and Marengo was added to the victories of Napoleon. Oh, Act 'our gallant leader draw inspiration from the street gamin of Paris. In the face of an enemy proud and confident the president has wavered. Engaged in the battle royal between the "money power and the common people" he has ordered a retreat. Let him not be dismayed.

"money power and the common people" he has ordered a retreat. Let him not be dismayed.

He has won greater victories than Napoleon, for he is a warrior who has conquered without a sword. He restored fidelity in the public service; he converted democratic hope into realization; he took up the banner of tariff reform and carried it to triumph. Let him continue that greater fight for "the gold and silver coinage of the constitution," to which three national platforms have pledged him. Let his clarion voice call the party hosts to arms; let him but speak the language of the senator from Texas, in reply to those who would destroy the use of silver:

In this hour fraught with peril to te whole country, I appeal to te unpurchased representatives of the American people to most this bold and insolent demand like men. Let us stand in the breach and call the battle an and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to the mints on equal terms with gold, as it was years ago.

Let this command be given, and the air with gold, as it was years ago.

Let this command be given, and the fair will resound with the tramp of men scarred in a score of battles for the people's rights. Let this command be given and this Marengo will be our glory and not our shame. (Applause on the floor and in the gallaries.) The Parting of the Ways.

The Parting of the Ways.

Well has it been said by the senator from Missouri, Mr. Vest, that we have come to the parting of the ways. Today the democratic party stands between two great forces, each inviting its support. Ou the one side stand the corporate interests of the nation, its moneyed institutions, its aggregations of wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compassionless. They demand special legislation, favors, privileges, and immunities. They can subscribe magnificently to campaign funds; they can and immunities. They can subscribe mag-nificently to campaign funds; they can strike down opposition with their all-pervad-ing influence, and to those who fawn and flatter bring ease and plenty. They demand that the democratic party shall become their agent to execute their merciless de-

On the other side stands that outnumber-On the other side stands that outnumbered throng which gave a name to the democratic party and for which it has assumed to speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed, they make their mute appeal. They hear of average wealth increased on every side and feel the inequality of its distribution. They see an overproduction of everything desired because of the underproduction of the ability to buy. They cannot now for learning except with desired because of the underproduction of the ability to buy. They can-not pay for loyalty except with their suffrages, and can only punish be-trayal with their condemnation. Although the ones who most deserve the fostering care of the government their cries for help too often beat in vain against the outer wall, while others find ready access to legislative halls.

too often beat in vain against the outer wall, while others find ready access to legislative halls.

This army, vast and daily vaster growing, begs the party to be its champion in the present conflict. It cannot press its claims amid sounds of revelry. Its phalanxes do not form in grand parade, nor has it gaudy banners floating on the breeze. Its battle hymn is "Home, Sweet Home," its war cry "Equality before the law." To the democratic party, standing between these two irreconcilable forces, uncertain to which side to turn and conscious that upon its choice its fate depends, come the words of Israel's second lawgiver: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." What will the answer be? Let me invoke the memory of him whose dust made sacred the soil of Monticello when he joined

The dead but sceptered sovereigns who still Our spirits from their urns.

Our spirits from their urns.

He was called a demagogue and his followers a mob, but the immortal Jefferson dared to follow the best promptings of his heart. He placed man above matter, hubanity above property and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, pleaded the cause of the common people. It was this devotion to their interests which made his party invincible while he lived and will make his name revered while history endures. And what message comes to us from the Hermitage? When a crisis like the present arose and the national bank of his day sought to control the politics of the nation, God raised up an Andrew Jackson, who had the courage to grapple with that great enemy and by overthrowing it he made himself the idol of the people and reinstated the democratic party in public confidence. What will the decision be today? The democratic party has won the greatest success in its history. Standing upon its victory-crowned summit will it turn its face to the rising or the setting sun? Will it choose blessings or cursings—life or death—which? Which? (Prolonged applause on the floor and in the galleries, and cries of "Yote! Yote!")

E BYAN CO

GREAT ARRAY OF BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

50 pieces good quality Bleaching at 33/4c-yard.
100 pieces best quality Indigo Blue Calico only 5c yard. 2.000 yards Sateens at 5c yard, worth 20c. 40 pieces yard-wide Batiste Cloths at 5c yard, worth 20c. 65 pieces White Check Nainsook Muslin at 5c yard, worth 10c. 1,750 yards American Organdies at 5c yard, worth 15c. 250 pieces best quality Ginghams at 10c yard, worth 20c. 38 pieces double width colored Henrietta Cloths at 10c yard. 25 pieces Wool Challies, new designs, at 12c yard, worth 25c. 100 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts only 25c each.
75 dozen Men's Lisle Thread Seamless Hose only 12½c pair. 50 dozen Men's Fast Black full regular made Hose, 15c pair. 250 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas only 75c each.
5 pieces unbleached Table Damask only 20c yard:

The great slaughter of Men's fine Shoes purchased from the John M. Moore Co. still continues.

Men's \$6 and \$7 Shoes now \$3.50 pair. Men's \$4 and \$4.50 Shoes now \$3 pair. Men's \$3 Shoes now \$2. Boys' Shoes that cost \$2.75 now \$1.50. Youths' Shoes that cost \$2.25, now \$1.25. All our Ladies' fine Shoes at manufacturers' cost.

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This is an industry that Atlanta has long needed, and she is now showing her appreciation of it with her liberal patronage. There are thousands and thousands of dol-There are thousands and thousands of dollars that are sent north every year for electros, while this money should remain at home. Mr. Manston gives the public assurance that he will do good work and at cheaper prices than can be obtained at any engraving establishment in the north or west.

or west.

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Mr. Manston. He is prompt, accurate
and will turn out your work in the shortest
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Has Returned,

Dr. W. A. Monnish has returned from Shelby, N. C., where he has been on profes-sional business during almost two weeks. Offices and residence junction Peachtree and North Forsyth and Church street, "House that Jack built," opposite Grand

IT IS PROSPEROUS.

The National Railway Building and Loan Association and What It Is Doing. The National Railway Building and Loan

Association, that since its organization has had its headquarters at 291-2 Marietta street, has now moved to the eighth floor of the Equitable building. The success of this financial institution

but a few months ago, it has placed its stock in every southern city. Already, this month there has been registered fifty-six new stock holders. The cry of hard times does not seem to effect this institution. It has had only four withdrawals in the past thirty days. Such an institution as this is of great importance, in that there can be "no run" on it as on banks.

It is a bulwark against hard times, in-

suring a large dividend. The fact that the stock is now being rapidly taken evidences that it is a superior nstitution, ably and wisely managed. Mr. Stancliff, secretary, is the right man in the right place. He has organized this insti-tution on a safe basis, and is making haste slowly. This is one of the great financial concerns of which Atlanta may justly feel

Its authorized capital is \$50,000,000. The officers and directors are among the foremost financiers of the state.

83 1-3 OFF

For the Next Thirty Days.

Owing to the continued cry of hard times I have reduced the price of photographs and portraits 33 1-3 per cent for the next thirty days to cash customers.

In order to claim the discount a deposit of at least one-half the amount of bill must be made at time of sitting, balance when work is completed, otherwise the regular price will be charged.

Come at once and secure my finest photographs at the price usually charged for inferior work.

Derangement of the liver, with constipa-tion, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills., One a dose. Try them.

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The velvet vestibule leaving Atlanta at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, via the Western and Atlantic railroad and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, runs solid to Chicago, carrying Pullman coaches and palace sleeping cars through without change, via Evansville, arriving in Chicago next morning at 8:58 o'clock, twenty-two hours and fifty-eight minutes. Train No. 4, leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m., carries Pullman palace sleeping car from Atlanta to Chicago, via Louisville and Pennsylvania lines, through without change. Passengers via this route are allowed to stop off at Mammoth Cave.

For sleeping car berths call upon or write to R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house, or C. B. Walker, ticket agent, Union depot, Atlanta.

Redulcen Rates to the World's fair. Velvet Vestibule to Chicago Via W. & A. R. I

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
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By organizing parties of ten you can save
\$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get
guide to the fair and information about
hotel accommodations, from \$1 a day and
upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in
advance. R. A. Williams. Ticket and Pagadvance. R. A. Williams. Ticket and Pag-

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IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

Our stock has been admired by all. The number of orders taken far exceeded our expectations, for customers who came to look-BOUGHT.

For we have Coats made up; samples of our

It shows our Workmanship; it shows the Trimming, and we guarantee the Fit.

You've all had Clothes made before, and have had them made by OTHER first-class tailors, and you've paid OTHER first-class tailors' prices. You consequently know something about how a garment should be made, and we're sure you haven't forgotten what you paid for that ex-

Now come and examine our work. Come and get our prices. That's all.

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15, 17 and 19 E. Cain St.

Reopens September 4th. A thoroughly graded school, comprising all departments. Kindergarten in charge of Miss E. M. Congdon. MISS B. H. HANNA, Principal. Send for catningue.

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JOHN A. GEE, aug. 1:25 general Passenger Agent.

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He Wasn't Used to Boston

From The Washington Star.

She wasn't a bit afraid of the big waves, but the presence of her big cousin from the country reassured her a good deal.

"Now," she said, "if I get frightened I shall make a vociferous appeal for assistance."

ance."
"No," he said, heartly, "don't do that Jest you holler fur belp, an' I'll be on hand." From The Washington Star.
"Can you saw wood?" she asked.
Meandering Mike could fairly get hi
on the doorstep.

WITH A

The Committees ing of the Ch

PRESIDENT WOO

And the Meetin row at Noon Manufactu

The co-operative Every one see prosperity, will obe no idlers exce work. The Chamber of ignated for the of laboring men meeting at the two committees

resolution, was appointed for the of the three The committe The committee resoution were:
From the Presell, H. H. Cab James W. Engli Dayton, E. H. Paul Romare and From the Reta C. Bridwell, R. brook, W. D. ECIark Tolbert.
From the Med Adams, John Mand Georgo W. The three countains a bot o respond to

to respond to made upon the Adair was calle the object of the it. He said he had been appo the purpose of movement—the factures—could Adair was the

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WITH A RIGHT RING

The Committees Go to Work for a Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRESIDENT WOODSON HAS ISSUED A CALL

And the Meeting Will Take Place Tomor wat Noon-The Merchants and Manufacturers to Meet, Too.

The co-operative plan is catching the favor of the entire people of Atlanta. Every one seems to think that when the measures of that nature are secured prosperity, will come and that there will no idlers except those who do not want

The Chamber of Commerce, the place des ignated for the meeting of the committee of laboring men appointed at the open-nir meeting at the courthouse Friday with the two committees mentioned in the same was thrown open at the hour appointed for the meeting and nearly every one of the three committees was present The committees as arranged for by the

resoution were:
From the Press and Banks—Clark Howell, H. H. Cabaniss, B. M. Blackburn, James W. English, Robert Lowry, J. C. Dayton, E. H. Thornton, J. H. Porter, Paul Romare and George W Adair.
From the Retail Grocers—I. S. Mitchell, C. Bridwell, R. S. Johnson, A. L. Holbrook, W. D. Harwell, J. B. Smith and Clark Tolbert.

From the Meeting-B. S. Ivy, A. Q. Adams, John M. George, Jack George and George W. Purdie.

nittees came into the roor almost in a body, so prompt were they to respond to the call which had been made upon them. Colonel George W. Adair was called to the chair and stated Adair was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting as he understood it. He said he thought the committees had been appointed to confer together for the purpose of seeing if the object of the movement—the consumption of home manufactures—could not be assumed. Colonel Adair was then elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. Purdie was named as secretary.

retary.

The plan of co-operation was discussed The plan of co-operation was discussed and those present were all of the opinion that it was just the thing which would bring to Atlanta a revival of business and would put to work every idle man in the city who wanted to work. Every member of the committees was of the opinion that it was a matter which would take more time and study than had been given it and each one listened attentively to whatever. each one listened attentively to whatever ruggestions others might have to make. There was not one of those present who did not think that the plan of co-operation—that's what they began calling it before the meeting was over—was the solution of the present troubles. They all felt assured that the purchase of the Atlanta-made goods would meen the increased making of these would mean the increased making of those goods and the increased making would mean the increased demand for labor. The members of the computation The members of the committee decided to ask President Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for Monday and to invite the merchants and manufacturers to co-operate

merchants and manufacturers to co-operate with them in the work.

President Woodson when asked about calling the meeting readily assented and issued a formal call. The call reads:

Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1893.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is hereby called for Monday at 12 o'clock, August 21st, and a full attendance is requested. A special invitation is extended to the merchants and manufacturers of the city to be present. The purpose of the meeting is to bring about a conference between the merchants and the manufacturers of the city to be conference. conference between the merchants and he manufacturers of the city to stimulate the patronage of Atlanta manufacturing es-ablishments, thereby benefitting the mer-thants, the manufacturers, the working men

of Atlanta and the city generally.

STEWART F. WOODSON, President.

Those who were in attendance upon the meeting saw that no more good could be accommissed. accomplished in the manner indicated and adjourned after the resolution had been adopted asking President Woodson to make the call indicated

the call indicated.

When President Woodson was requested to make the call 4 o'clock as the hour indicated for the meeting and it was the understanding of all who were there that the meeting would be called for that hour. In fact, the call was issued for 4 o'clock and was so sent to the press by President Woodson, but after it was made and sent out it was ascertained by President Woodson that the general council meets Monday at 3 o'clock and that it would be impossible to hold the meeting in the hall. For that reason the hour was changed by President

reason the hour was changed by President Woodson from 4 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

The members of each of the committees went away from the Chamber of Commerce

went away from the Chamber of Commerce building determined to do everything in their power to have a full representation of all the lines present at the meeting. Nothing has ever been started in Atlanta which has taken a firmer or more determined hold upon the people than this movement of co-operation. The people realize the great good that can come to all and are in the work heart and soul. The laboring men want to see the movement prevail, and the indications are that the meeting Monday will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic the city has seen in a long time.

Atlanta's Industries.

Editor Constitution: Following up the line of the meeting of Friday night advocating the use of Atlanta made goods by Atlanta people, I desire to suggest that the argument might be extended further and be directed to the people of the country and the small towns around Atlanta.

The general theory is that the country builds up and supports the city, but that is not the condition in this city. The progress of Atlanta has built up and developed the surrounding country and whatever disasters befall her and whatever conditions affect her are, of necessity, felt by all the contiguous territory.

I suggest, therefore, that an editorial on this line from The Constitution would have the desired effect with the out-of-town people who have Atlanta for their market. Let them help Atlanta and the good effect will be felt at home.

JOHN T. COOPER.

August 19th.

Build Up Home Manufactures.

Build Up Home Manufactures.

Build Up Home Manufactures.

Editor Constitution: We cannot overestimate the importance of patronizing home industry. In the first place home manufactories add immensely to our population. Mere commerce, while it helps, never, by itself, builds up a large city. Take the largest business house in the city, with a capital of one million, it will not add more than one hundred people to our population, while the same amount invested in manufactories will add two or three thousand.

Then, again, home institutions add vastly to our money in bank and help cheapen our rate of interest. Take one of our cotton factories, with a capital of \$500,000. It will sell a million dollars of goods a year. If those godds were bought by us north or east, every dollar of the purchase money goes out to pay for them. If made and sold here, the money goes into the banks here or into the hands of our people. At any rate it stays here. Every good citizen who wants to build up Atlanta should patronize home industry.

Mr. Oglesby Talks.

Mr. Oglesby Talks.

"It's a good thing to be impressing upon the people's minds," said Mr. J. G. Ogiesby, president of the Commercial Club, yesterday, with reference to the idea to have Atlanta people patronize home enterprise. "Why," said he continuing upon the same strain, "the people of Atlanta seem to have no idea how much they can do for their city in one short week by such a policy.

their city in one short week by such a policy.

"The weekly payrolls of the city have been estimated by a banker at \$100,000. Now you just put all this money each week into the manufacturing industries of the city and see where it will place them. It is the first and prime idea; place your money in the hands of those from whom you make it for the necessaries of life. This ought to be carried out as far as practicable. Of course, there are instances when it cannot be carried out. There are two conditionsprices must be equal with those of other cities; the equality of the goods must be equal. When this is the case, it is the rightful expectation of every Atlanta manufacturer to see Atlanta people put all their trade into his hands along the line of his manufactures. Why, think of it, we

make right here in this big town all that is needed by the people who inhabit it, and can make a great deal more if the people will in this way encourage manufactories.

"But, there are many things that combine to discourage manufacturers in this section of country in some lines. Take railroad rates, for instance. Suppose there was a flour mill here, and there ought to be several great ones. Suppose it wanted to build itself up into the patronage of all this section of country. It couldn't do it unless the railroads gave it proper reductions of rates, or proper scales of rates to bring the wheat here from the west and sell the flour as cheap as it is brought by the same railroads from points west already in the shape of flour.

"And yet it is the plainest argument in the world for just what I am saying, this plan of patronizing home industries. Yes, sir, I am glad to see The Constitution making the fight it is for this commendable end, and am of the opinion that it will be doing a vast amount of good for the city if it succeeds as it deserves."

Mr. Olin Claridy made a very good point, in conversation yesterday, when he said:

point, in conversation yesterday, when he said: said:
"I attended the meeting at the courthouse Friday night and was highly entertained and impressed with the ideas advanced, ideas that, if put in practice, would be the salvation of Atlanta—that is the patronizing of home industries. Among others I heard, a splendid speech from one of Atlanta's bank cashiers, advotcating the patronage of home industries; yet, this same bank, the representative of whom spoke, has never placed an order in this city for blank books. Representing this branc. of manufacturing I have solicited work from his place myself. If the merchants and bankers of the city of Atlanta would leave their orders at home I would be leave their orders at home I would be compelled to employ not only every book-bind in Atlanta, but would be compelled to send to foreign cities for additional help.

ven at a dull time, to meet the demands upon my factory."

This story might be duplicated concerning every other business in the city.

The Committee Called. The committee appointed Friday night ne committee appointed Friday ingitupon organization composed of the following gentlemen are requested to meet at the office of Olin Claridy, No. 2 1-2 N. Broad street at 7:30 o'clock p. m. August 21st. All citizens interested in the movement are requested to be present. The committee is as follows:

First ward—Olin Claridy, chairman; J.

Burnett. Second ward-C. W. Sampler, Larry

Third ward—Sam White, C. M. Hudson, Fourth ward—James M. Coleman, J. L. Fifth ward-John H. Welch, James Bell. Sixth ward-John M. Killian, John M.

SHE IS NOW FREE.

Stella Cole Bound Over by the Judge for a

Misdemeanor.

After three weeks' imprisonment in the olice station. Stella Cole has been tried, adjudged guilty, not of assault with in-tent to murder, but a misdemeanor, has given bond and is free.

She was arraigned before Justice Landrum

at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lit-the courtroom was packed to suffocation and the hallway was crowded with people morbidly eager to hear the details of the

morbidly eager to hear the details of the cutting.

Stena Cole was carried from the police station to the courtroom in a hack, accompanied by her sister. She was represented by Mr. W. T. Moyers and Mr. E. T. Upshaw appeared for Mattie Samuels, who was arrested for complicity with Stelia Cole in the cutting.

Instead of proving Mattie Samuels guilty of complicity with Stelia Cole, the evidence showed that the truth was exactly opposite.

showed that the truth was exactly opposite. It was proved that Mattie Samues was the friend of Pearl Harris, who was cut, and had first started the fuss with Stella Cole and Pearl Harris had interfered in her behalf and came near paying her life as the forfeit.

as the forrest.

Five witnesses were examined and, although their feelings were widely dissimilar, their testimony conflicted only in a few immaterial and irrelevant points. It was generally agreed that the three women had consumed more than their share of beer on the night of the trouble. One of them testified that she had imbibed her share of \$25 worth of lager during

the two hours immediately preceding the fight. All were well tanked up with beer when the cutting occurred.

Pearl Harris, who was so badly cut, stated that she had gone to bed when Mattie Samuels and Stella Cole got into a quarrel and came near fighting in the hall-way. Intending to act in the role of peace-maker, she got out of bed and went into the hallway, telling the two women that

they were too good friends to fight. From that time she became a principal and, as all were feeling the effects of the beer, the cutting soon began. Stella Cole did the cutting with a very small manicure knife. She received a pretty severe cut on the arm. Mattie Samuels had nothing

to do with the fighting, so she said.

Stella Cole made no statement and the attorneys commented but briefly on the evidence. After the argument was completed Judge Landrum summed up the evidence and stated that he did not consider Stella Cole's offense grave enough to warrant her prosecution for assault with intent to murder. From his point of view she was not wholly to blame for what happened, and he stated that he would reduce the grade of the offense to a middemeanor and bind her over under a small bond of \$150.

A cash bond was immediately furnished After the argument was comple

and bind her over under a small bond of \$150.

A cash bond was immediately furnished by Stella Cole's sister and the latter was released. The city case will not be pressed, as Recorder Calhoun states that he does not feel disposed to fine her in his court since she has been tried in the state courts. The cases for disorderly conduct against Mattie Samuels and Pearl Harris will be tried tomorrow.

Stella Cole's sister, who came here from Cincinnati yesterday, stated to Chief Connolly that many demands for money had been made upon her by people who were in no way entitled to it. A doctor had asked her for \$100 and an attonney who had done nothing in the case had asked for \$25. She had very sensibly refrained from paying any of these sums. She further stated that her sister has been greatly misrepresented; that she has never been in any trouble except when she killed the woman in Knoxville, Tenn., and for this she was not imprisoned an hour, as it was done in set defense.

WASHINGTON LOST HIS TEMPER And Stabbed Derry Polk to Death-Polk Was

Guying Washington.

Thomasville, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)—
Derry Polk, colored, was killed last night by Charles Washington, also colored, at Beverley's sawmill, near Ochlocknee, this

Beverley's sawmill, near Ochlocknee, this county.

Polk was guying Washington, who was loading lumber on a car, when the latter lost his temper and jumped from the car. Polk struck Washington a light lick on the body with a small piece of timber and ran and Washington ran after him and overtook him when he stabbed him in the left shoulder, the blade penetrating the heart. Death was almost instantaneous.

Washington was arrested and is now in jall in this city. The caroner's jury called it manslaughter.

MR. MOORE RELEASED.

MR. MOORE RELEASED.

He is Vindicated of the Charge of Forgery and Set Free.

Mr. E. H. Moore, who was arrested by the city detectives, suspected of forgery, has been released and vindicated of the charge.

It will be remembered that Mr. Moore had a check cashed by Mr. J. B. Allen, which afterwards proved entirely worthless. The check was signed "J. O. Worsham" and no such man could be found.

Mr. Moore states that he was imposed upon and accepted the check last Saturday night, thinking it was good. It developed Monday that Worsham had no money at the bank upon which the check was drawn, and Mr. Allen, who has cashed it Saturday night went to the detectives with the matter and had Moore arrested.

Mr. Moore told his story to the officers and it was investigated. He was kept in custody one day and night and released. He has returned to his business. He says he acted throughout in good faith and was imposed upon by Worsham.

WAR IN THE CHURCH.

A Division of Sentiment Among Members Causes a Number to Withdraw

FROM THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

Attitude of the Other Churches in the State to the Negro Which Has Caused the Difficulty.

There is a dark cloud hanging over the Congregational church in Georgia, and the center of the difficulty, which threatens an interesting sequel, is the Church of the Redeemer in this city. The pastor of that church is Rev. A. F.

Sherrill. And the cause of the difficulty, which has brought about a division of sentiment on the part of the congregation, is the negro. The matter has reached a critical point, and several members have withdrawn from the church while others threaten to follow suit.

The question on which the difficulty hinges is briefly this: Shall the white and colored members of the Congregational church in Georgia meets on terms of equality or shall they remain separate and distinct? standing by the Negro.

The American Missionary Society, which occupies a parental relationship to the various churches throughout the country, has encouraged the solution of this question in the affirmative, and Dr. Sherrill has been the exponent of this idea.

On the contrary, however, the general convention of Georgia which met in 1890 agreed that the two races should remain distinct. This has brought about an issue between the convention and the missionary society. The result is a serious raw in camp throughout the Congregational churches in Georgia, and this is the predicabent: Whether to associate with the negro on terms of equality and remain in favor with the missionary society, or carsy out the spirit of the state convention and incur the withdrawal of that support which the society gives to the several churches throughout the country.

But here is the trouble in the Church of the Redeemer: Dr. Sherrill, it is claimed, in a quiet rather than an open way, has sought to bring about a union of the races and to annex the negro church in Atlanta to the white district. He has several times exchanged pulpits with the pastor of the colored church without the advice or consent of his congregation, an in various other ways has brought the colored brother to the front. This has occasioned a spirit of opposition, which has been denied, it is claimed, the right of appeal, and hence the present dissension that is now going on in that church.

This is merely a general idea of the difficulty and now for the story more in detail.

How the Trouble Arose. Directly after the war, the American Missionary Society of the Congregational church, organized throughout the south a number of local organizations. There were colored churches, of course, as the antagonism between the sections would not admit of such organizations from the north among the white element. These colored churches were afterwards grouped into a body known as the Georgia Congragational Association, which was entitled to a voice in the national council of the church. This name, as well as the body to which the name is applied, remains the same at

the present day.

Later on as the spirit of sectionalism be gan to disappear and a stream of north-erners commenced to flow in this direction, a number of white churches were organiz ed. These were subsequently divided into five districts, and out of these and other kindred organizations, a body was formed known as the United Congregational conference of Georgia.

historical relationship of the two elements composing the Congregational church.

The united conference was organized during the month of February, 1888, and was made up of fifty churches. At a sub-

sequent meeting, a delegate was elected from this body to attend the proceedings of the national council, and according to the usage which prevailed, a delegate was elected from each of the constituent dis-

When the national council met that year, the delegates from the several districts were admitted but the delegate appointed to represent the united conference was not seated. Admission was refused on the ground that the conference did not represent the entire Congregational church in Georgia.

This was the first appearance of the pegro issue in the national council of the

Growing out of this failure to include the negro in the united conference, whose delegate, on that ground, had been denied admission to the council, the American Missionary Association threatened to withdraw its support in the event the negro not properly recognized. This support had reference to the salaries of the white preachers.

A Temporary Truce.

On account of the action of the national Council and in accordance with certain recommendations, the white and colored members of the church met together in At-lanta on December 3, 1890. Representafrom the five also from the colored association were present. This body re-solved itself by name into the General Congregational Convention of Georgia.

It was agreed that the body should be organized for business purely, and to gather up the statistics of the church in Georgia officially. Also to have a general representative in the national council, according to the instructions of that body.

The convention then adjourned until April 6, 1892. Contrary to all agreements, at the next meeting, which was held in the Church of the Redeemer, an elaborate programme was prearranged, in spite of the fact that the convention was organized for business only. The first convention had agreed that the negroes and the white members should remain separate and distinct, and preserve as before that time, their separate organizations. In spite of this fact, also, the pastor of the church in which the convention was held, arranged the programme of exercises for the convention, which was expected to be purely business, and brought the negro prominent-

ly to the front. The next convention, which met in April of the present year, was held in Macon, Ga., in a colored church at that place, and the convention before it adjourned agreed upon the same place of meeting for next

Dr. Sherrill's Installation This disposes of a part of the story, and now to go back. When the annual meeting of the united conference for the year 1891

was held at Riverdale, Ga., certain a bers referred to the installation of Sherrill. The chairman of the comm in charge of the installation was Mr. H. B. Wey. The committee, it is claimed

without consulting the congregation, planed at the installation. This plan was carried out and the colored brother was pres ent. This created a row and the objection raised took the declamatory mood. This was in violation of the spirit of the convention, which solemnly agreed by reso lution that the white and colored members

should remain in their separate organiza-

tions. Up to this time their had been no report made to the white churches of the action of the general convention. A number of delegates attended the annual conference which met at Riverdale in 1891 reciting the fact that a convention had been organized and that a resolution passed by that convention had provided for a separating line between the white and colored churches.

The conference refused to entertain a motion agreeing to the resolution of that convention, as a step of that kind would bring about a difference with the American Missionary Association, and the supply of currency would be checked.

So, according to the present status, the conference is making an effort to remain in harmony with the missionary association, while discontent prevails in many of the churches, on account of the failure to observe the dividing line between the white and the colored races. Between_the American missionary Socie-

ty, on the one hand, urging a union of the two races, and threatening a withdrawal of its support in the event of refusal, and the protest of a large element, who object to the negro, in spite of the attitude of the association, the Congregational church in Georgia is having a heard road to travel. In the Church of the Redeemer matters are fast coming to a head. Dr. Sherrill, it is charged, on more than one occasion has exchanged pulpits with the pastor of the colored church, without announcing his intention to the congregation or seeking their advice in the matter. He has also taken an arbitrary stand in several other matters and has repeatedly acted without advice

There Is a Sequel Coming.

Mr. A. B. Carrier, who was recently a prominent officer in the church, has withdrawn his letter on account of the division in the congregation, and several others have likewise canceled their membership.

This is a general outline of the situation. Smaller issues have been injected into the controversy, and these have stirred up and added to the excitement, but the main is sue is the negro. Interesting developments are likely to happen within the next few days and the story as it now stands may have a sequel.

NEXT THURSDAY

Is the Day When the Big Reunion Will Occur At Grant Park.

Next Thursday will be an eventful day with the old soldiers who marched with Cobb and Phillips.

They will gather, in the full strength of their remaining numbers and the occasion will be one of rare enjoyment. Speeches will be made, in which the records of the two legions will be reviewed, and the past, as far as recollection can renew it, will be revived in memory.

It will be a feast day with the old soldiers. They will wipe away the cobwebs

It will be a feast day with the old soldiers. They will wipe away the cobwebs from their old jokes and bring them out for a summer airing. Their antics in camp as well as the bravery which they displayed on the field will come in for a bit ofnotice and the smile as well as the tear will have a part in the feeling with which the past will be reviewed.

will be reviewed.

The committee in charge of the day has provided for a delightful occasion in every respect. An elegant repast will be served and a barbecue in the old-fashioned way will be enjoyed.

A special rate has been secured by the committee on transportation, which is full fare coming and one-third returning, on the certificate plan.

certificate plan. It is estimated that fully a thousand veterans will attend the reunion and these will be accompanied by their wives and

WEATHER FORECAST AND SYNOPSIS.

Saturday was hot. Considering all parts of the southern country together, it was one of the hottest days in the south this year. Something remarkable was the fact that no maximum temperatures of less than 90 degrees were reported in any of the gulf states. In Georgia, though here in Atlanta and in many other localities the temperature was up to 90 degrees, yet along the coast and in some districts in the northern part of the state temperatures were a few degrees less high. In Savannah the highest temperature for the day was 84 degrees, while at Toccoa 80 degrees was the lighest registered. In the northern half of the United States the weather was pretty warm, except in the lake region and on the north Atlantic coast. In Chicago it was decidely chilly, the temperature never going above 68 degrees all day yesterday, and, besides, a stiff northeast wind made the coolness of the weather still more feit.

Fair weather continues to prevail in most sections of the country. The only rainfalls yesterday worthy of notice were reported in Florida, Kansas and Nebraska. The heav-iest rainfail reported, .86 of an inch, fell at Dodge City, Kan. est rainfail reported, .86 of an inch, fell at lodge City, Kan.

For Georgia today: Generally fair; slightly

Weather Bulletin. From observations taken at 7 c'clock p. m., August 19, 1898.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER. SOUTHEAST-

Mr. and Mrs. Owen S. Burnette, of Dallas, Tex., with their three little boys, are spend-ing a few days with Mrs. T. H. Gavan, Mr. Burnette's mother, preparatory to their visit to the world's fair. Mr. Burnette is a young sitring Atlanta boy and already stands in the first ranks of western enterprise, being proprietor of the largest wholesale hothouse west of the Mississippi river.

THE CERTIFICATES

Have Been Put to Service by the Atlanta Banks.

THEY RUN FROM \$10 TO \$500.

How the System Will Work-A Probability That the Certificates Will Be Extended to Public Circulation.

The clearing house certificates are in circulation.

They have been printed and turned over to the clearing house for use. They were at once put to service in the settlements of the banks through the clearing house daily.

This will allow the banks to have more absolute cash on hand to let out to this depositor and that, and this means that through the action of the banks in issuing the clearing house certificates the people of Atlanta will have at once the benefit of the system, and will find it not so hard to raise money as they have found it here tofore.

In a few days the certificates will be put out for general circulation.

The system of the Atlanta banks is just the same as that adopted by the banks of the city of New York, and those of the city of New Orleans.

In these cities the certificates were issued early in the season, and the plan has worked admirably for them. The banks would have never been able to accomplish what they have without the assistance of the scheme. They have been hard pushed in those cities as it is, but with the assistance of clearing house certificates have been able to bridge over many a doubtful day. The bankers of Atlanta hesitated for s

long time to issue certificates as they did not think it was necessary. They all feel that they have cash enough for business. and they thought it a bit of unnecessary business to be issuing certificates even to pay themselves off in their daily settlements. But, when the Chamber of Commerce meeting was held and it was found that the people of the city would be so willing to have the banks with which they deposit their money issue these certificates in fact, when it was shown that it was the preference of these merchants and business men that the bankers should issue certificates in case of a tightness when the cotton crop was here for market, then the bankers put their heads together and decided to issue the clearing house certificates for use among themselves.

The system is really nothing more than the one they might have used all the time, the system of squaring with the clearing house with cashiers' certified checks, but this is more complete and less troublesome The certificates are nicely gotten up. They were given out to S. W. Postell, the printer several days ago, and have been run off the press and turned over to the bankers

The certificates run from \$10 in value to the thousands. They will represent tens, twenties, fifties one hundreds, five They are signed by bankers hundreds. Lowry, Collier and Romare, of the manag-

ing committee. Of course, it is very well understood that these certificates will not be used by the public, that they are intended solely for the purpose of the settlements between the banks every day in the clearing house. There is a growing desire on the part of

the people every day for the banks to issue such certificates that may be taken as money outright in the city. It is thorough ly understood that the merchants and tradesmen of the city are all willing, not cates thrown out to the public for general use, just as though it were a kind of local currency. The petition which The Constitution has been running for the last few days and which it will continue to print as the names are sent into the business of-fice, shows that the people of the city are anxious for the banks to issue this kind of a certificate as well as the regulated clearing house certificate which they have decided to use in their private settlements, But, the bankers say this will come up

They say that when the cotton crop comes into the city and there seems not to be enough ready cash to move it then they

ly necessary even when the cotton crop comes in for them to get out such a cur-

At present they think it would be use-less to issue them as it is no trouble to manage the legitimate trade of Atlanta. They do not think that it will be absoluterency as these certificates would create, but they all express a willingness to do what is right for the people of Atlanta. The Way It Will Work.

will most probably issue the other kind

Few people know how clearing house certificates are handled.

Few people, indeed, know what the functions of a clearing house are, to start with.

The banks of the city get together and form an association known as a clearing house. This association has a manager and clerks and they meet once a day at the hour of 11 o'clock and square the banks with each other in their checking and drawing for the day. In this way some days the banks are away behind with the clearing house. Suppose one bank owed another \$10,000 through the clearing house. Now, by the use of the clearing house certificate this can be squared without the payment of a red cent. This will allow the ndebted bank to keep the \$10,000 in cash for the immediate use of its patrons.

This plan goes a long ways towards helping banks to bridge over any hard times that may come along and it is frequently engaged as a scheme to make both ende meet. But, after all it "only goes so far and no farther." to use the expressive language of one of the leading bankers yesterday, and when a great dear of cash is needed and can't be had it is a good plan for the banks to issue such certificates as may be taken in payment for cotton and thus gain circulation just as though it were a government note with all the eagles

and pictures on it.

The banks of Birmingham have decided o adopt this policy already and it is said that they have found it works most admirably. The people use the certificates just as though it were brand new, sleek pieces of money and are right glad to get t. Of course all the certificates are protected by having all the combined banking capital of the city behind them.

They are as good as gold and silver. "The people in an the towns below Atlanta are watching with much interest the action of the banks of this city with regard to the certificate business," remarked Billie Hutcheson, the well-known traveling salesman for-Oglesby & Meador, yesterday, just as he had returned from a trip out on the road. "They all say they will follow Atlanta's example and handle certificates. There is not a mer chant in the region of the entire state who would not be glad to handle the certificate issued by the Atlanta banks. They will all be glad to see things lighten up in this or any, other way. They realize that they need more actual currency, be it local or national."

Special Weekly Excursions

To Washington, Richmond, Norfolk and New York by the R. & D. R. R

The Richmond and Danville railroad has arranged to sell round trip tickets as above every Thursday during August and September. The rates from Atlanta to be:
To Washington and return....\$30.75
To Norfolk and return....\$27.75

The Richmond and Danville is the only reliable, direct, quick, triple daily, vestibule train, fast line from Atlanta and the south to the east, and full particulars regarding these trips can be had upon application at the ticket office, No. 10 Kimball

A CROSS BILL FILED—A cross bill has been shaped to be filed in the case of J. M. Friend, for whom a receiver was appointed the other day. It is the purpose of the bill to offset the former action and depose the receiver already appointed and put in his place another receiver. The ground of the cross bill is collusion. The bill is handled by Atorneys Mason & Hill, M. Macks and B. Ichberg, who represent the foreign creditors.

CRATCHED TEN MONTHS A troublesome skin disease caused

me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of M. H. Wolff, Upper Marlboto, Md. SWIFT'S PECIFIC

mmy leg by using S.S.S. and have had no turn of the disme and failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tens

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga Edgewood Avenue Theater. 14th Week-Last Week-108 to 112 Performance. Summer Opera Season, Commencing

Monday, August 21st. Tuesday Wed.Matinee Olivette.

Thursday, Fra Diavolo. Friday, Said Pasha. (Benefit Manager B. W. Kleibacker.

Wednesday night,

Saturday Matinee,

NANON. FRA DIAVOLO.

Saturday night, MIKADO. Popular Prices. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. No Higher

LYANS D. ORDIAL*
Diarrhosa ** CORDIAL BLACK BERRY GINGER-MINT, CAPSICUM, &c. LAMAR & RANKIN DRUG @ Price, 25 Cents.

Summer Complaints We confidently recommend

Evans' Price 25 Cents. D. and D. Cordial To all those suffering with Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus or other

bowel troubles, knowing it to be the best remedy on the market. The Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.

COPY OF A LETTER.

To Mossrs. Holland & Burtz. Canton. Ga. Walls.

GENTLEMEN:—The boxtle of Evans' Dysentery and Diarrhoes Cordial purchased is certainly the best medicine for lower troubles I ever used. My case was a bad one. I took only one or two doses and found instant relief. Two employes were suffering the same way, and were entirely cured with same bottle, leaving enough for one or two more cases. Please send a bottle to my house. If you have not a supply on hand, I would order at once, and if you let the people know what this remedy will do, you will have no trouble in disposing of it, as flux and the people will be a supply on the country. Yety respectfully, Peter M. Holland.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS Dysentery, Diarrhoea, CHOLERA MORBUS,

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Rellef in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a financi saturated with Ready Rellef placed over the stomatch and bowels, will afford immediate rellef and soon effec a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. R. in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Crampa, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilhous and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

er bottle. Sold by Druggists.

R. RAD WAY'S PILLS
rely regetable, mild and reliable. Secure uplete digestion and absorption of the d, cause a healthy action of the Liver and

FELL FROM A POLE.

Yesterday Morning.

A Lineman Meets a Horrible Death

DID HE RECEIVE AN ELECTRIC SHOCK?

Or Did He Merely Lose His Hold and Fall-Me Was Handling a Live Wire, but It Was Safe.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Hogan, a lineman, sat upon a cross bar at the top of a forty foot telegraph pole, standing nearly in front of the Hotel Weinmeister, working among a maze of

One spike at his heel was planted in the pole; the other foot was hanging from the

pole; the other foot was langing from the cross bar. Hogan worked away up there in the air, just as coolly as if he had been upon the ground.

Suddenly he tumbled from his perch, and shot dewnward like a plummet. The horrified spectators on the sidewalk saw the body of the lineman drop with amazing rapidity, and fall at the very foot of the tall pole. The unfortunate man struck the surbatone with a sickening sound, and when

tall pole. The unfortunate man struck the surbstone with a sickening sound, and when lifted up he was unconscious. He died at the Grady hospital three hours later.

Hogan was in the employ of the Atlanta Traction Compaly and was an experienced lineman. He was thirty-five years old. He is known to every man in his line of business in the city and was once in the employ of Mr. W. T. Gentry, of the telephone exchange. His father lives in New York, which place he left ten years ago and came to Atlanta. He was unmarried and boarded at Mrs. Harrison's on Pryor street, near the dummy round house.

at Mrs. Harrison's on Pryor street, near the dunmy round house.

Recently he was employed by the Traction company to put up the wires on its Forsyth street extension. He has been at work at this several days.

At the corner of Broad and Marietta is an arc light, and it was found that it could not be conveniently lowered afer the trolly wire is put up. Arrangements were made to move this light to one side, so that it would not be interfered with by the electric trolly wire. To move the light it was necessary to move a guy wire belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Company.

This guy wire which was to be moved, stretched from Walton and Forsyth streets to Marietta and Forsyth along the latter street, and had ground connections at both places. Yesterday Hogan and one or both places. Iesterday Hogan and one or two other mea were engaged in disentang-ling this wire from a mass of others se that it could be removed. With him was Dave Wynn, the colored lineman, who has been in the service of the Telegraph com-

Dave Wyan, the colored lineman, who has been in the service of the Telegraph company for years.

Hogan climbed the pole to loosen the wire from the top. The pole stands opposite the alley which runs between the Hotel Weinmeister and the postoffice. Hogan worked away for some time unfastening the wire. It lay across a cluster of electric light wires in front of the Weinmeister, which building they entered.

The guy wire was live with electricity communicated to it from the electric light wires but it was perfectly safe to handle, as it formed a complete circuit. Hogan finished the work of loosening the wire and in order to get it down he clipped it. Instantly the live current charged into his body. He toppled and fell to the ground. The end of the wire he had been holding switched through the air and like a lash fell upon a horse. The horse was attached to a buggy, driven by two ladies, and when the wire struck the animal, he regard and release attached to a buggy, driven by two ladies, and when the wire struck the animal, he reared and rushed from beneath it.

The ladies screamed, and the people who saw it were dumb with fear, thinking the wire would lash the ladies in the face. The horse bounded away and the dangling wire fell to one side, passing them harmlessly.

Hogan struck on his back. The curb-

wire fell to one side, passing them harmlessly.

Hogan struck on his back. The curbstone hit him fairly in the spine, wounding him fatally. His head was badly injured from the fall. A great many crowded about him. Dr. Elkin was summoned and he saw that the injuries of the lineman were fatal.

As quickly as possible the ambulance was called and Hogan was carried to the Grady hospital. He never regained consciousness and died at 2 o'clock, despite the efforts of the physicians to save him. In the absence of Coroner Paden, Justice Laundrum empaneled a jury of inquest. Four witnesses only were examined, among them being City Electrician Harper and the colored lineman. Dave Wynn. Neither of the witnesses could tell whether Hogan was shocked, or merely lost his hold and fell. No evidence of an electric shock was found on his body. A verdict of death from an accidental fall from a telegraph pole while in the discharge of his duties was returned. The jury did not attempt to say whether or not he was shocked before falling.

After the inquest the body of Hogan was removed to Patterson's.

Mr. Gentry telegraphed to the parents of the dead man in New York, notifying them of their son's death.

The question as to whether Hogan was shocked before falling will never be settled. He is the only man who could settle that point and he is dead. It is the opinion of electricians that he was shocked but the shock was by no means strong enough to produce death. It was not even strong enough to have left models and the strong it would have left models are the strong it would be strong the strong the strong the strong the strong the would be strong the str

shocks, said.

"If the shock had been strong it would have left marks upon his hands or the part of the body it touched. I see no sign of such strong contact as that. A strong wire will cauterize the flesh and leave a deep scar. I have linemen in my employ who have been badly cauterized on the arms and hands, but who retained their hold upon the pole, without falling."

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association meets in Asheville on Tuesday. Commissioner Stahlman comes through today and will go on to Asheville on the Danville's vestibule. Colonel Stahlman sprained an ankle recently and has been resting at Nashville for a few days.

RATES TO THE NORTH AT THE EDGEWOOD.

Heavy Western Travel

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE IS IN IT

When the Tickets Will Be Put On-Who Will Succeed Edwards-The | East Tennessee Hands Paid.

Weekly excursion rates are announced from the south to the north. Return tickets will be put on sale once a week and from this territory will be good for fifteen

This was brought about through the ap-

peal of the east and west lines, which have

suffered a falling off in business of late owing to the cheaper rates to Chicago. One thing which effected the east and west lines was the travel of the merchants and business men who have combined business and pleasure and instead of going to New York and the other northern cities to do their buying have gone west. The fair has diverted a great deal of trade to the west and not only are the east and west lines losing the travel but they will also lose the freight of the goods formerly bought in the north. To equalize matters in a measure a rate is given to the north with the hope that it will attract travel which otherwise would go to Chicago direct. It is not intended to keep any one from going to Chicago, but to induce business men especially to go to the exposition by way of Washington and New York. It is understood that the Richmond and Danville was the chief mover for the exrates. The application had been pending for some time when the commissioners rendered a decision. From Atlanta to Washington, the rate named is \$30.75 but this is not quite as low as the roads but this is not quite as low as the roads would like to have it and they have amended their petition and asked for a further reduction of about \$4. The idea seems to be to have a rate from here to Washington which will be practically the same as is given from here to Chicago on a limited ticket. Tickets can be obtained over the steamship lines from Savannah. ited ticket. Tickets can be obtained over the steamship lines from Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk. Tickets will be sold on Thursday of each week during Au-gust and September. They will be of iron clad signature and limited to continuous passage in each direction, provided that from New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and Mississippi points, the extreme limit may be thirty days.

be thirty days.

Rates are low from the east to Chicago, and it will be killing two birds with one stone to go north and then on to the fair. The reduced rates will apply to the territory south of a line drawn through Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Memphis.

WHO WILL SUCCEED EDWARDS P

Passenger Men from This Territory Mention

The announcement of the appointment of a successor to Dave Edwards, general pas-tenger agent of the Queen and Crescent, may be looked for any day. Mr. Felton will pick out some one in a few days, it is presumed. Mr. Edwards has resigned to go with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton on the first of be month on the first of he mouth.

The Cincinnati papers speak as though William Elnearson will be offered the place. He has a good position and would make very little by changing. It may be, however, that Mr. Felton, who is his personal friend, can persuade him to leave the Columbus, Akron and Cleveland, of which he is now conderl passenger agent Charge sonal friend, can persuade him to leave the Columbus, Akron and Cleveland, of which he is now general passenger agent. Charge of the passenger business on the Queen and Crescent is no sinecure, and it will be no surprise if he prefers to stay where he is.

Quite a number have been mentioned for the vacancy. Amang the southern men, who have been suggested are C. N. Kight, formerly assistant general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, and E. T. Charlton, formerly general passenger agent of the Central. Mr. Kight resigned some months ago and removed from Atlanta to Louisiana. He was one of the most popular passenger men ever in Atlanta. He had a good grip on the business of all this territory, and had long experience in railroading. He is now in commercial business at Mouroe.

La. If at any time he re-enters the railroad world and there is anything moving in his direction from Atlanta, it will be pretty apt to be his.

There is one able passenger man in this section whose name has not been mention-

section whose name has not been mention section whose name has not been interested as the vacancy on the Queen and Crescent, but who has been recommended highly from a quarter which has influence, and, personal preferences aside, he will stand a good chance, although he has not applied.

PAY THE MEN FIRST.

The East Tennessee Railroad Has a Good Motto and Lives Up to It.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor-gia paid off yesterday.

This set a large sum of money loose here in Atlanta and made many people happy.

Major Henry Fink, the receiver, has a
rule to the effect that the employes must
be paid before any other claim. He
has always insisted that the payroll is the has always insisted that the payroll is the nighest obligation the company has, and although the road has had its ups and downs particularly the latter, the pay has come regularly. This is appreciated by the men who feel that so long as Major Fink has control they will get the money they earn. He thinks that the roads which put off their men and use the receipts for other purposes, make a mistake. Nothing helps more to preserve discipline than the feeling that the paymaster will be on hand promptly.

promptly.

Most roads are having a serious time meeting their payrolls. The companies may have credit, but they cannot borrow money these days.

CUTTING THE SALARIES.

A Ten Per Cent Reduction Seems to Be the Order of the Day. The Louisville and Nashville's trainmen voted against accepting a cut of 10 per cent in wages, but said that they would loan 10 per cent of their wages to the company for three months without interest. This proposiwhich says that it cannot agree to anything but the 10 per cent cut. A circular lettoer has been received here stating that the decrease in earnings has been \$10,000 per working day for the last three weeks, and owing to this a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of every employe not reduced by the order of August 7th, will be made on September 1st. This reduces the salary of all.

All officials and employes of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railway in all departments have received notice from General Manager Heald that, dating from August 15th there would be a reduction of 10 per cent on all salaries in excess of \$50 a month.

The receivers of the Northern Pacific road have ordered that salaries from \$1,500 to \$5,000 be reduced 10 per cent; salaries from \$5,000 to \$10,000 15 per cent, and salaries above \$25,000 25 per cent. which says that it cannot agree to anything

SHOPS CLOSED DOWN.

Three Hundred Men Out in a Body

The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis has closed its Cedar street shops at Nashville, throwing 300 men out of em-ployment. President Thomas says that he feared he would not be able to meet the next payroll it he kept the shops run-

What Not to Do and How Not to Do It.
rem Good Housekeeping.
Don't let "iron enter into the soul" withnt a desperate effort to prevent the en-

Don't slop over, but if you must do so, be it ever so little, wipe up the slop as soon

Heard for a Week,

WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST CASTS

Ever Seen in the South - Miss Bessie Louise Pierce Will Sing Olivette. Klei's Benefit.

Have you ever heard "Olivette," one of the prettiest and most musical comic operas on

the road? the road?

Well, of course, you have and that only half tells the story. You want to hear it again. Well, the opportunity will be given the following week at the Edgewood Avenue theater. The McCaul Opera Company will produce this opera up to date, and will win for itself nothing but praise and distinction at the hands of all Atlanta theater frequenters.

at the names of the quenters of the company have had somewhat of a rest, and have had plenty of time to prepare the composition in a highly commendable mancomposition in a highly commendable man-ner for presentation to the public. And you may look out for a great performance. At yesterday morning's rehearsal, "Olivette" was given its finishing touches, and, if it is sang during the week like it was at the re-hearsal, there will be no room for com-plaint. But look at the cast that will sing the bill:

the bill:
Olivette. Miss Bessie Pierce
Captain De Merrimac Mr. Pearson
Vaientine Mr. Cannberlain
Coquielocat Mr. Mathews
Marejal Mr. Warhurst
Bathilde Miss Dressler
Veloutin Mss Taylor
Maustique Miss McIntyre
Late William Miss McIntyre
Maustique Miss McIntyre

Mr. Kleibacher's Testimonial.

The benefit to be given in honor of Mr. B. W. Kielbacher, the manager of the Edge-wood theater, occurs next Friday night, and "Said Pasha" will be the opera sung. Mr. Sam Burbank will sing the role of Hrssen Bey, and will be dressed in abbreviated skirts which no doubt will expose his excellent physique to great advantage. Mr. Burbank will make a great hit in the character and no mistake.

The tickets for the benefit are being sold for 50 cents each, which includes a reserved seat, and may be had from the Edgewood box office or any of the book stores, besides several of the gentlemen who have the affair in hand

You had better get your seats as early as possible as the occasion will be an unusually large demonstration and good seats may be hard to secure. You can have the benefit tickets reserved at Beerman's, Bolles', or Brown & Allen's. The boxes will be sold for \$4. There will be a great crowd present and no doubt the seating capacity of the house will be tested. Respond is the order of the hour, Help to swell the crowd and make it an undertaking worthy of the consideration it deserves.

Chief Connolly Wants to Know How Many Times Doss Stallsworth Has Been Shot.

Chief Connolly Wants to Know How Many Times Doss Stallsworth has furnished the officers at police headquarters with a genuine mystery that seems hard of solution.

Stallsworth is scarred all over from being shot, and right now Chief Connolly is trying to find out how many times and under what circumstances he has been shot.

Three weeks ago Stallsworth was picked up on the streets by two mounted policemen with a load of leaden sings and buckshot in his legs and sides. He was literally filled with these dangerous missiles and the hospital surgeon had a hard time saving tsaltsworth from his wounds.

For three weeks he lay in the colored ward suffering from his younds. Just a week ago, having nearly recovered, he slipped out of the hospital window and escaped. He had told the officers and hospital attaches that he had been shot from ambush near Manchester. The day after he was sent to the hospital a farmer living near Fort McPherson turned up and said some one had been shot at his hen coop by a gun that he had set to kill a nightly visitor there. This and Stallsworth's story were coupled together and he was put down as the man.

He was recaptured after his escape from the hospital and has since been in the police statton. Chief Connolly has received two letters

as the man.

He was recaptured after his escape from the hospital and has since been in the police station. Chief Connoily has received two letters offering a reward of \$50 for Stallsworth. One of these is from a gentleman at Stockbridge, Ga., who says that Stallsworth stole a watch from him and that Sheriff Newt Glass shot him while trying to arrest him.

Stallsworth admits part of the story about the watch, but denies that he was shot by Sheriff Glass. He still says that he was shot in a yard near Fort McBherson. The question that is puzzling the officers is how often has Stallsworth been shot?

It seems that he has survived two bad shootings during the past few days.

RELEASED AT LAST.

Mrs. Stephens Secures the Discharge of an Unfortunate Woman. Julia Williams, the negro woman whose case has attracted considerable attention, was released from jail yesterday afternoon.
Julia Williams was sent to jail on an action in bail trover for something like a debt. She was poor, could not help herself and when she went to jail she carried with her a small babe.

went to jail she carried with her a small babe.

The case attracted the attention of several Christian ladies, among them Mrs. J. M. Stephens, wife of Alderman Stephens. This noble lady took the case in hand and did not cease her efforts until the unfortunate woman was released from jail yesterday.

She went to Governor Northen and enlisted his sympathy, telling of the poor woman's pight. The governor wrote a letter to Justice Bloodworth and Julia Williams's release was secured.

was secured.

She was overcome with gratitude when told about her release. READY TO PLAY BALL.

The Police Baseball Club Ready to Meet Any

The police baseball club is now ready to step into the shoes of the defunct Atlanta team and furnish the baseball fans with

Next Monday afternoon, one week from tomorrow, they will play a match game with the team made up of employes of the At-lanta Newspaper Union, and a fine game is promised.

captain Manly, who is managing the base-ball team, says he is open for engagements, and will play any amateur team in this or any neighboring city. He has a feam of excellent players, composed of: McConnell, Ethridge, Wright, Doyle, Barrett, Lanford, Cochran, Sawyer, Cochran and Abbott. The team has been fitted up with pretty uniforms made to order, and will play under the auspices of the Police Relief Association, to which organization the proceeds of the game will go.

Proper Time to Eat Fruit.

From Good Housekeeping.

The proper time for eating fruit is in connection with meals, especially at breakfast and dinner. It should be supplied in generous measure with those two repasts, either in its natural state or simply cooked. In either of those ways it will be found easy of digestion, agreeable to the system, a corrective of many demoralized conditions, and most highly relished by all appetites of normal condition. There has come into vogue in late years what may be termed almost a fad for the production of strangely compounded things, in the form of sauces and relishes of one name and another, of which fruit forms the foundation, but which are so disguised by the addition of spicings and other foreign ingredients that the triginal fruit is practically lost to sight and tast. Let it be understood, once for all, that these things are no longer fruits, and are not to be considered such, and can in no manner or degree yield the beneficial results to be derived from the use of fruits.

In Order to Offset the Increasing and The Opera of "Olivette" May Be Facts That Will Interest Every Business Man in Atlanta,

AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL,

"Money Stringency," Etc., Throughout the Country, Mr. George M. Folger, Sole Dealer in the Densmore Typewriter, for the Southern States, Reports the Following Sales in Atlanta, Besides Outside Business, for the Week Ending Saturday, 19th.

From The Atlanta Herald.

Colonel Livingston Mims, southern man-ager of the New York Life Insurance Company, purchased two Densmore machines; Messrs. Goodwin, (mayor of Atlanta) & Westmoreland, bought one Densmore, Messrs. Gilbert & Tigner, general stenographers, purchased one and will probably take another soon, and the Franklin Printing Company took a second-hand machine, making a total of five actual sales, or an average of one a day. This means a business of \$2,500 per month in Atlanta regardless of the "money stringency" and "hard times."

Atlanta gives no uncertain sound.
Leading business men are here quoted.
Their views have been expressed after
mature thought and careful consideration.

mature thought and careful consideration. They have not jumped at conclusions, but have given their deliberate opinion on a subject of great interest to business men and stenegraphers.

Every Herald reader is familiar with the gentlemen from whom we quote, and Mr. George M. Folger, the well known agent for the Densmore typewriter, will receive the congratulations of his many friends when it is learned that the Densmore is fast taking the place of every typewriter on the market.

It is a fact that every one who is buying a typewriter is getting a Densmore, and a great many who have used other machines for a short time are exchanging them for Densmores.

A year ago it was well known among typewriter experts that the Densmore would eventually displace all other typewriters.

eventually displace all other typewriters on account of its many points of superiority, but it was never thought, even by its most ardent admirers, that it would do this so speedily. For the past several months we have not heard of the sale of a typewriter other than the Densmore. It has become the standard typewriter in this city. we have not heard of the sale of a type-writer other than the Densmore. It has become the standard typewriter in this city, and no one thinks of buying any other. Orders and applications for circulars are pouring in from all parts of the country. Mr. Folger and his assistants are as busy as bees. It was only a few days ago that the Atlanta Business university gave Mr. Folger an order for six brand new Densmores. Mr. R. J. Maclean, the secretary of the business university, says that the officers of the institution believe the Densmore "to be as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it." What greater recommendation could it have?

And the Gibbs Drug Company comes forward and says: "After a careful comparison and trial of the Densmore, Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier and Yost machines, and others, we have selected the Densmore as our standard machine, on account of its superiority of design and construction, perfect alignment and speed of operation."

After buying one Densmore and thoroughly testing it, Mr. W. G. Freeman, of the Richmond and Danville, says: "Should I have to buy another typewriter, I should certainly set a Densmore."

Richmond and Danville, says: "Should I have to buy another typewriter, I should certainly get a Densmore."

Mr. W. A. Halstead, manager of the Southern Railway Car Advertising Company, believes the Densmore "to be the best typewriter on the market." Mr. J. CV-McMichael, of The Christian Index, M. M. J. Scott, senographer at the Southern Medical college, says: "I have used the Densmore typewriter constantly for over four months, during which time it has proven entirely satisfactory. It has the lightest touch of any machine on the market, and instead of being a daily task, it is a pleasure to operate it. The machine is free from breakdowns, and its work is rapid and neat. As a manifolder, it is unsurpassed."

Mr. F. R. Freer, with the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, says: "Several months ago this association purchased a Densmore typewriter for use in the commissioner's office. After examining carefully and watching its work for several weeks, the association bought the second Densmore naching to be used by my. second Densmore machine to be used by my self. The more I use it the better I like it. I was using a Remington No. 2, '92 model,' but find the Densmore far superior to any machine on the market."

model,' but find the Densmore far superior to any machine on the market."

This is conclusive proof of the superriority of this great typewriter, yet there are hundreds we could quote from. We refer our readers to George W. Hines, press agent; F. J. Hoyle, of the Seaboard Air-line; F. R. Freer, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association; M. J. Reedy, of the Louisville and Nashville, and to many others whose names may be obtained from Mr. Folger. All these gentlemen say that the Densmore is the best typewriter before the public. Their views are expressed fully in a neat circular just issued by Mr. Folger.

The best will always win, and we are pleased to hear of Mr. Folger's personal success, as he is a gentleman of strict business integrity, and has the entire confidence of those with whom he deals. The Densmore Company has the right man in the right place.

Removal Notice.

Removal Notice

I beg leave to announce that I have removed my office to room 61 Inman building, where I will still conduct the wholesale coal and lumber business, and I will be pleased to furnish any of my friends and the public generally with the best grades of coal and lumber at wholesale prices. Very respectfully. prices. Very respectfully, J. C. WILSON.

He Hasn't Beat the Boston Record. From The Brooklyn Life.
Brown-That is a beautiful medal Smith

has.
Jones—Yes; that's for beating the bicycle

Brown-What is his record? Jones-Ran over seventeen men in a week

You Need

not despair if your back is weak, if you feel the want of energyif you are suffering and can not locate your trouble.

A Bottle of Rankin's Buchu and Juniper

will tone you up, start your KID NEYS to acting and make you feel like a new man. It relieves at once and permanently cures all troubles arising from disordered KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URINARY ORGANS.

Large bottle for \$1. All druggists keep it.

A Revolution

Dry Goods.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO. Have Hoisted the Black Flag!

Tomorrow at 7 a. m. the week will be opened with a

50 Per Cent Bargain Sale

For the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26th of August, 1893. No respect for Profit or Principal. They are going. See a few things. The whole stock will be sold the same way.

French Organdies, 19c. Muslins, 5c. Sateens, 5c. Challies, 1 1-2c up.

All Wash Goods at less than half price.

White Check Nainsook, 3 1-2c. White Plaid Organdies, 7 3-4c. Fine 50-inch India Flouncing, 20c. Large White Spreads, 69c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Large Lace Curtains, 75c, 58c, 85c and \$2.

Ginghams, 5c. 61-2c, 81-2c, 10c and 121-2c. Cheapest of these Ginghams are worth 10c, and many of them are worth 23c. This will be a great week for Ginghams.

Flannel Outing at 3 1-2c. Any piece of China Silk in stock at 50c on the dollar. One lot 87c English Homespuns at 50c. One lot

fine Henriettas at 48c. Silk Henrietta at 98c. SUNBONNETS-This week for 17c and 25c. These Bonnets are worth 35c and 50c.

No hard times at Dougherty's. House full of customers. We will sell \$1 worth all the week for 50c. One lot of Silk and Wool Dress Goods at 25c on the dollar. 3,890 yards Wool Dress Goods on the table for Monday. New goods each day this week

Ladies and Gents'

KNIT AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

300 dozen Gents' 4-ply Collars at 64c. These Collars embrace a number of styles and brands—Anchor, E. & W., Standard, etc. Another lot of those Anderson & Co.'s Shirts for sale this week.

10-4 Sheeting 113/4c. Undervests 5c, 10c, 18c Special cut in Hosiery at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

We are unloading Handkerchiefs at 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 25c. Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs cheaper than you ever saw them.

Look Out for Bargains in Linen This Week.

Extra Large Towels at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20 and 25c. Fine Table Linens at 31c. 43c, 57c, 82c and 90c. Don't forget that this will be a great week in Silk and Woolen Dress Goods with

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46, 48 & 50 Whitehall St.

BUYERS, PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

We have a large stock of Cooper Pianos on hand and must reduce our stock and sell more Pianos to run our factory on full time, and give as many men employmen as possible. Give us your patronage and help us do this. We make a good, honest Piano and deserve your patronage. Call and see the Cooper before buying.

MILES & STIFF CO.,

134 Peachtree Street.

CHETILIZED LEIGH

Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others. "HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States, three your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; b. charge for testing strength of vision. Headuraters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years

The Direct World's Fair ne.



Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapoits; Chicanati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant throug cars with Pullman vestibuted trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parior, dining and compartment cars.

THENK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

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